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ABSTRACT

This dictionary covers the Central Yup'ik Eskimo language spoken in southwestern Alaska. An introductory section provides notes on Yup'ik phonology and orthography, outlines the volume's format, discusses several special issues in translation and phonology, and describes a number of dialects. The main section of the dictionary lists base words, with subsequent smaller sections devoted to postbases, endings, enclitics, and unverified words from older sources. Appendixes contain notes on inflection of personal pronouns, inflection of the independent relative pronoun, demonstratives, positional bases, lists of roots by type, numerals, calendar, kinship terms, and loan words, and a map. An English-to-Yup'ik index is also included. Contains approximately 150 references. (MSE)

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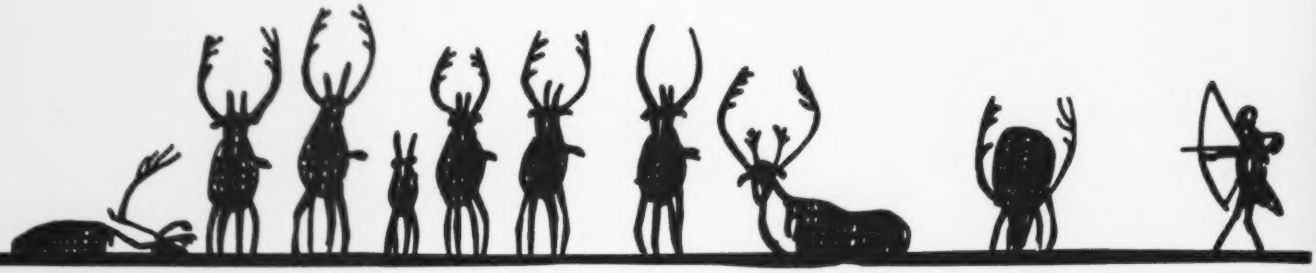

YUP'IK ESKIMO DICTIONARY

YUP'IK ESKIMO DICTIONARY ERRATA

Page 15, lines 7 and 8: Change examples "*qaił*" and "*qaiq*" to "*acił* 'area below, area under'" and "*acl*, *aciq* 'mattress, bed'"

Page 19, line 23: "an intransitive-only" should be "a transitive-only"

Page 294, line 21: "aperlarait" should be "aperlaraat" in both occurrences

Page 297, line 28: "pukutuq" should be "pukugtuq"

Page 349, line 16: "sulunivuk" should be "sulunivik"

Page 355, line 26: "fishtray" should be "fishtrap"

Page 374, line 19: "tólevvy" should be "tólevyy"

Page 398, line 32: "uqamairi-" should be "uqamair-"

Page 669, line 11: "qulnguritaraqliq" should be "qulngunritaraqliq"

YUP'IK ESKIMO DICTIONARY

compiled by

Steven A. Jacobson

Alaska Native Language Center
University of Alaska

1984

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A photocopied preliminary edition of this dictionary in 200 copies was distributed in 1982. The present edition is extensively revised.

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Since the first printing of this book, certain errors and omissions have come to our attention. These will be addressed in a future revised edition. Because of demand, however, we decided to reprint the current edition in 1988, 1990, and 1992. Readers are encouraged to continue to submit corrections and additions to the following address:

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Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-0120

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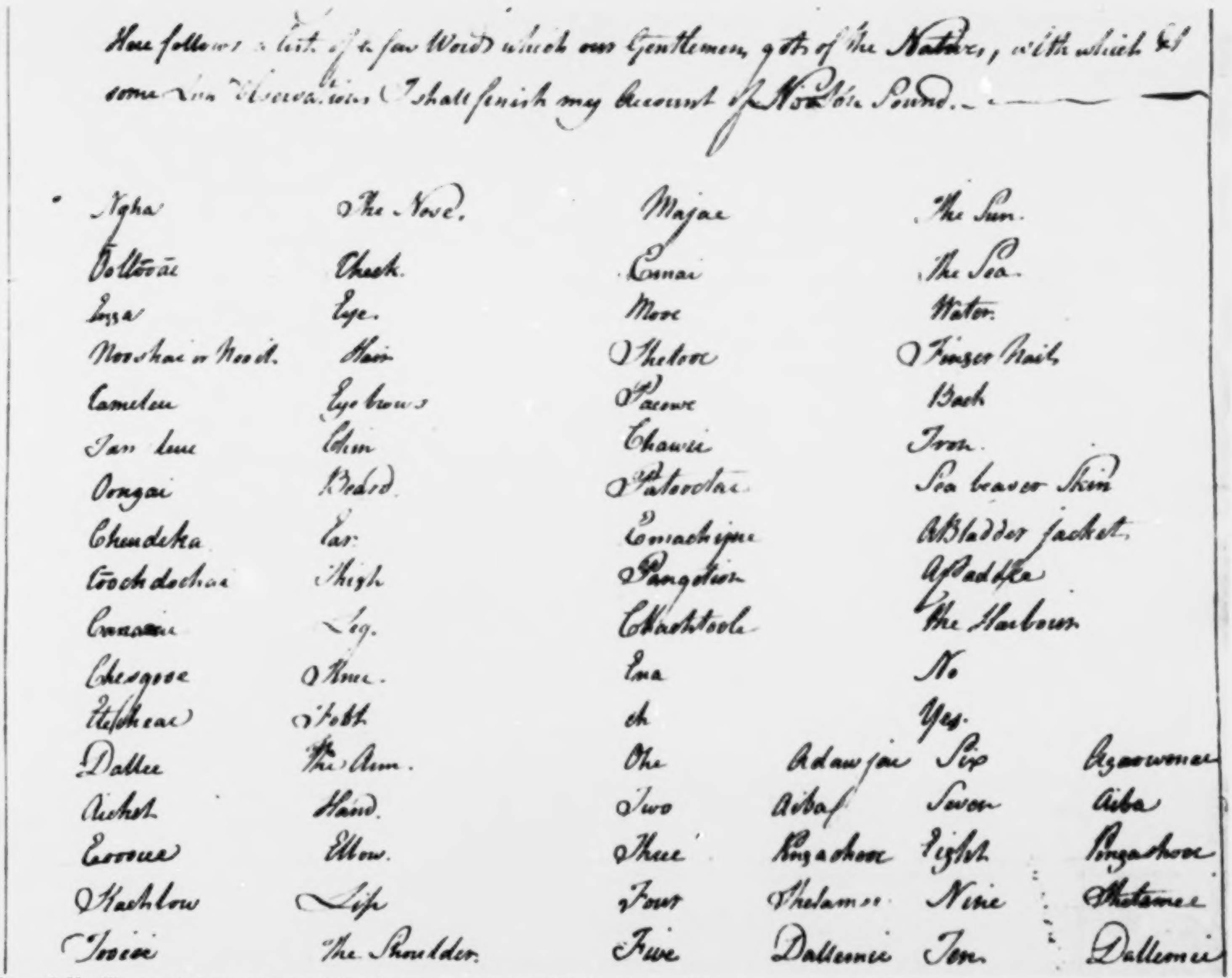
Dedicated to the memory of
Balassia W. Nicolai
of Kwethluk.



Here follows a List of a few Words which our Gentlemen got of the Natives, with which & some few Observations I shall finish my Account of Norton Sound.—

Ngha	The Nose.	Majac	The Sun.				
Ooltoõac	Cheek.	Ennac	The Sea.				
Ezzga	Eye.	Mooc	Water.				
Nooshac or Noo-ok.	Hair	Chetooc	Finger Nails				
Camelou	Eye brows	Pacowe	Back				
Tan lue	Chin	Chawie	Iron.				
Oongai	Beard.	Patoochae	Sea beaver Skin				
Chendeka	Ear.	Emachigue	A Bladder Jacket.				
Coochdochae	Thigh	Pangotun	A Baddka				
Cnnaaoi	Leg.	Chachtoole	The Harbour				
Chesgooe	Knee.	Ena	No				
Etefskeac	Foot	Ah	Yes.				
Dallee	The Arm.	One	Adawjac	Six	Agaowonac		
Aichoh	Hand.	Two	Aibaf	Seven	Aiba		
Eroowe	Elbow.	Three	Pingachooc	Eight	Pingachooc		
Khachlow	Lips	Four	Thelamoo	Nine	Shetamee		
Tooeoe	The Shoulder.	Five	Dalleemee	Ten	Dalleemee		

Central Yup'ik vocabulary collected in Norton Sound in 1778 by James King, a member of Captain Cook's expedition. This list of 40 words and 10 numerals is the first written record of the language. *(Courtesy of British Public Records Office, London; Admiralty Manuscript 55/122, f.88.)*

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PREFACE

The Central Yup'ik Eskimo language is spoken in southwestern Alaska in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and Bristol Bay areas. All Central Yup'ik dialects are covered in this dictionary, though some to a greater degree than others.

Central Yup'ik is one of three Yupik Eskimo languages. The other two are Siberian Yupik, spoken on St. Lawrence Island and the Chukchi Peninsula of Siberia, and Alutiiq (also called Sugpiaq, Suk, Pacific Gulf Yupik, and, loosely, Aleut), spoken around Prince William Sound, the tip of the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, and the Alaska Peninsula. These three Yupik languages, along with the Inupiaq or Inuit language spoken in northern Alaska, northern Canada, and Greenland, constitute the Eskimo branch of the Eskimo-Aleut family of languages. The other branch, Aleut, is spoken on the Aleutian chain and in the Pribilofs. Hereafter Central Yup'ik will be referred to simply as Yup'ik, the apostrophe distinguishing the name from that of other Yupik Eskimo languages.

This dictionary is the culmination of a project started in 1961 by Irene Reed. Reed, Martha Teeluk, and Paschal Afcan, the latter two Yup'ik speakers from the lower Yukon, compiled Yup'ik-to-English and English-to-Yup'ik lexical files. In 1972 Steven Jacobson started working on this project. Many Yup'ik speakers have contributed to it, including Joseph Coolidge, Anna Nicolai Jacobson, Lucy Coolidge, Sophie Manutoli Shield, Marie Nick Blanchett, Balassia W. Nicolai, Evon Azean, and Elsie Mather, all from the Kuskokwim; Mary Toyukak, Nellie Ilutsik Coolidge, and Moses Nick from Bristol Bay; Paschal Afcan, Martha Teeluk, William Tyson, and Andrew Paukan from the Yukon; Monica Smith and Cecelia Ulroan Martz from Chevak; Marjorie McDonald from Nunivak; and Flora Peterson from Golovin. There are many others, literally hundreds, who contributed words or who elucidated the meaning or use of Yup'ik words for this dictionary, especially students enrolled in Yup'ik classes, and Yup'ik bilingual teachers. These Yup'ik speakers are the true authors of this dictionary.

The compiler of this dictionary spent many hours discussing dictionary format with Irene Reed, Michael Krauss, Larry Kaplan, Edna MacLean, and Jeff Leer. This dictionary owes much to those discussions. We are also indebted to Jane McGary who did the indexing, copy editing, layout and typesetting. A special debt is owed to Michael Krauss and Irene Reed for their aid in revising the introduction, in proofreading, and in constantly seeking to ensure high quality throughout this work.

The roots of this dictionary go back two centuries. The first written list of Yup'ik words was compiled on Captain James Cook's expedition of 1778 (see frontispiece). Yup'ik vocabularies were written by many travelers, explorers and missionaries over the years. We have consulted all the vocabulary lists available. The early lists, especially those of Khromchenko (1822), Wrangell (1839), and Orlov (before 1871), are of special interest because they reveal a different dialect distribution from that of today. Of the later lists, those of most value were the ones by Lucien M. Turner (1874), E. W. Nelson (1877), Francis Barnum (1901), Ferdinand Drebert (1912-1960), Martin Lonneux (1925-1940), John Hinz (1944), L. L. Hammerich (1950-1952), Gordon Marsh (1956), Martha Teeluk (1961-1970), Osahito Miyaoka (1969-1982), Paschal Afcan (1967-1974), Carl Christian Olsen (1969), Joseph Coolidge (1971-1976), Elsie Mather (1972), and Anthony Woodbury (1978-1980). Further information on these and other published or manuscript sources is found in the bibliography for this dictionary. Historical information from early wordlists and lists of unidentified words are also included in a special section of this dictionary; however, in some cases all the words in a given list could be re-elicited, or accepted as they were (Afcan, Coolidge, Mather, Miyaoka, Olsen, Teeluk, Woodbury) and included directly in the main section of this work.

In addition to written dictionaries, vocabularies, and other wordlists, that is, sources which represent efforts specifically to record lexicon, connected speech or text is also a potential source of lexicon. Therefore, written and tape-recorded texts were scanned for words not yet included in our files, especially oral narratives collected by the Eskimo Language Workshop, and books published for Yup'ik bilingual programs, but also, though to a much lesser degree, Christian religious materials; published and unpublished.

The Greenlandic dictionary of C. W. Schultz-Lorentzen (1927), the Alaskan Inupiaq dictionary of Donald Webster and Wilfried Zibell (1970), and the manuscript Alutiiq dictionary of Jeff Leer (1974-present) were also used for elicitation.

This dictionary makes no attempt to include all possible Yup'ik words. In any Eskimo language the potential for building words with productive suffixes is virtually unlimited, so that it would be pointless, even if possible, to compile a list of all the potential words of the language. This dictionary includes only those derived words whose meanings are not totally predictable from the meanings of their constituent parts, or which are otherwise of special interest. Thus, while this dictionary contains approximately 6,500 entries and subentries in the main section, this figure should be used with caution in making comparisons with other Eskimo lexicons. Numerical comparisons will be meaningful only if the other lexicons have been compiled following the same criteria which we have followed in compiling this dictionary.

The modern standard Yup'ik orthography is used throughout this dictionary. This has been done because it is this orthography which is actually in use throughout the Yup'ik area. Furthermore, this orthography is technically adequate to express all the distinctions of sound present in the language. Since the pronunciation of a word can be precisely determined from the way it is written in this orthography, phonetic transcriptions are not necessary. The introductory section on *Phonology and Orthography* will serve to introduce this orthography to those readers not familiar with it. More extensive discussion of it may be found in *Yup'ik Eskimo Grammar* (Reed et al. 1977) and *Yup'ik Eskimo Orthography* (Miyaoka and Mather 1979).

Grammatical terminology in this dictionary conforms to that of *Yup'ik Eskimo Grammar* (Reed et al. 1977), hereafter referred to as *YEG*. That book should be considered a companion to this dictionary. On the other hand, the sections of this dictionary's Introduction on initial **e** and on Yup'ik dialects supplement materials presented in *YEG* with information not available when *YEG* was written.

The Introduction explains the format of this dictionary and contains several sections which deal with issues of interest to dictionary users. These include sections on dictionary format, tense in Yup'ik, polarity of verb bases, initial **e** in Yup'ik words, and Yup'ik dialects. The main part of the dictionary is an alphabetically arranged list of Yup'ik bases —nouns, verb bases, and other words—with English translations, examples of usage, and other information. This is followed by a similar listing of Yup'ik postbases (derivational suffixes), a section on Yup'ik enclitics, tables of inflectional endings, lists of unidentified words from old sources, and a bibliography of all published and manuscript lexical sources for Yup'ik. Appendices to the dictionary include sections on Russian and other loan words, sections on roots by type and on demonstratives, labeled diagrams of a sled, kayak, house, and parka, a map of the villages and main land features in the Yup'ik area, and similar matter. Placed at the end of the dictionary for the convenience of the user is the English-to-Yup'ik index for the base section, postbase section, enclitic section, inflectional endings section, and lists of unidentified words.

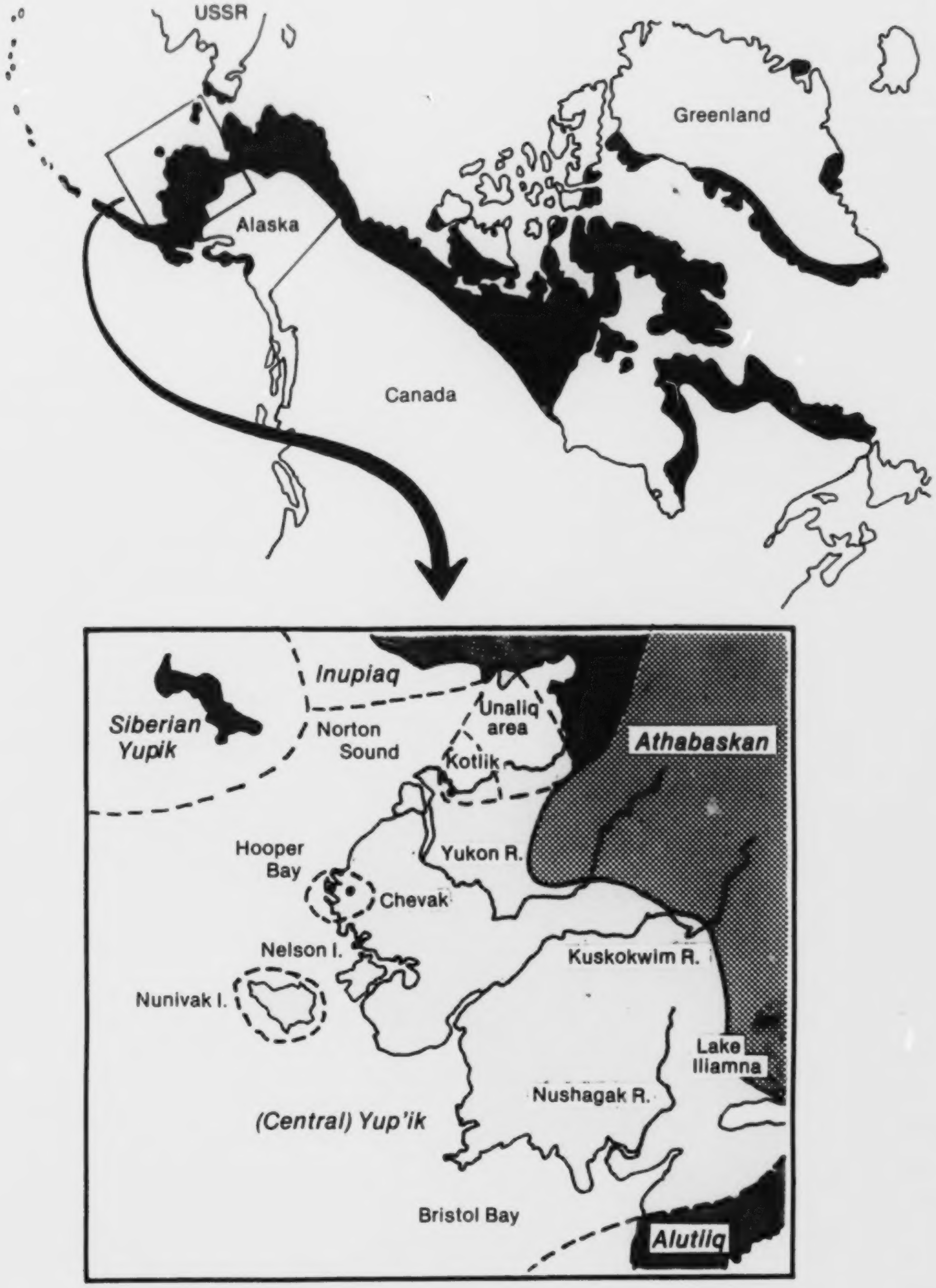
We have attempted to be as complete and comprehensive as possible in writing this dictionary. No potential entry was intentionally omitted. Even words about which we were very uncertain in our knowledge have been included, with an indication of our lack of complete knowledge about them in the form of the symbol ☐ at the appropriate place in the entry. However, the dictionary is rather scanty in its coverage of the lexicon of some topics such as pre-Christian religion, shamanism, place names, and traditional hunting practices. Furthermore, certain dialect areas are not covered as thoroughly as we would have wished because of lack of time and resources, in particular the Nushagak River, the portage area of the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers, Scammon Bay, and Goodnews Bay.

Certainly there are errors in this dictionary. No doubt a native speaker reading it will find things he disagrees with, such as the spelling (i.e., the pronunciation) given for certain words, and dialect and usage information about certain words. We were not able to check every item with a broad range of speakers, so in many cases full information about a word may not have been obtained, or we may have documented a word incorrectly. One very important consideration is that because our example sentences and phrases come from a number of different speakers from different areas, a reader may object to a particular example sentence or phrase even if he approves of our treatment of the word otherwise.

We hope that this will not be the only major Yup'ik dictionary ever published. One can foresee the expansion and improvement of this dictionary. This could be done by further investigation of those items marked by ☐, and by checking further for Central Yup'ik cognates in other Eskimo languages, especially Siberian Yupik, as new sources become available. There is also a need for other dictionaries with different formats for different objectives. For example, there might be an English-to-Yup'ik dictionary reflecting the power of the Yup'ik language to create new words. There could be a Yup'ik dictionary with definitions in the Yup'ik language itself, that is, a Yup'ik-to-Yup'ik dictionary, as there is already a Greenlandic-to-Greenlandic dictionary (and, of course, English-to-English dictionaries in great number). A comparative dictionary covering Central Yup'ik, Siberian Yupik, and Alutiiq, and perhaps Inupiaq as well, is an important project for the future; comparative information has not often been invoked in this dictionary, although it was used for elicitation and figures extensively in the Introduction section on Central Yup'ik dialectology.

Finally, this dictionary would not have been possible without financial support from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, and Kuskokwim Community College in Bethel; the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1971-1975; the Alaska State Operated School System, 1971-1975; the National Science Foundation, 1978-present; and the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1978-present.

A preliminary draft of this dictionary in a photocopied edition of two hundred copies was distributed in 1982. The present version includes many revisions and much supplemental material.


USSR
Greenland
Alaska
Canada
Inupiaq
Siberian Yupik
Norton Sound
Unaliq area
Kotlik
Athabaskan
Hooper Bay
Yukon R.
Chevak
Nelson I.
Nunivak I.
Kuskokwim R.
Lake Iliamna
Nushagak R.
(Central) Yup'ik
Bristol Bay
Alutiiq

The Central Yup'ik region of western Alaska, showing the dialect areas.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

PHONOLOGY AND ORTHOGRAPHY

General Description of the Yup'ik Writing System

The modern Yup'ik writing system (orthography) utilizes some but not all the letters of the English alphabet, though not all of the characters have the same sound values that they have in English. No letters that are not to be found on a standard typewriter keyboard are used in this Yup'ik orthography, though two diacritics are used.

For a given dialect area, a written Yup'ik word can be pronounced in only one way. Pronunciation depends upon the sound values of the individual letters and upon the position of each letter in relation to the other letters of the word. Certain dialects have special pronunciation rules, described in detail in the section on Yup'ik dialects below.

Yup'ik Alphabet Chart

Consonants

	labial	*apical*		*front velar*	*back velar*	*labialized front velar*	*labialized back velar*
stops	**p**	**t**	**c**	**k**	**q**		
voiced fricatives	**v**	**l**	**s/y**	**g**	**r**	**u͡g**	**u͡r**
voiceless fricatives	**vv**	**ll**	**ss**	**gg**	**rr**	**w**[1]	**u͡rr**
voiced nasals	**m**	**n**		**ng**			
voiceless nasals	**ḿ**	**ń**		**nǵ**			

Vowels

	front		*back*
high	**i**		**u**
		e	
low		**a**	

---

[1] When not next to a consonant, in the Hooper Bay–Chevak dialect and the Norton Sound dialect **w** is a voiced labialized front velar fricative [w] and in the Nunivak dialect it is a labialized front velar stop [k^w].

Stop Consonants

Stops are the consonants in the first row of the sound chart. When a speaker forms these sounds, the passage of air through the mouth comes to a complete stop. Yup'ik stops are voiceless and (except at the end of a word) unaspirated. That is, Yup'ik stops are like the sounds *p, t, k* in the English words *spy, sty, sky*.

p	Examples of Yup'ik words with **p** are **ipuun** 'ladle' and **pikna** 'the one up there'.
t	Examples of Yup'ik words with **t** are **tauna** 'that one' and **aatat** 'fathers'.
c	Yup'ik **c** is similar to the *ch* in English 'church', but unaspirated. It is never pronounced as *k* as it is in the English word 'cat'. Yup'ik examples are **cavun** 'oar' and **ciin** 'why'. When the vowel **e** follows **c**, **c** then has the sound of English *ts* in 'hits'. Examples of this are **cetaman** 'four' and **ceteq** 'mark'.
k	Examples of Yup'ik words with **k** are **ukuk** 'these two' and **kiak** 'summer'.
q	Yup'ik **q** is a stop consonant which is produced farther back in the mouth than **k**, with the tongue against the soft palate rather than against the hard palate. English does not have this sound. Yup'ik examples are **uquq** 'oil' and **qayaq** 'kayak'.

Fricatives

Fricatives are the consonants in the second and third rows of the sound chart. These are made in the same places in the mouth as the stops in the same columns, except that air is squeezed through the closure rather than being stopped, producing audible friction. Fricatives are continuing sounds, *continuants*, in contrast to the stops. *Voiced fricatives* are those in which the vocal cords vibrate while the sound is made, while in producing *voiceless fricatives* the vocal cords do not vibrate. Except for **w**, voiceless fricatives are indicated in the orthography by doubling the letter used for the corresponding voiced fricative.

v	**v** next to a consonant or the vowel **e** sounds like English *v*, for example **avga** 'half of it' and **avek** 'half'; while **v** which is between vowels (other than **e**) generally sounds like English *w*, for example **calivik** 'workshop'.[2]
vv	This is the voiceless counterpart of **v** and therefore sounds like English *f*. A Yup'ik example is **kuuvviaq** 'coffee'.
l	Yup'ik **l** sounds much like English *l*, but the tongue is held more tightly so that there is more friction. A Yup'ik example is **ila** 'part, relative'.
ll	This is the voiceless counterpart of **l** and is a Yup'ik sound which does not occur in English. It is made by holding the tongue in the position for **l** and allowing air to be blown out the sides between the tongue and the back teeth without allowing the vocal cords to vibrate. Examples are **allaneq** 'stranger' and **ulluvak** 'cheek'. The phonetic symbol for this sound is [ɬ].
y	Yup'ik **y** sounds like English *y*. Examples are **yuk** 'person' and **ayii** 'leave!'.
s	Yup'ik **s** has the voiced sound (English *z*) as does the *s* in the English word 'resemble'. A Yup'ik example is **casit** 'what are you doing?'. Phonetically **s** is [z].
ss	This is the voiceless counterpart of Yup'ik **s** and **y**, so **ss** has the same sound in Yup'ik as it does in the English word 'assemble'. A Yup'ik example is **assiituq** 'it is bad'.

---

[2] This is the basic rule for "General" Central Yup'ik (that is, excluding the dialects of Norton Sound, Hooper Bay - Chevak, and Nunivak Island). Even within General Central Yup'ik there are subrules according to which certain intervocalic **v**'s have the sound of English *v* rather than English *w*. For more information see the Appendix in *YEG*. For a description of the pronunciation of **v** in Norton Sound, Hooper Bay - Chevak, and Nunivak Island, see the section on "Yup'ik Dialects" in this Introduction.

g	Yup'ik **g** is the voiced fricative counterpart of the Yup'ik stop **k**. It does not occur in English. Yup'ik examples are **igaa** 'he swallowed it' and **negaq** 'snare'. Phonetically **g** is [ɣ].
gg	This is the voiceless counterpart of **g**, and also does not occur in English. Examples are **maaggun** 'this way' and **keggaa** 'it bit him'. Phonetically **gg** is [x].
r	Yup'ik **r** is the voiced fricative counterpart of the Yup'ik stop **q**. It does not occur in English. Examples are **iruq** 'leg' and **arnaq** 'woman'. The symbol **r** was chosen for this sound because of its use for this in older orthographies developed by missionaries who were familiar with European languages such as French and German, and other Eskimo languages, in which *r* represents this sound. Phonetically **r** is [ɣ̣].
rr	This is the voiceless counterpart of **r**, and also does not occur in English. Examples are **airraq** 'string story' and **amarru** 'carry it on your back!'. Phonetically **rr** is [x̣].
u͡g	This is a voiced fricative made with the tongue in the position for **g** but with the lips rounded.[3] It occurs mainly in certain demonstrative pronouns and words derived from them. Examples are **au͡gna** 'the one going' and **tau͡gaam** 'however'. Phonetically **u͡g** is [ɣ^{W}].
w	For most of Central Yup'ik this is the voiceless counterpart of **u͡g**, that is, it is a voiceless labialized front velar that sounds like English *wh* in 'which' (for those English speakers for whom 'which' and 'witch' sound different).[4] Examples are **wii, wiinga** 'I, me' and **wani** 'right here'. Phonetically **w** is [x^{W}].
u͡r	This is the labialized counterpart of **r** and occurs only in some words containing the postbase **-u͡rluq** 'poor dear one'. Examples are **cau͡rluq** 'poor dear thing' and **mingquteu͡rluni** 'his poor dear needle (compare **tuntuturluni** 'eating caribou'). Phonetically **u͡r** is [ɣ̣^{W}].
u͡rr	This sound, the labialized counterpart of **rr**, is quite rare, occurring only in words such as **yaqu͡rrani** 'on its wing', also pronounced **yaquani** without **u͡rr**. Phonetically **u͡rr** is [x̣^{W}].

A handful of words borrowed from Inupiaq (or English) and used only in the Yup'ik area adjoining Inupiaq territory have a retroflex, Inupiaq-type 'r', written here **ř**, which sounds somewhat like the *r* or *s* in the English word 'measure.'

Nasals

Nasals are produced by the passage of air through the nose. Like fricatives, nasals are continuants. Yup'ik has voiceless as well as voiced nasals.

m	Yup'ik **m** is like English *m*. An example is **maani** 'here'.
ḿ	This is the voiceless counterpart of **m**, made with the mouth in the position for **m** but with the vocal cords not vibrating while the air is being blown out through the nose. An example is **anḿia** 'he also put it outside'.
n	Yup'ik **n** is like English *n*. An example is **nuna** 'land'.
ń	This is the voiceless counterpart of **n**. An example is **qayamteńi** 'in our kayak'.
ng	Yup'ik **ng** is like the English *ng* in 'singer' (for those English speakers for whom the *ng* in 'singer' sounds different from the *ng* in 'finger'). An example is **angun** 'man'.
ńg	This is the voiceless counterpart of **ng**. An example is **qimugteńguuq** 'it is a dog'.

Some writers use **m̂, n̂,** and **n͡g** instead of **ḿ, ń,** and **ńg.**

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[3] A few words in certain dialects start with **u͡g**, and at the beginning of a word **u͡g** sounds like English *w*. Examples are **u͡gasek** 'tundra hare, jackrabbit' and **u͡gasqituq** 'he slipped'. When it occurs immediately before a consonant, **u͡g** is voiceless, for example **au͡gkut** 'the ones leaving', which could also be spelled **awkut.**

[4] See Introduction, footnote 1.

Vowels

Yup'ik *prime* vowels (that is, **a, i,** and **u,** but not **e**)[5] may occur either long (written double) or short (written single).[6] In addition, two unlike full vowels may form a vowel cluster.

a Yup'ik **a** is much like the English *a* in 'what'. Examples are **ata** 'look here' and **aata** 'father'.

u Yup'ik **u** is like English *u* in 'Luke'. Examples are **yuk** 'one person' and **yuuk** 'two people'. Next to a back velar, Yup'ik **u** sounds somewhat like English *o* in 'cork', for example **uquq** 'oil'. **u** may be devoiced when it occurs between **q** and **rr**, or between **k** and **gg**; as in **nasqurra** 'his head' and **atkugga** 'his parka'.

i Yup'ik **i** has a sound midway between English *i* in 'hit' and English *e* in 'he'. Examples are **imna** 'the aforementioned' and **iinruq** 'medicine'. Next to a back velar, **i** more closely approximates the sound of English *i* in 'hit'. Compare the two **i**'s in **iqmik** 'chewing tobacco'.

e The vowel **e** in Yup'ik is like the *e* in the English word 'roses'. At the beginning of Yup'ik words, **e** is often silent or nearly so. Examples are **erenret** 'days' and **epulek** 'one with a handle'. Between voiceless consonants, **e** is often voiceless, as in **tekeq** 'index finger' and **keggestellregket** 'the two that bit them'. Phonetically **e** varies between [ə] and [ɨ].

Automatic Devoicing

A fricative which is written single or a nasal written without the accent mark will be voiceless in certain environments.

1) An **s** at the beginning of a word and any fricative at the end of a word are voiceless, for example **sugtuuq** 'he is tall' and **qayacuar** 'little kayak'.

2) A fricative which is next to a stop or which follows a voiceless fricative is also voiceless. For example, the **l** is voiceless in **puqla** 'warmth', **elpet** 'you', and **neqerrluk** 'dried fish'.

3) A nasal which follows a stop or a voiceless fricative is voiceless; for example, the **ng** is voiceless in **angutnguuq** 'it is a man' and **allngik** 'patch on a boot sole'. However, a nasal which precedes a stop or a voiceless fricative is voiced; for example, the **ng** is voiced in **tengtaa** 'it blew it away' and **tenglluku** 'blowing it away'.

Marked Gemination

If a consonant is followed by an apostrophe and then a vowel, then that consonant is *geminated*. This means that the preceding syllable ends with that consonant and the following syllable begins with the same consonant, so that it sounds as if it is being held briefly before being released, as is the case with the *k* sound in the English word 'bookkeeper'. Yup'ik examples are **taq'uq** 'he quit' (compare **taquq** 'braid') and **muluk'uuq** 'milk'. These apostrophes are counted phonetically as consonants, since the apostrophe indicates a doubling of the consonant it follows. (There are other uses of the apostrophe, discussed below.)

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[5] Our *prime* vowels are also called *full* vowels in contrast to [ə], **e**, which is a *reduced* vowel. We use the term *prime* here in accordance with its use in *YEG*.

[6] However, a "rhythmically lengthened" single vowel is just as long as a double vowel in the same position, the difference between the underlying lengths of the two being manifest in its effect on the preceding consonant (see the explanation of rhythmic length and automatic gemination below). See also the section below on Yup'ik dialects for effects of "vowel compression," which shortens a double vowel in some dialects.

Syllabification

Yup'ik syllables are of the following types (where V represents a vowel and C represents a consonant): CV, CVV, CVC, CVVC, and, at the beginning of a word, also V, VV, VC, and VVC. A syllable is *open* if it ends in a vowel (CV, CVV, V, VV) and *closed* if it ends in a consonant (CVC, CVVC, VC, VVC). A syllable is *light* if it contains one vowel (CV, CVC, V, VC) and *heavy* if it contains two vowels (CVV, CVVC, VV, VVC).

For example, the word **mit'eqataryaaqellruuq** 'it was about to alight (but didn't)', is divided into syllables: **mit/'e/qa/tar/yaa/qell/ruuq.** The first syllable, **mit,** is closed and light; **'e** and **qa** are open and light; **tar** is closed and light; **yaa** is open and heavy; **qell** is closed and light; and **ruuq** is closed and heavy.

Stress and Related Features of Pronunciation

Stress is a very prominent feature of Yup'ik pronunciation. It is determined by the pattern of light and heavy, closed and open syllables in a word.

Primary Stress (Inherent and Rhythmic Stress)

Initial closed syllables (except for *stress-repelling bases,* discussed below) and heavy syllables have *inherent stress.*

Rhythmic stress, on the other hand, falls on every syllable following an unstressed syllable (subject to the rule of *stress retraction* described below). For example, in the word **nan/var/pag/teng/naq/ngai/cug/nar/quq** 'he probably won't try to go to the big lake', the syllable **nan** has inherent stress because it is initial and closed, and **ngai** has inherent stress because it is heavy. Following these two inherently stressed syllables are unstressed syllables **var** and **cug,** and following these are rhythmically stressed **pag, naq,** and **nar.** Using ´ to represent stress, we can display this thus: **nán/var/pág/teng/náq/ngái/cug/nár/quq.**

Stress Retraction

This is the principle followed by all of Central Yup'ik except for the Norton Sound dialects; it states that if the syllable on which rhythmic stress is due to fall is open, non-final, and follows a closed syllable, then stress is retracted to the preceding syllable. For example, in the word **ang/yar/pa/li/ciq/sug/nar/quq** 'he probably will make a big boat', after the syllable **ang** which has inherent stress, rhythmic stress is due to fall on **pa,** but since this is an open syllable following the closed syllable **yar,** stress is retracted to the syllable **yar.** Rhythmic stress next falls on **li,** and after that on **sug: áng/yár/pa/lí/ciq /súg/nar/quq** (but in Norton Sound where stress retraction does not apply: **áng/yar/pá/li/cíq/sug/nár/quq**).

Loss of Stress in Final Syllables

A final syllable loses its stress. For example, in **angyaqa** 'my boat' and in **angyaqaa** 'it is his boat', the final syllables **qa** and **qaa** lose their stress.

Rhythmic Length

A prime vowel of a stressed open light syllable will be lengthened in pronunciation. This is called *rhythmic lengthening.* In the above example, **angyarpaliciqsugnarquq,** the **i** of the open stressed syllable **li** is rhythmically lengthened. The vowels in the syllables **ang** and **sug** are not lengthened because even though these syllables are stressed and light, they are closed rather than open; thus, using ˆ to indicate rhythmic length, **áng/yár/pa/lî/ciq/súg/nar/quq.**

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Automatic Gemination

There are two circumstances in which a consonant will be pronounced geminated though not followed by an apostrophe in the spelling.

1) The initial consonant of a heavy syllable which follows an unstressed open light syllable will be automatically geminated. For example, the **c** in **angyacuar** 'little boat' is geminated, but not the **c** in **qayacuar** 'little kayak', nor in **qaicuar** 'little wave', because in the second and third examples the syllable preceding **c** is stressed.

2) The consonant following a stressed **e** in an open syllable is automatically geminated. For example, the second **m** in **tumemi** 'on the trail' is geminated, as is the **rr** in **nipteqerru** 'turn it off, please'.

Automatic gemination serves to distinguish a heavy vowel from a rhythmically lengthened light vowel; for example, in **ataata** 'paternal uncle' the first **t** is automatically geminated, while in **atata** 'later on' the middle **a** is rhythmically lengthened and sounds just as long as **aa,** but the **t** preceding it is not geminated.

Secondary Stress

A syllable preceding a heavy syllable receives *secondary stress;* thus in **nerciqsugnarqaa** 'he will probably eat it', the syllable **ner** has inherent stress, **sug** has rhythmic stress, and **nar** has secondary stress: **nér/ciq/súg/nár/qaa.** Note that secondary stress is phonetically identical with primary stress, but in rule ordering is assigned at a later stage.

Stress-repelling Bases

The semantically empty bases **ca-** 'what, something, to do something', **pi-** 'thing, to do', and **ki-** 'who' do not have inherent stress even when they are in closed (initial) syllables. Thus in **pin/qíg/teng/náq/sug/nár/quq** 'he is probably trying again', the first syllable does not have inherent stress; instead, rhythmic stress starts on the second syllable (compare **mén/qig/téng/naq/súg/nar/quq** 'he is probably drinking water again'). These stress-repelling bases *can* have retracted stress and secondary stress, and they will have inherent stress if they are part of lexicalized bases. An example of the latter situation is the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay base **cange-** 'to catch fish or game', which is derived from **ca-** 'what, something, to do something' and **-nge-** 'to acquire', but which gets inherent stress, as in **cáng/yug/tuq** 'he wants to catch fish or game', in contrast with the non-lexicalized combination of **ca-** and **-nge-** which does not get inherent stress, as in **cang/yúg/tuq** 'he wants to acquire something'. The standard Yup'ik orthography does not have a mechanism for indicating that a closed initial syllable is unstressed. Thus, the standard orthography underdifferentiates in some cases with regard to these three bases.

The Apostrophe

The apostrophe serves several functions in Yup'ik, depending on the letters around it.

1) After a consonant and before a vowel (C'V), the apostrophe indicates gemination, as previously mentioned.

2) After a vowel and before the consonant **r** (V'**r**), the apostrophe indicates that the syllable in which it occurs and the preceding syllable as well are both to be stressed, when without the apostrophe this would not be so. For example, **melugtu'rtuq,** i.e. **me/lúg/tú'r/tuq** 'he keeps smoking or sucking' (compare **melugturtuq,** i.e. **me/lúg/tur/tuq** 'he is eating fish eggs'); and **neryartu'rtuq,** i.e. **nér/yár/tú'r/tuq** 'he keeps eating berries as he picks them' (compare **neryarturtuq,** i.e. **nér/yar/túr/tuq** 'he is going somewhere to eat').

3) Between two vowels (V'V), the apostrophe blocks gemination of a preceding consonant. For example, in **atu'urkaq** 'garment' the **t** is not geminated, and in **apa'urluq** 'grandfather', the **p** is not geminated. The apostrophe has the same effect as if it were a consonant. (It is not, however, a glottal stop.)

4) Between two consonants (C'C), the apostrophe either (a) prevents the separate sounds of **n** and **g** from being read as the single sound **ng**, as in **can'get** 'grass' (compare **cangacit** 'how are you?'), or (b) prevents automatic devoicing as in **it'gaq** 'foot' where the **g** is voiced (compare **nutga** 'his gun'), and **tek'ni** 'his own index finger', where the **n** is voiced (compare **cakneq** 'very much').

5) At the end of a word the apostrophe indicates that the word is a shortened form; for example, **qaill'** is a shortened form of **qaillun** 'how'.

6) See the section on Yup'ik dialects, below, for special uses of the apostrophe in particular dialects.

Note that uses 2) and 3) are necessitated by perturbations in the rhythmic stress system caused by **ar**-deletion (see below).

The Hyphen

The hyphen serves four functions in Yup'ik.

1) It separates elements of a word which are not in the Yup'ik orthography (i.e., English borrowings spelled in the English way) from the Yup'ik suffixes attached to them, as in **college-arluni** 'going to college'.

2) It separates *enclitics*[1] at the end of a word from the main body of the word and from each other. An example is **nuna-llu-qaa?** 'and the land?'.

3) It indicates an overlong vowel in the words **aa-ang** and **ii-i**, both meaning 'yes'.

4) As in English, it is used at a syllable boundary for word division at the end of a line of writing.

Comparison of Modern and Older Orthographies

The modern orthography as used in this book differs in a number of ways from the older orthographies which were developed by, or under the influence of, Moravian and Catholic missionaries. The chart of correspondences below indicates the main differences.

Modern Orthography	*Older Orthographies*
c	**ch, ts, tsh**
q	**ĸ, k** *(distinguished from front* **k**, *if at all, by choice of symbol for preceding vowel [see below])*
w	**wh**
vv	**f**
ll	**tl, ł, l̇**
ng	**ng, ñ**
u	**u,** *or* **o** *when preceding a back velar*
i	**i,** *or* **e** *especially when preceding a back velar*
e	**i**, *or no vowel written at all*
vowel length	*not indicated, or indicated by ¯ over the vowel, whether length is rhythmic or otherwise*
consonant gemination	*not indicated, or indicated by doubling the consonant in question, or by ´ on the preceding vowel, whether gemination is automatic or otherwise*

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[1] For an explanation of enclitics and their effect on stress, see *YEG* , pp. 16, 18, and 313, and the Enclitics section of this dictionary.

DICTIONARY FORMAT

Entries, Subentries, Dialect Indications, and Explanatory symbols

Yup'ik words* are listed in alphabetical order, with homonyms listed separately and given numbers in brackets. The standard English order of alphabetization is followed, so that even digraphs such as **ng, ll,** or **u͡g** are alphabetized as if the letters were separate symbols. A derived word, however, is listed as a subentry indented under the word from which it is derived, hereafter referred to as the "parent word". Only one degree of derivation is taken into account by indentation in this dictionary's format. Thus, if one word is derived from another, which in turn is derived from a third, both the derived words are indented only one degree under the third (parent) word.

Subentries fall into three categories. The first category consists of those words composed of the parent word plus a postbase which is not productive in modern-day Yup'ik. For example, **epulquq** 'stem' is clearly derived from **epu** 'shaft', but **-lquq** is not now a productive postbase. The second category consists of words which are formed from the parent word with a productive postbase, but the meaning of the resulting word is not totally predictable from the meanings of the parent word and the postbase (i.e., the derived word is lexicalized). Thus, **atsaruaq** comes from **atsaq** 'berry' and **-uaq** 'imitation, one similar to', and **atsaruaq** can mean 'imitation berry', but specifically it means 'chamomile flower'. The third category consists of those words which are formed with a productive postbase and whose meaning is entirely predictable, but which nevertheless are of particular interest if only because they translate words that are important in English. These Yup'ik words have been included as lexical subentries; for example, **kipusvik** 'store' is predictable in meaning, coming from **kipute-** 'to buy' and **-vik** 'place', but it is nonetheless given as a sub-entry.**

Postbases forming parts of derived words will be found listed and explained in the postbase section of this dictionary even if the postbase in question is not productive. However, those postbases which to our knowledge occur on only one word are not listed in the postbase section.

If the spelling of the derived word differs from that of the parent word within the first three letters, the derived word is also listed alphabetically as if it were a main entry, with instructions to see the parent word. For example, **agayuvik** 'church' is listed only as an indented subentry under **agayu-** 'to pray', but **acir-** 'to name' is listed both as an indented subentry under **ateq** 'name' and as a non-indented entry at its alphabetical place among other words that begin with **ac-**; but at its non-indented entry we find only a simple translation and the instruction "*see* **ateq**."

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*In this discussion the term "word" applies to any lexical entry including nouns (completed words) and verb bases (which, strictly speaking, are not complete words).

It is thus often a matter of opinion whether a particular word from a productive postbase and with a predictable meaning should be considered a lexical subentry and listed as such, indented under the parent word, or should be considered as merely an example of usage to be cited, if at all, as part of the entry for the parent word. Thus, while **tengssuun 'airplane' is treated as a word in its own right and listed as a subentry under **tenge-** 'to fly off', **iqvarcuun** 'bucket or other berry-picking implement' is considered merely an example of the use of **iqvar-** 'to pick berries', rather than as a lexicalized derivative. One could argue with these judgments on a case-by-case basis, and no doubt some might be revised if more information were available concerning how widespread and how fixed in usage certain words actually are. Another matter of opinion is whether certain words really are derived from others. Some would argue that **atauciq** 'one' is from **ata-** 'to be attached or dependent'; in this dictionary it is not so listed (though at the end of the entry for **atauciq** is the note, *cf.* **ata-**). On the other hand, **tugkar** 'walrus tusk' is listed as being derived from **tugeq** 'ice pick', though some would dispute this. Again, there are probably errors of judgment in both directions.

Close phonetic variants are listed together as long as they do not differ in their first few letters. Thus, **qiuryaq** and **qiuryak**, both forms occurring in Yup'ik, are listed together as one entry for 'aurora'; the variant **kiuryaq** 'aurora' is listed in the **k** section as another entry. Each of the two entries gives reference to the other.

Phonologically unrelated synonyms (if any exist) are not cited in an entry, but the information that such synonyms do exist and are widely distributed is given by the symbol § following the head word of the entry. Thus we have the two entries **ikayur- §** and **ukisqir- §**, both meaning 'to help' and both widely used.

If a word is restricted in use to a particular dialect area or areas, the abbreviation(s) for those dialect area(s) are given immediately after the Yup'ik word in question. Dialect restrictions for a main entry do not apply to its subentries unless the subentries are also marked with the same dialect restrictions. The following dialect abbreviations are used:

NSU: Norton Sound - Unaliq (northern Norton Sound)
NSK: Norton Sound - Kotlik (southern Norton Sound)
NS: Norton Sound (both northern and southern shores)
Y: Yukon
HBC: Hooper Bay and Chevak
NI: Nelson Island
NUN: Nunivak Island
K: Kuskokwim
BB: Bristol Bay
NR: Nushagak River
LI: Lake Iliamna
UK: Upper Kuskokwim (i.e., around Aniak)

More information about these dialect areas is given in the introductory section on Yup'ik dialects. If dialect limitations are indicated for a given entry, the reader should conclude that there may be synonyms used in other dialect areas. If a word is used in most but not all dialect areas, then the dialect areas in which it is used are not listed, but rather the symbol § is used to tell the reader that synonyms exist and that the word in question may not be universally used. In either case, the reader can find the synonym(s) by consulting the English-to-Yup'ik index, where all words with the same English translation are listed together.

If a word has a different or additional meaning in a particular dialect area, this is indicated by including the abbreviation for that dialect immediately before the translation which applies in that dialect, with the word *also* when appropriate. Thus **qetunraq** is translated as 'son; NUN *also* daughter', showing that in most of Yup'ik **qetunraq** means 'son' only, but in the Nunivak dialect it means both 'son' and 'daughter'. **Kass'aq** is translated as 'white person, Caucasian; LI, NR Russian Orthodox priest', showing that in most of Yup'ik **kass'aq** means 'white person, Caucasian', but in the dialects of the Nushagak River and Lake Iliamna it means 'Russian Orthodox priest (whether Caucasian or not)'.

Some nouns are simply not used in the singular. For these the notation *(plural)* or *(dual)* is given after the entry, depending on whether the main entry word is plural or dual, for example, **nuussicuak** *(dual)* 'scissors'. Other nouns may be used either in the singular or in the plural (or dual) for a single item, or they may be used either in the dual or the plural for a pair of items. These conventional optional plurals and duals are noted by a statement to that effect. They are mostly items which are viewed as consisting of a number of parts in the case of conventional plurals (for example, parkas, hands), or of two complementary parts in the case of conventional duals (for example, sleds, bellies).

After the translation are examples of use.[10] The examples are separated from the translation by the symbol ☆. In the case of a verb, any examples coming before the slash, /, illustrate polarity (see the section of this introduction on the indication of verb polarity). Any examples after the slash, or for entries other than verbs, are presented mainly for general interest, and even as reading material. The number or character of such examples is not intended to indicate the importance of the entry which they exemplify. Very often, in fact, the examples have been included only to enliven the entry for the reader, and not to provide further information about usage of the word. Note also that the examples come from various dialects and no indication is made of which dialect has furnished a given example unless several variant forms are given as examples.

The symbol □ within an entry indicates that we lack significant information about it. For example, we may know that the word is the name of a kind of berry, but not what particular species of berry; or we may have important questions about the usage of the word, or even as to whether the word is spelled or translated correctly. The positioning of □ shows the area in which our questions lie. For example, □ between ☆ and / indicates that we do not know the polarity of a verb.

The note *cf.* followed by another word indicates a possible relationship not certain enough for subentry treatment, or a relationship not of the sort that lends itself to subentry treatment.

Citation Forms for Yup'ik Entries

Nouns are entered in this dictionary in their *unpossessed absolutive singular forms.*[11] This is the natural citation form for a noun and is merely the base (i.e., the combining form) with the final letter altered to give an acceptable Yup'ik word.[12] An example of a noun entry is **angyaq** 'boat'.

Demonstrative pronouns[13] are listed in their absolutive singular forms, from which the base may be determined by deleting the final syllable **na.** Demonstrative pronouns in all their inflected forms are also given in tables in Appendix 3. An example of a demonstrative pronoun entry is **imna** 'the aforementioned one'.

Demonstrative adverbs[14] are listed in their localis case forms because they have no absolutive forms. The base may be determined by deleting the final syllable **ni** from these localis forms. Demonstrative adverbs in

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[10] The translations are conventionalized by being given only as actives and not as passives in the case of *patientive* verbs (see below). Rather, the passive appears in the examples. Thus, the verb base **tamar-** is translated 'to lose' (as in **tamaraa** 'he lost it'), even though, as we see from the examples, **tamartuq** means 'it is lost, it got lost'.

[11] For an explanation of *unpossessed absolutive singular form* and other grammatical terms, refer to *YEG*.

[12] One can determine the base from the unpossessed absolutive singular form, and vice versa, by the following rules:

Unpossessed absolutive singular ends in:	*Base form ends in:*
prime vowel	same prime vowel
a (with superscript ^{e} or following **C**t)	**e**
n	**te**
k	**g**
q	**r**

[13] See *YEG*, p. 256f.

[14] See *YEG*, p. 267f.

their inflected forms are also given in tables in Appendix 3. An example of a demonstrative adverb entry is **maani** 'here'.

The interrelationships between demonstratives (both pronouns and adverbs) are discussed at length in Appendix 3.

Although they are a type of noun base, ***positional bases***[15] almost always appear with a possessed ending in speech. Actually, most positional bases can appear with an unpossessed ending, but this gives them a narrow, fixed meaning; for example, from the positional base **qai-̸** 'the top surface of (possessor)' there is the unpossessed absolutive singular word **qaiq**, but this means only 'wave, surface of water'. These forms with unpossessed endings are considered in this dictionary to be lexicalizations derived from the positional bases and are therefore listed as subentries. For this reason the unpossessed absolutive form is rather misleading. Consequently, positional bases are presented as bases rather than as completed words, and they are followed by the symbol -̸, which shows that the form is a base and not a completed word, and that it is a noun rather than a verb base (verb bases, as we will see, are followed by a hyphen without a slash through it). The symbol -̸ is also used to indicate ***independent relative bases***, which are discussed, though not under that name in Chapter 26 of *YEG*.

For verbs, no single completed form stands out as a citation form because there is no completed form of the verb that involves as minor a change from the base as does the unpossessed absolutive singular in the case of nouns. For this reason, this dictionary uses as the citation form of the verb the base form of that verb, followed by a hyphen to show that the form is abstract rather than an occurring (completed) word. An example of a verb entry is **mayur-** 'to climb'.[16] Verbs are translated with English infinitives (in some cases with split infinitives, e.g. **nallu-** 'to not know'), so that an English phrase beginning with the word 'to' signals that it is a translation of a Yup'ik verb base or verb-yielding postbase.

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[15] See *YEG*, p. 84, p. 197.

[16] Several alternative possibilities for the citation form of the verb were considered. Since verb bases end in exactly the same patterns as noun bases do, one might apply the same processes and construct a citation form of the same sort as the unpossessed absolutive singular for nouns. Some native speakers do this when citing a Yup'ik verb while speaking in English. However, the forms so given are recognized by all speakers to be artificial. For example, no one would consider **mayuq** (from **mayur-** 'to climb') as a real Yup'ik word (except in some very limited circumstances). Furthermore, such forms would have value only as citation forms; they would still not be identical with the other abstract or artificial form, the base form which one needs to know to attach suffixes.

Another alternative for citing verbs is to single out an actual ending and let the resulting combination of the verb base and that ending serve as a citation form. The most obvious choice would be either an indicative form such as **mayurtuq** 'he is climbing' or a subordinative form such as **mayurluni** '(he) climbing'. While this has the advantage of using an actual occurring form of the word for the citation form, it has two disadvantages. First, neither of these forms reveals what the base is in all cases (thus, from **mayurtuq** one cannot tell whether the base is **mayur-** or **mayurte-**, and from **mayurluni** one cannot tell whether the base is **mayur-** or **mayure-**). Second, the spelling of these proposed citation forms is often far enough removed from the spelling of the base to put the entry at a different place alphabetically from where it would fall if the base were the citation form; this is especially the case with short bases, e.g. **ag'uq** 'he goes over' or **agluni** 'going over' would not appear very near **age-** in the dictionary, since words starting with **agi-** would fall between. Since we regard the base as the starting point and assume that someone with a degree of linguistic sophistication regarding Yup'ik will first determine the probable base from the form he has read or heard, this is where he should be able to find it in the dictionary.

The disadvantage of using the base as the citation form for a verb is that the casual reader who knows nothing about bases is apt to be put off by such abstract listings as **age-**, **mayur-**, etc. However, there is no good way to avoid this. We expect that users of this dictionary will quickly learn to recognize bases of verbs for what they are. At any rate, following the bases and their translations are examples with simple actual occurring forms of the verbs.

Exclamations, adverbs, and interrogative particles, which constitute the bulk of the remaining parts of speech in Yup'ik, are generally uninflectable words, and their sole forms are their natural citation forms. An example of such an entry is **aren** 'oops!'.

For information on forms listed as *roots* see the section 'Roots' below.

Explanation of Symbols Used in the Yup'ik Entries

Some Yup'ik entries have the symbols ***, °, (aq*),** or **(ar)-** at the end of the Yup'ik word or base, or the symbol **[e]** at the beginning of the word or base. The meanings of these symbols will be explained here.

***** is used after **q** on a noun to indicate that the base for that noun ends in an (unpredictably) *strong* **r**, that is, in an **r** which is retained before so-called *half-retaining* endings (marked with ÷).[17] Thus, the word **maurluq*** 'grandmother' has an asterisk indicating that when the half-retaining ending **÷mi** is added to it, the result is **maurlurmi** 'at grandmother's'. On the other hand, **angyaq** has no asterisk because the final **r** of its base is *weak*, so that when **÷mi** is added, the result is **angyami** 'in the boat' with the **r** of the base dropped. Nouns ending in **eq** or **k** have no asterisks because all such nouns have a (predictably) strong final consonant on the base. Thus, even though **qaneq** 'mouth' and **kanaqlak** 'muskrat' do not have asterisks, one knows that the results of adding **÷mi** are **qanermi** 'in the mouth' and **kanaqlagmi** 'on the muskrat'. It should be understood that most of the words marked with asterisks are treated by some speakers as if they ended in weak rather than strong consonants. There is a great deal of individual variation in such words, but if a significant number of speakers treat the final consonant of a word as strong, we have marked it with an asterisk.

° appears after certain verb bases ending in a vowel followed by **te**. This symbol ° indicates that the **t** becomes **l** with verb suffixes marked $@_2$, $@_3$, or $@_4$.[18] In verb bases which end in a vowel followed by **te** and not marked with °, the **t** becomes **s** or **y** before such suffixes. For example, **cukaite-**° 'to be slow' and $@_2$**∓ngaituq** give **cukailngaituq** 'it will not be slow', while **tekite-** 'to arrive' with the same suffix would give **tekisngaituq** 'he will not arrive'. Bases with ° are generally negative or adjectival in meaning.

(aq*) or **(ar)-** indicates that this segment of the word or base is deleted if it occurs at the end of the word, or before a consonant-retaining suffix that starts with a consonant.[19] Thus, the cited form **qimugkauyar(aq*)** 'puppy' will be realized in most dialect areas as **qimugkauyar** 'a puppy' with the final **aq** dropped and **r** not changed to **q**, and the underlying **ar** (equal to **aq**) dropped in such forms as **qimugkauyartangqertuq** 'there are puppies', from underlying **qimugkauyarartangqertuq.** However, the **a** of that **aq** will appear in such forms as **qimugkauyaranguq** 'he got a puppy', where the suffix added is not a consonant-retaining suffix that starts with a consonant.

For the use of **[e]** see the discussion of "weak initial **e**" in the section of this introduction entitled "The Problem of Initial **e** in Yup'ik Words."

[2] written after an English word indicates exactly two, as in 'we [2]'. This is used in English translations of Yup'ik words because Yup'ik distinguishes dual, exactly two, from plural, three or more. Therefore also, an English plural without [2] following it indicates at least three in number, except in cases where the English plural normally indicates a pair.

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[17] *YEG*, p. 21, p. 26.

[18] *YEG*, p. 21, p. 27f.

[19] *YEG*, p. 37, p. 44, p. 215. See also the section of this introduction on Yup'ik dialects.

Bases That Can Be Both Nouns and Verbs

There are a number of bases that can function as either nouns or verbs. In such cases the noun and the verb base are listed together in the main entry, with the noun first as a matter of convention. For example, there is the single listing **manaq** 'fishing lure with hook' *and* **manar-** 'to fish with a hook, lure, and line'. In a few cases the noun form is clearly secondary to the verb form, or vice versa, and the secondary form is then listed as a subentry.

Roots

There are a number of entries which end in a hyphen and are labeled *(root)*. A root in this sense is like a base, but it cannot be used with an ending unless a postbase is first added to the root before the ending. Because a root exists by virtue of the existence of forms containing that root, there are always derived forms listed for each entry presented as a root, and for this reason it has not always been necessary (or possible) to translate every root. There are five different types of roots.

1) There are very basic "deep roots." An example is **ku-**, which apparently refers to the flowing of liquids, as can be seen by such probable derivatives as **kuik** 'river', **kuve-** 'to spill', **kuta** 'a drop', etc. At the present time we cannot even identify **-ik, -ve-,** or **-ta** as postbases. Roots such as this are listed in their proper alphabetical order in the dictionary along with lists of their probable derivatives, but these derivatives are found as main entries in their own proper alphabetical positions.

2) There are roots which are simply not in use at the present time, but which lie close to the surface. An example is **ali-**, which appears in the bases **alinge-** 'to be afraid' and **alike-** 'to be afraid of'. **-nge-** is identifiable as a postbase meaning 'to acquire', and **-ke-** as a postbase meaning 'to have as one's —'. Thus, **ali-** may be the base of an obsolete noun meaning 'a thing which one fears, object of fear', used in modern speech only in combination with these and a few other postbases. Such combinations of root and postbase are listed as indented subentries under the root, which is identified as a root but not translated.

3) There are roots which deal with dimensions such as width, thickness, loudness, etc. These *dimensional roots* occur in combination with the postbases **-tu-** 'to have to a large degree' and **-kite-°** 'to lack to a large degree' (both taking intransitive endings only). These roots are given without translations, but labeled as dimensional roots, and their derivatives are given as examples of usage. For example, **mam-** *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **mamtuuq** 'it is thick'; **mamkituq** 'it is thin'.

4) There are roots which deal with emotional states and feelings. These *emotional roots* occur in combination with the postbases **-ke-** 'to feel thus toward' (taking transitive endings only), **-yug-** 'to feel thus' (taking intransitive endings only), **-tar-** 'to tend to feel thus' (taking intransitive endings only), **-narqe-** 'to cause to feel thus' and its negative **-naite-°** (both taking intransitive endings only), and for some speakers, **-yagute-** 'to come to feel thus toward' (taking transitive endings only). These roots are given without translations, but labeled as emotional roots, and their derivatives are given as examples of usage. For example, **paqna-** *(root: emotional)* ☆ **paqnakaa** 'he is curious about it'; **paqnayugtuq** 'he is curious'; **paqnatartuq** 'he tends to be curious'; **paqnanarquq** 'it makes one curious'; **paqnayagutaa** 'he became curious about it'.

5) There are roots which deal with getting into, putting into, or being in a certain posture, position, situation, or state. These *postural roots* occur in combination with the postbases **-te-** 'to get into or put into that position or state' (taking both intransitive and transitive endings) and **-ngqa-** 'to be in that position or state' (taking intransitive endings only). In addition, postural roots may be used in *independent relative* constructions in which a possessed relative ending is used directly on the root.[20] For this reason, translations in the form of English adverbial gerunds

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[20] See *YEG*, p. 278f. Note that strictly speaking these are not roots, since they can be used with an ending without a postbase intervening. However, such a use is limited to the independent relative construction, and in all other respects this group of "semi-roots" is like the previous groups (3) and (4).

or phrases are given for postural roots. An example of a listing for a postural root follows: **kamilar-** 'being barefoot, without footwear' *(root: postural)* ☆ **kamilartuq** 'he removed his (own) footwear'; **kamilartaa** 'he removed his (another's) footwear'; **kamilangqauq** 'he is barefoot'; **kamilarmi an'uq** 'he went out without footwear'; **kamilaan antaa** 'he put her out without (her) footwear on'.

Some dimensional, emotional, and postural roots have derivatives formed with postbases other than those mentioned above. Such derivatives are listed as subentries under the root in question.

Complete lists of dimensional, emotional, and postural roots will be found in Appendix 5.

Entries Directing the Reader to a Preferred Spelling

Because of certain spelling problems caused by the inaudible initial **e** (see the section of this introduction titled "The Problem of Initial **e** in Yup'ik Words"), there are a number of words which sound as if they should be spelled starting with a consonant, but which are actually spelled starting with **e** because of the way the word is pronounced in its different forms. In such cases the word is cited under its "naive" or "phonetic" spelling with a note to see the standard spelling with initial **e**, and the entire entry is enclosed in braces. Thus, the entry **mug-** 'to suck on breast or bottle' says "*see* **emug-**", and the entire entry under the spelling **mug-** is enclosed in braces.

Indication of the Polarity of Verb Bases

Verb bases are translated with the English infinitive construction, 'to . . .'. Such translations, however, do not provide complete information about how verbs are used. For example, the information that **agiirte-** means 'to approach' does not tell one whether he can use an intransitive ending and say **agiirtuq** 'he is approaching', or a transitive ending and say **agiirtaa** 'he is approaching it', or both. The way that the English verb 'to approach' functions suggests that both intransitive and transitive constructions would be possible for the Yup'ik verb. This is not so, however; only the intransitive construction **agiirtuq** is possible in Yup'ik. In another case, knowing that **qecir-** means 'to spit', and given the additional information that both intransitive and transitive forms are possible in Yup'ik, one still does not know what is the object of the transitive form. In fact, it is the thing spit upon (rather than the thing spit out, as in English). Similarly, the knowledge that **ingqi-** is used with a transitive ending, **ingqia,** to mean 'he diced it', and that an intransitive form also occurs, is insufficient to determine whether that intransitive form, **ingqiuq,** means 'it is diced' or 'he diced something' (in fact, it means the latter). For these reasons, after the translation using the English infinitive construction, we have written the Yup'ik verb with the third person singular (unless singular is inappropriate) indicative intransitive ending[21] (if such a form exists), translated it, then given the Yup'ik verb with the third person singular to third person singular transitive ending[22] (if such a form exists), translated it, and then written the symbol /. Such information concerns what will be termed the "polarity" of the verb. If we do not know the polarity of a verb we indicate this lack of knowledge by ☐ before /. An intransitive example together with ☐ before / indicates that we know that the verb can be used intransitively but we do not know whether it can be used transitively, and conversely in the case of a transitive example together with ☐ before /. Where there is neither an intransitive nor a transitive example, but only ☐ before /, this indicates that we do not know whether the verb can be used intransitively, transitively, or both ways. This situation has arisen either because the verb was given to us in a nominalized base form, or because it was collected by us in a form with such suffixes as might tend to obscure the polarity of the base, and no further information about the polarity could be (or was) obtained. In such cases, where the form collected was still available and was not merely an artificially nominalized base, it was included as an example after /, and as such provides some clue as to possible polarity.

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[21] This is the ending meaning 'he, she, or it is V-ing'; usually 'he' or 'it' translates the subject as a matter of convention.

[22] This is the ending meaning 'he, she, or it is V-ing him, her, or it'.

Polarity is not indicated for verbs formed from dimensional, emotional, or postural roots, since with these types of verbs polarity is fully predictable (see the discussion of roots above). The reader should realize that there are some verbs which function one way according to some speakers and another way according to others, and generally we did not record all possible variations.[23]

Polarity information will be found with the general Central Yup'ik forms of verbs rather than with the Nunivak, Hooper Bay–Chevak, or Norton Sound variants; thus, a reader seeing the entry **taa-** NUN (*also* **tai-**) 'to come', should look under **tai-** for polarity information.

With respect to the question of polarity, verb bases may be categorized in five groups.

1) *Intransitive-only verbs*. These are verbs which do not generally take transitive endings directly. They include descriptive or adjectival verbs such as **ange-** 'to be big' and **puqig-** 'to be intelligent', and also certain action verbs such as **tuqu-** 'to die' and **qavar-** 'to sleep'. These verbs have their polarity indicated in the dictionary as shown in the following example:

tuqu- to die ☆ **tuquuq** he died /

The symbol / thus shows that this base cannot be used directly with a transitive ending.

2) *Transitive-only verbs*. These verbs do not normally take intransitive endings directly. Some examples are **ullag-** 'to approach', **assike-** 'to like', and **tegu-** 'to take'. Some of the verbs in this group *can* take intransitive endings, but only marginally and in conjunction with a word such as **ellminek** 'himself' or **ak'a** 'already'. In such cases the meaning is reflexive: **ellminek assikuq** 'he likes himself'; or passive: **ak'a teguuq** it has already been taken'. A sample entry for an intransitive-only verb is the following:

assike- to like ☆ **assikaa** he likes it /

The lack of an intransitive example before / indicates that this base cannot be used directly with an intransitive ending, except perhaps in the special reflexive or passive sense, which will be indicated by examples following /.

3) *Patientive verbs*. These are one kind of verb which can take both intransitive and transitive endings. The meaning with an intransitive ending is passive or reflexive.[24] To put it another way, given a certain situation which can be described using a patientive verb with a transitive ending, to describe the same situation as closely as possible with an intransitive ending requires that the noun which was the object with the transitive verb be the subject with the intransitive verb (the role of the noun in the sentence changes, but the noun remains in

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[23] Furthermore, a given verb when used with certain suffixes may be able to take endings it does not normally take. For example, **ikayur-** 'to help' normally does not take intransitive endings, but when expanded by the postbase **-yug-** 'to want', which usually does not change polarity, this verb *can* be used with an intransitive ending: **ikayuryugtuq** 'he wants to be helped'. Such information is noted by means of examples occurring after /. As a general rule, descriptive or adjectival verb bases such as **ange-** 'to be big' or **assir-** 'to be good' cannot be used with transitive endings, but in the subordinative mood, they *can* be so used: **angluku** '(making) it big', **assirluku** '(acting) toward it in a good way'.

[24] The dividing line between patientive and transitive-only verbs gets rather hazy. A patientive verb with a reflexive intransitive such as **makete-**, where the intransitive **maktuq** can be interpreted as 'he put himself upright', is not so different from a transitive-only verb like **assike-**, where the marginally used intransitive **ellminek assikuq** means 'he likes himself'. There is, however, considerable difference between a transitive-only verb which lacks even a marginal reflexive intransitive, and a patientive verb like **kuve-** 'to spill', where the intransitive **kuv'uq** is more passive than reflexive.

the absolutive case). Some examples of patientive verbs are **kuve-** 'to spill' (**meq kuv'uq** 'the water spilled', **meq kuvaa** 'he spilled the water'), **tamar-** 'to lose' (**tamartuq** 'it is lost', **tamaraa** 'he lost it'), and **makete-** 'to get up' (**maktuq** 'he got up', **maktaa** 'he put it upright'). A sample entry is the following:

kuve- to spill ☆ **kuv'uq** it spilled; **kuvaa** he spilled it /

4) *Elemental verbs.* Secondly, there is a small group of verbs which deal with processes of nature and which take both transitive and intransitive endings with almost identical meanings.[25] That is, the meaning stays the same if an intransitive ending is replaced by a transitive ending, with what was the subject of the intransitive verb becoming the object of the transitive verb. The subject of the transitive forms of these verbs is never denoted by a separate noun. A sample entry is

ciku- to freeze ☆ **cikuuq** *or* **cikua** it froze /

There is in fact a slight difference between the intransitive and the transitive of elemental verbs. With the intransitive the emphasis is on result, while with the transitive the emphasis is on process. Thus, one would say **cikuuq** (intransitive) to suggest that freezing had occurred and was now probably complete, while one would say **cikua** (transitive) to suggest that freezing had occurred and perhaps was still occurring. Since the difference is mainly one of emphasis and since different speakers might differ in their use of the intransitive or transitive of these verbs to describe the same situation, we translate the intransitive and transitive of elemental verbs the same way.

One should note that elemental verbs are not the only verbs for which a subject is not denoted by a separate noun. Other, usually transitive-only, verbs concerned with weather or other natural phenomena also take an *impersonal subject,* and this is noted in the entries for those verbs. Thus, **pircir-** 'to be storming (blizzard)' *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **pircirtuq** 'there is a blizzard' /. One does not use an overt subject noun with this verb.

5) *Agentive verbs.* These are the third kind of verbs which may take either transitive or intransitive endings. This group is distinguished from the patientive verbs in that given a certain situation which can be described with a sentence using an agentive verb with a transitive ending, to describe that situation as closely as possible with a verb with an intransitive ending, the noun which was the subject of the transitive verb remains the subject of the intransitive verb (although its case changes).[26] Some examples are **nere-** 'to eat' (**angun ner'uq** 'the man is eating', **angutem neraa** 'the man is eating it'), **tangerr-** 'to see' (**tangertuq** 'he sees', **tangrraa** 'he sees it'), and **kipute-** 'to buy' (**kiputuq** 'he is making a purchase', **kiputaa** 'he bought it'). A sample entry is

nere- to eat ☆ **ner'uq** he is eating; **neraa** he is eating it /

Following the slash / are examples further illustrating the use of each verb. In general, the pattern is that the first examples after the slash are forms with postbases which are syntactically significant and/or which show the case of associated nouns. Thus, after the slash with **kuve-** 'to spill' is an example with the detransitive postbase: **kuviuq mermek** 'he spilled water'; after the slash with **ciku-** is the example **cikumauq** 'it is frozen'. Following this sort of example are further examples of a more general nature, usually in longer sentences.

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[25] Elemental verbs may be considered a special type of patientive verb, since the only difference between the pair of sentences **meq kuv'uq** 'the water spilled' and **meq kuvaa** 'he spilled the water', and the pair of sentences **meq cikuuq** 'the water froze' and **meq cikua** 'it (nature) froze the water' is the range of entities that can be the subjects of the transitive forms — elemental verbs cannot take an overt subject, while patientive verbs may take any subject.

[26] For more information on the distinction between agentive and patientive (or non-agentive) verbs and their relation to the so-called "detransitive" (or half-transitive) postbase, see *YEG* p. 230ff. It is interesting to note that English also has a distinction between agentive and patientive. One does not say "he spilled" to mean "he spilled something," but one does say "he ate" meaning "he ate something." The plain intransitive of the English verb 'to spill' (without 'something') applies to liquids that spill, not to people who spill them. English and Yup'ik coincide in this respect with this particular verb, though by no means with all such verbs.

Analytical Information

Information following the symbol × shows the analysis or origin, where known, of each entry or subentry. Yup'ik words in examples which are not themselves dictionary entries or subentries are not explicitly analyzed, but the fact that they are not entries or subentries indicates that they can be fully analyzed, with predictable results.

The most frequently given information is which postbase(s) one should look up in order to understand the composition of subentries, indented under main entries. Such subentries are indented precisely because they contain postbases added to the main entry. In a large proportion of cases it is possible to identify all the postbases in a derived form, and those postbases are listed here following the subentry. For example, **niicugni-** is an indented subentry under **niite-**, analyzed as containing the postbases **-yug-**, **-neq[1]**, and **-i-[3]**, in that order. By consulting the postbase section one can see that **niicugni-** 'to listen' comes from **niite-** 'to hear' and postbases meaning 'to want to V', 'result of V-ing', and 'to complete N', so that 'to listen' is literally 'to complete the result of wanting to hear'.

Component postbases are listed here not in the form in which they occur in the word in question, but rather in the form by which they are alphabetized in the postbase section, so that the user can locate them in that section. For example, **mingqun** 'needle' is cited as being composed of the verb base **mingqe-** 'to sew' and the postbase **-n** 'device for V-ing'. On consulting the postbase section under the listing **-n**, one sees that this postbase has a fuller form, **-un**, and that this is what accounts for the **u** in **mingqun.**

On occasion, some but not all of the postbases in a subentry can be identified. In such cases the unidentifiable postbase is indicated by the symbol ‡. For example, **mercuullugpak** 'highbush cranberry' consists of the base **meq** 'water' (under which it is a subentry), an unidentified postbase symbolized by ‡, and the postbases **-lluk** 'not quite good N' and **-rpak** 'big N'. Note that the symbol ‡ is the same symbol used in the postbase section to indicate elements of compound postbases whose meaning cannot be identified.

Many subentries have no postbases listed. This indicates that although the form is clearly derived from the main entry under which it is indented, it is not possible to identify the postbase(s) with which it is formed. The listing of such unanalyzed subentries informs the user that he should not expect to find the apparent postbases in such words in the postbase section.

Only one degree of indentation for subentries is utilized so that, for example, **mingqun** 'needle' and **mingqutnguaq** 'ice shard' are listed equally as subentries under **mingqe-** 'to sew'. However, **mingqutnguaq** is shown in the analysis as not coming directly from **mingqe-** but rather from **mingqun** and the postbase **-uaq** 'thing similar to', so that an ice shard is literally 'a thing similar to a needle' rather than 'a thing similar to a device for sewing' (since **mingqun** is literally '(any) device for sewing', but conventionally only 'needle').

Most main entries are unanalyzable. It is probable, however, that many polysyllabic entries have ancient postbases fused onto their bases. For example, **apakussutaq** 'clam' undoubtedly contains more than one morpheme historically, but its components cannot be isolated and identified with certainty in present-day Central Yup'ik. In many cases, though, a main entry consists of an identifiable postbase used with a base that does not otherwise occur in the language. For example, **uguguaq** 'furry caterpillar' is listed as containing the postbase **-uaq** 'thing similar to N', but since ***uguk** has not been found as a present-day Central Yup'ik word, either alone or with another postbase that would help to reveal its meaning, exactly what a furry caterpillar is implied to be like cannot be determined.

Further research into both Central Yup'ik derivational morphology and comparative Eskimo linguistics would provide historical explanation of some synchronically unanalyzable forms. The user interested in locating unidentified postbases here can do so by noting unanalyzed subentries and polysyllabic main entries, and elements symbolized with ‡ here and in the postbase section.

We have labeled certain entries as imitative, *(imitative)*, e.g. animal names like **peleqpel'er** 'frog', **aarraangiiq** 'oldsquaw' and **iggiayuli, iggiggiayuli** 'owl'; and such words as **Yaayaalria** 'Scandinavian', **pisalria** 'Yup'ik speaker of a dialect using **s** where others use **y**', and **teggigte-** 'to giggle', and some of these also contain an identified postbase.

Words known to originate outside Yup'ik are labeled as loan words from Russian, Inupiaq, Athabaskan languages, Siberian languages, Philippine languages, Saami (Lapp), Aleut, or English. More information on these can be found in Appendix 10.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND TOPICS

The Problem of Verb Tense in Translating from Yup'ik to English

Yup'ik does not have a category of verb tense in quite the same sense that English does. There are postbases which place an action in the future (**-ciqe-**, **-ngaite-**, **-arkau-**, etc.), and there are postbases which place an action definitely in the past (**-llru-**, **-uma-**, etc.), but a verb without one of these time-fixing postbases may refer to an action which is happening at the time of the utterance, or to one which has happened in the past. This structural difference between Yup'ik and English has led to certain problems in translating the examples in the dictionary.

One may distinguish three groups of verbs for the purposes of this discussion:

1) *Descriptive or adjectival verbs.* These are verbs such as **ange-** 'to be big' and **nanite-** 'to be short'. When one of these verbs is used without a time-fixing postbase, an ongoing state is being described. Thus **ang'uq** means only 'he or it is big', not 'he or it was big (and perhaps is no longer big)'.

2) *Verbs describing actions of more than a moment's duration.* These are verbs such as **kuimar-** 'to swim', **qavar-** 'to sleep', **nere-** 'to eat' and **yurar-** 'to dance'. When one of these verbs is used without a time-fixing postbase, it may refer to an action occurring either in the present or in the past, depending on the context. Thus, **kuimartuq** may mean either 'he is swimming' or (if the context is definitely past time) 'he swam'. In the context, or rather the lack of context, provided in the dictionary examples, it is most logical to translate this verb with the English present progressive. Thus **kuimartuq** is translated 'he is swimming' rather than 'he swam'; **qavartuq** 'he is sleeping'; **ner'uq** 'he is eating'; even though these verbs could mean 'he swam', 'he slept', and 'he ate' in suitable contexts.

3) *Verbs describing momentary actions.* These are verbs such as **igte-** 'to fall', **ane-** 'to go outside', **tekite-** 'to arrive', and **tuqu-** 'to die'. These are the verbs that present major problems in translating forms without time-fixing postbases. A form such as **igtuq** may mean either 'it is falling' (i.e., it is in midair or on the point of falling) or 'it fell'. Our policy with respect to the verbs in group (2) suggests that for uniformity we should translate these with the English present progressive tense ('it is falling'), but this is in fact the less common meaning in Yup'ik; 'it fell' is more natural. Note too that 'it is falling' in English may mean either 'it is in midair' or 'it is on the point of falling', but the second English meaning is an uncommon meaning for **igtuq.**The common Yup'ik form for 'it is falling, on the point of starting to fall' is **igtenguq,** lit. 'it is beginning to fall', or **igteqatartuq,** lit. 'it is about to fall'. For these reasons, we have translated the verbs of this group with the English past tense, thus **igtuq** 'it fell', **an'uq** 'he went out', **tekituq** 'he arrived', **tuquuq** 'he died'. The English present

progressive form ('it is falling', etc.) encompasses both the present instant and the near future, while the Yup'ik form (**igtuq,** etc.) lacking a time-fixing postbase encompasses both the present instant and the recent past.[27]

The Problem of Initial e in Yup'ik Words

The problem of whether certain Yup'ik words have or do not have an initial **e** has been very troublesome in compiling this dictionary. It will also be a problem for those using the dictionary. For these reasons, it is worthwhile to discuss in some detail the situation with regard to initial **e** in Yup'ik and our policy in dealing with it.

The transcriptions in brackets [ ] in the following discussion could be called "semi-phonetic" in that the standard Yup'ik orthography is followed for the values of the letters and for automatic devoicing, but inaudible **e** is not written, barely audible **e** is raised above the line, and length of vowels, whether rhythmic (i.e., from a single vowel) or inherent (i.e., from a double vowel), is indicated by a colon after the vowel (which is never written double). Consonant gemination, whether automatic or otherwise, is also indicated by a colon. For example, in this transcription **tekituq** 'he arrived' is **[teki:tuq]** and **tekiituq** 'he doesn't have earwax' is **[tek:i:tuq].**

Consider the words **[ni:ta:]** 'he heard it' and **[mu:ta:]** 'he took her to the clinic, took it for repair'. Both have initial nasal sounds followed by phonetically long vowels. The imperative or optative forms of these words are **[ni:sgu]** 'hear it!' and **[musgu]** 'take her to the clinic!'. Because **i** is long in both **[ni:ta:]** and **[ni:sgu],** one can conclude that the base of these words is **niite-**, and that **[ni:ta:]** is **niitaa** and **[ni:sgu]** is **niisgu** (where the **t** of the base has changed to **s**). However, the **u** is long in **[mu:ta:]** but short in **[musgu],** so one must conclude that the base of these words is **emute-**, and **[mu:ta:]** is **emutaa** (with rhythmic length on the second open syllable **mu**), while **[musgu]** is **emusgu** (without rhythmic length on the closed syllable **mus**).[28] The initial **e** of **emutaa** and **emusgu** is inaudible, its presence revealed only through its effect on rhythmic length. In this dictionary these two bases are listed as **niite-** and **emute-** and alphabetized accordingly. However, since many people using the dictionary are likely to look under **muute-** if they hear **[mu:ta:],** we have also listed **muute-** in the **m** section with instructions to look under **emute-**.[29]

Another example of the problem of inaudible initial **e** whose presence is revealed only in derived forms is in the homophonous **[yagtuq]** 'he is fasting, abstaining' and **[yagtuq]** 'he is stretching out his arms'.[30] For the first meaning, the base is **eyag-**, as can be seen from such forms as **[ey:i:]** 'abstain!' and **[ey:aumauq]** 'he has been abstaining'. Thus the word **[yagtuq]** 'he is abstaining' is written **eyagtuq**, but in this dictionary **yag-** 'abstain' is listed in the **y** section with directions to see **eyag-**, the main entry. On the other hand the base of **[yagtuq]** 'he is stretching out his arms' is **yagte-**, as can be seen from the derived form **[yagu:tut]** 'they are stretching out their arms to or against one another'.[11] There is no audible difference between **eyagtuq** and **yagtuq**; the presence or absence of initial **e** is revealed only in other derived forms.

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[27] An alternative way of dealing with this problem, and one that is followed (though somewhat inconsistently) in *YEG*, is to translate as a convention all Yup'ik forms which lack time-fixing postbases with the English simple present ('he V-s') construction, letting this construction serve as an abbreviation for 'he V-s, is V-ing, V-ed'. Thus, **kuimartuq** would be translated 'he swims' and **igtuq** 'it falls'. While this convention suits some verbs well (e.g., 'he likes her' is the normal English present of the verb 'to like' and is a good translation of **assikaa**), for the most part the simple present in English means 'he usually or regularly V-s', and unless one has become used to this convention and can accept an unusual sense of, for example, 'he swims', one will not think of this as a good translation of **kuimartuq,** but rather of **kuimalartuq, kuimarlartuq,** or **kuimatuuq,** all forms with postbases indicating customary or habitual action.

[28] In Norton Sound only, however, the base *is* **muute-**, as can be seen by the NSU form **[mu:sgung]**, i.e. **muusgung** 'take it in for repair!'.

[29] As we shall see later, among bases where this problem arises, the pattern with initial **e** is more common, so that perhaps it would make more sense to list a spelling **enite-** with directions to see **niite-**. However, by the time a dictionary user realized that the pattern with **e** is more common despite the fact that such an **e** is inaudible, he should be sufficiently sophisticated regarding Yup'ik linguistics to be able to deal with the problem without requiring cross-references.

[30] In HBC and NUN 'he is stretching out his arms' is **[cagtuq]** rather than **[yagtuq]**, and the base for 'to fast' is **yaag-**.

The word for 'handle, shaft' is **[^{e}pu]** with a barely audible initial **e** for some speakers, and for others it is **[pu]**. However, for all speakers, the effect of the initial **e** emerges in such forms as **[ep:ua]** 'its handle' and **[^{e}pu:lek]** or **[pu:lek]** 'one with a handle' (where rhythmically lengthened **u** reveals the presence of the initial **e**, thus **epulek**). Thus, the word for 'handle, shaft' is given in the dictionary as **epu**, with a cross-reference under the spelling **pu.**

Surveying those words which are candidates for having an inaudible or barely audible initial **e**, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) There are very few bases in Yup'ik of the form CV or CVC.[12]

2) Of the patterns #eCV(C)(V)(C) and #CV$_1$V$_1$(C)(V)(C), the former pattern is by far the more common. The latter pattern has generally arisen through historical velar dropping or reinterpretation.[13]

The following is a list of #eCV(C)(V)(C) bases where V is a prime vowel[14] and some form of the word reveals the presence of initial **e**:

eciq taut membrane
ecur- to be murky
ega- to cook by boiling
egaleq window
elag- to dig[15]
elite- to learn[16]
ella weather, awareness[17]
elli- to whet[17]
elli- to put, to place
ellur- to slide[17]
emute- to take or go for medical aid or repair[18]
enig- to put pressure on
enir- to point at[19]

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[11] If the base for **[yagtuq]** 'he is stretching out his arms' had an initial **e**, the derived form for 'they stretch out their arms to one another' would be ***[ya:gutut]**.

[12] The only such bases are **pi-** 'thing' and **ca-** 'what, thing', **yug-** 'person', and the demonstrative bases. Even **yug-** reveals traces of an historical initial **e**.

[13] For example, the **ii** in **niite-** 'to hear' is from velar dropping and the associated vowel changes from **nagate-**, which is the actual form of this base in Siberian Yupik, where intervocalic front velars are not dropped. An example of reinterpretation is HBC and NUN **yaag-** 'to abstain' (rather than **eyag-**), as can be seen from their form **yaaga** 'abstain!'.

[14] Bases of the form #eCe(C) will be discussed below.

[15] In HBC and NUN this base has been reinterpreted as **laag-**.

[16] In NSU this base has been reinterpreted as **liite-**.

[17] In the Yukon **ella, ellur-, elli-** appear as **cella, cellur-, celli-**, while in HBC these words appear as **cilla, cillur-, cilli-**.

[18] In NSU this base has been reinterpreted as **muute-**.

[19] In HBC and NUN this base has an initial **k, kenir-**; in NSU it has been reinterpreted as **niir-**.

enur- to lack
epu handle
equg- to carry on one's shoulder
equk wood
equme- to ravel, to rip at the seam
eriq milt
erina voice
eritar- to pluck
erur- to wash
esiq egg yolk
essugi- to scrub
eyag- to fast, to abstain[40]
eyir- to populate
eyur- to defend verbally; to jell[41]

3) Relatively few words have initial fricatives other than **y** or (voiceless) **s**. Most words which sound as if they have initial fricatives actually start with an inaudible **e** in the standard spelling. Thus **[ri:na]** 'voice' is **erina** and **[ga:leq]** 'window' is **egaleq**. (This can be confirmed by comparing derived forms, such as **erinvak** 'deep voice' and **egalra** 'its window'). There are, however, a few (other than loan words) with initial **l**, and a very few with initial **g** or **v**. It is probable that at one time there were no Yup'ik words with initial fricatives other than **y** or **s**.[42]

4) Initial **e** followed by **Ce** will be fully audible, unlike **e** which is followed by CV, where V is prime, which is often inaudible or barely audible. Thus, compare **egesgu** i.e. **[egesgu]** 'throw it away' and **egaleq** i.e. **[ga:leq]** or **[^{e}ga:leq]** 'window'. Also, contrast **eneq** i.e. **[eneq]** 'bone' and **nek** i.e. **[nek]** 'two houses'.

In the case of possible initial **e** followed by CV, where V is prime, sometimes there is no way to tell whether or not there is an initial **e**. For example, **[qu:ga:rpak]** 'legendary creature identified with mammoth or mastodon' could be either **equgaarpak** or **quugaarpak**. In this dictionary, such words are listed without an initial **e** unless there are historical reasons to **suggest** an initial **e** (as is the case with the example here), and in such cases the word is listed both ways with cross-references at each spelling to the other spelling.

The above discussion deals with the difficulties involved in determining whether or not a word has an inaudible or barely audible initial **e**. The following discussion deals with the problem of initial **e** actually being dropped, not only to the extent that it is inaudible, but to the extent that it cannot be written without misrepresenting the pronunciation of the word. There are three reasons for initial **e** being dropped completely: (1) reinterpretation; (2) loss of initial **e** in a derived word; and (3) regular dropping of so-called ***weak initial*** **e** in certain forms of the word.

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[40] In HBC and NUN this base has been reinterpreted as **yaag-**.

[41] In HBC, NUN, and NS this base is **igur-**.

[42] The few words with initial **g** or **v** are recent reinterpretations of words that originally had initial **e**, as are some of the words with initial **l**. Most of the other words with initial **l** are loan words from Russian or English. Some writers of Yup'ik adhere to a rule stating that any initial fricative other than **y** is voiceless; these writers use an apostrophe at the beginning of words which begin with a voiced fricative sound and which demonstrably have no initial **e**, thus writing **'lumarraq** 'cloth'. We have narrowed the rule to state that only initial **s** is voiceless, so that an apostrophe is not required before voiced initial **l**, **g**, or **v**.

1) *Reinterpretation.* Some speakers have reinterpreted a base with inaudible initial **e** in such a way that the initial **e** is no longer present in their speech. All speakers (outside of HBC and NUN) say **[ni:ra:]** 'he is pointing at it'. Some of these speakers say **[nirluku]** 'pointing at it' and **[en:iuta:]** 'he is pointing something out to her', while others say **[ni:rluku]** and **[ni:rut:a:]** respectively. From this we may conclude that for the former speakers the base is **enir-**, and for them **[ni:ra:]** is **eniraa** (and the other two words discussed are **enirluku** and **eniutaa**). For the second group of speakers, on the other hand, the base is **niir-** and for them **[ni:ra:]** is **niiraa** (the other two words being **niirluku, niirutaa**). Both patterns are in wide use, and both forms of the base are listed in the dictionary.[13]

Some reinterpretations encountered have been judged to be restricted to a very small local area or to an individual, and probably not lasting in the language, and for that reason they have not been entered in the dictionary. For example, some speakers have reinterpreted **egaleq** 'window' as **gaaleq**, as can be seen from their plural **gaalret**, i.e. **[ga:lret]** (rather than the standard **egalret**, i.e. **[^{e}galret]**). Only **egaleq** and not **gaaleq** has been entered, but there is the possibility that such a reinterpretation may become widespread and lasting, or that our judgment of its present-day status is in error.

2) *Derived words:* In a number of cases there are words without initial **e** yet which clearly are derived from words which do have initial **e**. This phenomenon occurs primarily (perhaps exclusively) when initial **e** is followed by **k** or **q**. Consider the form **ek'uq** i.e. **[ek:uq]** from the base **eke-**. This form has two unrelated meanings, (1) 'he got in' and (2) 'it is burning'. There are also the words **ekumaluni,** i.e. **[^{e}ku:malu:ni]** 'being in' and **kumaluni**, i.e. **[kuma:luni]** 'being lit'. Both come from the base, or pair of homophonous bases, **eke-**, the postbase **-uma-** meaning 'to be in a state of having V-ed', with the subordinative ending **-luni**. However, the expanded base **kuma-** 'to be in a lit state' has dropped the initial **e** of its parent base and must now be considered a lexicalized base in its own right, which cannot be written with initial **e** without upsetting the rhythmic length pattern. The expanded base **ekuma-** 'to be in a state of having gotten in or having been put in' follows the predictable pattern and keeps the initial **e** of its parent base. To deal with this situation, the derived base **kuma-** 'to be lit' is listed under **eke-** 'to be burning' and also in the **k** section with the note that it is from **eke-**. The derived form **ekuma-** 'to be in' is totally predictable as to form and meaning, and therefore appears only in an example under **eke-** 'to get or put in'.

Further examples of initial **e** dropping in a derived word are **kilir-** 'to wound' from **ekiq** 'wound', **keneq** 'fire, match' from **eke-** 'to burn', and **qenerte-** 'to be angry' from **eqe-** 'to get peeved or infuriated'.

3) *Weak initial* **e**: Some bases have an initial **e** which drops in some or all forms of the word. This is what *YEG* terms "weak initial **e**."[14] A weak initial **e** should not be written in a form in which it is not heard lest a misrepresentation of the pronunciation of the word be given. For example, the word for 'house' has a weak initial **e** which is dropped in such forms as **nerpak** i.e. **[nerpak]** 'big house' and **nen'i** i.e. **[nen:i]** 'his own house', which contrast with **enerpak** i.e. **[enerpak]** 'big bone' and **eneni** i.e. **[enen:i]** 'his own bone', from a base where the initial **e** is not weak. We know that the base for 'house' does have an initial **e**, albeit a weak initial **e**, because this **e** is preserved in forms of the word where the following consonant is in turn followed by a prime vowel, for example **ena** i.e. **[^{e}na]** 'a house' and **enii** i.e.**[en:i:]** 'his (another's) house'. The case of a word which has dropped a weak initial **e** differs from the case of a word which has an inaudible initial **e** which must still be written. Compare the discussion above of weak initial **e** in the word for 'house' with the earlier discussion of the initial **e** of the base **emute-** 'to seek medical aid'; in words based on **emute-**, the initial **e**, though inaudible, must be written for the sake of rhythmic length in the word. Weak initial **e** occurs

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[13] The older of these two forms is **enir-**, as can be seen from the fact that HBC and NUN have **keniraa** 'he is pointing at it', **kenirluku** 'pointing at it', etc., so that for them the base is **kenir-**, as it is in Siberian Yupik and Alutiiq. The oldest form is **kenir-**, followed by **enir-**, and the newest form is **niir-**.

[14] See *YEG*, p. 35. The information in this Introduction supersedes that given in *YEG* on this topic.

on some but not all bases which have **e** as their second vowel. For some bases which have a weak initial **e** in *general* Central Yup'ik (abbreviated GCY henceforth), HBC has initial **e** which is not weak. In NUN, no initial **e** is weak.

Weak initial **e** is indicated by enclosing that **e** in brackets when the word is listed in the dictionary; thus the word for 'house', which has an initial **e** which is weak everywhere except in HBC and NUN, is listed: **ena^{e}** HBC, NUN, **[e]na^{e}** house.

This dropping of weak initial **e** may cause problems for a person using this dictionary. If one hears or reads **nek'a**[15] or **nerpak**, he should look in the **e** section rather than in the **n** section. However, we have given an entry **na^{e}** 'house' with directions to see **ena^{e}**, enclosing the entire cross-reference entry in braces. For **[e]na^{e}** there are forms with audible initial **e**, but for some words the initial **e** is not audible in GCY in any form of the word. Such words are listed both with and without **[e]**, and the listing without **[e]** notes that the word *underlyingly* has **[e]**.

The following is a list of words or bases starting with weak initial **e** in GCY:

GCY	*HBC*	*NUN*	*English Translation*
[e]ceg-/[e]sseg-	**[e]ceg-**	**esseg-**	to cut fish for drying
[e]cer-/[e]sser-	**[e]cer-**	**esser-**	to sweat
[e]cgar-/ [e]ssgar-	**[e]cgar-**	**essgar-**	to awaken
[e]lleg-	**lege-**	**legte-**	to singe, burn
[e]lleq	**neleq**	**neleq**	fart
[e]meq	**[e]meq**	**emeq**	water
[e]na^{e}	**ena^{e}**	**ena^{e}**	house
[e]ngla^{e}	**kengla^{e}**	**kengla^{e}**	boundary
[e]nglar-	**nenglar-**	**englar-**	to laugh
[e]nglu	—	—	beaver house
[e]nglugte-	**englugte-**	—	to dent
[e]ngva^{e}	**engva^{e}**	**engva^{e}**	mucus
[e]nqar-	**enqar-**	**enqar-**	to recall
[e]qe-	—	**eqe-**	to shrink
[e]ssngur-	—	—	to overflow
[e]teq	**[e]teq**	**eteq**	anus
[e]vek	**evek**	—	grass
[e]verte-, everte-, verte-	**erevte-**	**erevte-**	to get a foreign object in one's eye

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[15] In forms where the weak initial **e** is dropped and the following syllable is light and open, the consonant after that syllable is geminated: thus **nek'a** i.e. **[nek:a]** 'my house'. The reason for this gemination is the tendency of the language to use gemination as a device for keeping stress on the stem of a word. This tendency also accounts for the gemination in words such as **ner'uq** 'he is eating' from **nere-**, **yuk'a** 'my child' from **yuk**, and **ing'umi** 'in that one' from **ingna**.

The following, though of the same **#eCe** form as those above, do not have weak initial **e**:

GCY	*HBC*	*NUN*	*English Translation*
eka^{e}, eke-	**eka^{e}, eke-**	**eka^{e}, eke-**	fire, to burn
eke-	**eke-**	**eke-**	to get in
eneq	**neneq**	**neneq**	bone
epe-	**epe-**	**epe-**	to suffocate
eqe-	**eqe-**	**eqe-**	to get peeved

In addition to problems caused by initial **e** in native Yup'ik words, there are two groups of loan words from Russian whose initial letter configurations cause spelling problems.

One group is the words which start essentially with a consonant cluster, **st, sk,** or **sp**. An example is the loan word for 'table', **[stu:luq]** or **[^{e}stu:luq]**. Some speakers admit the non-Yup'ik initial consonant cluster in words of this sort, and for them the word is entered as **stuuluq**. For those who use an initial voiceless **e** to avoid an initial consonant cluster, the word is entered as **estuuluq**.[46]

The second group is those words which begin with **l**. Given the Yup'ik language's disinclination to begin words with fricatives such as **l**, it is tempting to try to put an initial **e** on such words. In some cases this is possible; for example, 'ribbon' **[lintaq]** could be either **lintaq** or **elintaq**, and 'horse' **[lu:ssitaq]** could be either **luussitaq** or **elussitaq**. In other cases it is impossible to add an initial **e**, even an inaudible one, onto the loan word without upsetting the rhythmic length or gemination pattern; for example, 'cloth', **[luma:rraq]**, can be written only **lumarraq**, and 'spoon, **[lu:ska:q]**, can be written only **luuskaaq**.[47] For the sake of a consistent treatment of these loan words, and because there are some native, non-loan Yup'ik words that do begin with **l** (e.g. **luqirte-** 'to slant'), initial **e** is not added to any loan word beginning with **l**.[48]

YUP'IK DIALECTS

General Central Yup'ik

The Central Yup'ik dialects of the Yukon, the Kuskokwim, the upper Kuskokwim, Nelson Island, Bristol Bay, the Nushagak River, and Lake Iliamna (abbreviated Y, K, UK, NI, BB, NR, and LI respectively) have a fairly uniform phonology and will be referred to collectively as *General Central Yup'ik* (abbreviated GCY). The remaining three dialects of Central Yup'ik — Norton Sound (NS), Hooper Bay - Chevak (HBC), and Nunivak Island (NUN) — differ in a number of respects from GCY and from one another, though HBC and NUN share some common traits.

GCY itself can be divided into "core" GCY, which consists of the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay, and "peripheral" GCY, which consists of the Yukon, the upper part of the Kuskokwim around Aniak, and Lake Iliamna. Nelson Island and the Nushagak River have elements in common with both core and peripheral GCY.

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[46] Other Russian initial consonant clusters are always broken by an **e** between the consonants in Yup'ik, for example **kelipaq** 'bread', **pelit'aaq** 'stove'.

[47] **[lu:ska:q]** could be written **elu'uskaaq**, but this is an unnecessary elaboration, and no such possibility exists for **[luma:rraq]**.

[48] See footnote 42 concerning the possibility of using an apostrophe before initial **l**.

After discussing the difference between core and peripheral GCY, we shall discuss NS, HBC, and NUN, pointing out their points of divergence from GCY.

Lexically, core and peripheral GCY differ in that core GCY has a number of innovative words, especially for body parts, that are not found in peripheral GCY nor in other Eskimo languages (though some of these terms are used in NS, HBC, and/or NUN, and some have come into use in peripheral GCY in recent times). The following is a list of such terms:

core GCY	*peripheral GCY*	*English translation*
alungun *(lit. 'device for lapping')*	**ulu**	tongue
ayaun *(lit. 'supporting device')*	**kumlu**	thumb
unan *(lit. 'hand-working device')*	**aiggaq**	hand
cingun *(lit. 'pushing device')*	**ikusek**	elbow
asguruaq *(lit. 'imitation going against')*	**negiliq**	parka ruff
qamiquq	**nasquq**	head
kenurraq *(from* **eke-** 'to burn')	**naniq**	lamp
canek *(perhaps from Athabaskan)*	**evek, vek**	grass

Phonologically, core GCY has a greater tendency to begin words with (voiceless) **s**, while in peripheral GCY the corresponding words begin with **c**, though there are many words that begin with **c** in core GCY, and in some areas of peripheral GCY there are some words that begin with **s**. Some examples are: core GCY **sugtu-**, peripheral GCY **cugtu-** 'to be tall'; core GCY **sagte-**, peripheral GCY **cagte-** 'to scatter'; core GCY **sagiq**, peripheral GCY **cagiq** 'flounder, sole'. Furthermore, there are several words which begin with **ell** in core GCY and with **cell** in peripheral GCY. By comparison with other Central Yup'ik dialects and other Eskimo languages, the core GCY pattern with regard to these words can be seen as innovative. The words in question are the following:

core GCY	*peripheral GCY*	*English translation*
ella	**cella**	weather, awareness, world
ellur-	**cellur-**	to slide down
elli-	**celli-**	to whet
elleg-	**celleg-**	to be thick

In addition, core and peripheral GCY treat the endings of the *Contemporative 2* and the *Consequential* verb moods differently.[19] Thus core GCY says **ayainanermini** and **ayiimi** where peripheral GCY says **ayagnginanermini** and **ayagngami** for 'while he was going' and 'because he left' respectively.

Within peripheral GCY there is one subdialect which requires special mention. Some speakers in Mountain Village, Pilot Station, and Marshall on the Yukon begin with voiceless **s** all words which elsewhere begin with **y**. In this dictionary this is treated as a pronunciation feature rather than as something requiring a different spelling of those words for that area. The words in question are listed only with initial **y** and we give the rule for that Yukon area: initial **y** is pronounced as voiceless **s**. Thus, for those speakers the word **yaani** 'over there' is pronounced as if it were spelled **saani**.

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[19] *YEG*, p. 289, p. 294.

Norton Sound, Hooper Bay-Chevak, and Nunivak Island: NS, HBC, NUN

Lexical differences between NS, HBC, NUN, and GCY are reflected in the dictionary listings; there are, however, patterns whereby the dialects NS, HBC, and NUN are linked with each other and with other Eskimo languages, and these patterns are summarized below. Some of the phonological differences between Central Yup'ik dialects entail different spellings of affected words. For example, NS has (voiced) **s** in some places where GCY has **y**, and this is reflected in our listing of those words with both spellings. On the other hand, there are phonological differences which entail only a change in pronunciation and not in spelling, similar to the situation of those Yukon speakers who pronounce initial **y** as voiceless **s**. This kind of phonological difference between dialects is not revealed in the dictionary listing, but where it occurs for NS, HBC, and NUN, it is summarized below (as are the differences that do entail different spellings).

Norton Sound dialect: NS

The Norton Sound dialect can be broken into two subdialects (this classification is still tentative). NSU (where U stands for **Unaliq**, the Yup'ik name of this subdialect) is spoken by the Yup'ik speakers living in Golovin, Elim, Unalakleet, and St. Michael. NSK (where K stands for Kotlik) is spoken in Kotlik, although it was probably more widespread in the past. The village of Stebbins, although in the Norton Sound area, is mainly GCY because it was settled from elsewhere.

1)[10] *Lexicon:* As one might expect from geography, NS (especially NSU) has some words which have cognates in Inupiaq and/or Siberian Yupik and which are not found elsewhere in Central Yup'ik. Examples are **macaq** 'sun', also in Seward Peninsula Inupiaq (and also Alutiiq); **cikik** 'ground squirrel', also in Inupiaq and Siberian Yupik; **aqelqaq** 'stranger, visitor', also in Siberian Yupik; and **nengsuq** 'grandmother', also in Siberian Yupik. There are also a number of loan words from Inupiaq in NSU, such as **aařiga'ar-** 'to be good' and **aakaq** 'mother'.

NSU uses the prefix **ta-** or **tas-** for emphasis or repeated reference with any demonstrative (not just **una** and **man'a** as elsewhere in Central Yup'ik), as do Siberian Yupik and Inupiaq. See Appendix 3.

2) *Loose (or lenis) vs. tight (or fortis) fricatives:* The NS pattern for the occurrence of loose and tight versions of **v**, **y**, **s**, and **l** differs from that of GCY, and there is a slight difference between NSK and NSU in this respect.[11] In NSU, with the exception of subpatterns described below, these fricatives will be loose if and only if they are intervocalic and ungeminated. Thus NSU has **tuyek** 'shoulder' while GCY has **tusek**. However, in NSU an intervocalic fricative is tight if it begins a heavy syllable. Thus NSU has **ikasuutut** 'they are helping each other', while GCY has **ikayuutut**. Also, in NSU a fricative following a consonant and following an unstressed syllable is loose. Thus NSU has **atraryugtua** 'he wants to go down', just as in GCY; however, NSU has **mayursugtuq** 'he wants to go up' (GCY **mayuryugtuq**) and **atrarsuumiituq** 'he doesn't want to go up' (GCY **atraryuumiituq**). The reason for the NSU use of tight fricatives in the two latter cases is that the preceding syllable has rhythmic stress in the first case and secondary stress in the second case. The NSK pattern has not been fully studied, but it seems to differ from the NSU pattern mainly in that in NSK, if these fricatives follow a stressed vowel, they are tight even if not beginning a heavy syllable. Thus NSK has **pingasun** 'three' while NSU, like GCY, has **pingayun**.

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[10] These numbers are keys to discussions of HBC and NUN treatments of the same topics. They should serve to allow the reader to compare NS patterns with the corresponding patterns in HBC and NUN.

[11] Loose **v** sounds like English *w*. Loose **y/s** is **y**; tight **y/s** is **s** (English *z*). Loose **l** sounds like English *l*; tight **l** is made with the tongue higher than with loose **l** and with more friction, so that one feels an actual buzzing against the teeth. The GCY pattern is described in an appendix to *YEG*, p. 317. To summarize the GCY pattern, loose **v** occurs when this fricative is underlyingly ungeminated and between prime vowels, and loose **y/s** occurs when this fricative is underlyingly ungeminated and between prime vowels or after a consonant. GCY does not distinguish loose and tight **l**.

3) *Treatment of* **w**: The letter **w** represents a voiced labialized front velar fricative (loose in word-initial position) like English *w* in NS (as it does in HBC), while in GCY it is a voiceless labialized front velar fricative. Thus in NS **wii** 'I, me' and **ui** 'husband' are homophones (that is, they sound alike).

4) **ar**-*deletion:* The NSK pattern of **ar**-deletion appears to be like that of HBC (q.v.). However, in NSU there is no **ar**-deletion except in the postbase @ + **'(g/t)ur(ar)-** 'to keep V-ing, to V leisurely'.[52] The pattern of **ar**-deletion with this postbase is similar but not identical to that in HBC. The **ar** is not fully deleted if it follows a syllable with a rhythmically lengthened vowel or if it follows a heavy syllable. Instead, **ar** changes to **e** if followed by a voiced consonant, and to **er** (with the preceding **r** devoiced) if followed by a voiceless consonant. Thus, from underlying **caliurarluni** NSU has **caliureluni** 'working leisurely' (HBC has the same form, but GCY has **caliurluni** because of complete **ar**-deletion). From underlying **caliurartua** NSU has **caliurrertua** 'I am leisurely working' (HBC **caliurretua**, GCY **caliurtua**).[53]

5) *Vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression):* NS as a whole differs from the rest of Central Yup'ik in having a different pattern of rhythmic stress (and consequently of rhythmic length). The standard Central Yup'ik pattern of *stress retraction*[54] does not apply to NS. Thus, while elsewhere in Central Yup'ik one gets **alikénritâqa** 'I do not fear it' with stress retracted from the open syllable **ri** to the closed syllable **ken**, in NS stress retraction does not occur and one gets **alîkenrîtaqa**. One who is familiar only with the standard Central Yup'ik stress pattern may want to spell the NS version of this word **alikenriitaqa**; however, such a spelling would imply *secondary stress*[54] on the syllable **ken**. Thus, NS words are spelled following the standard rules, and when the general reader encounters an NS word not found elsewhere, such as **pirtuqciraq** 'otter', he should bear in mind that the syllable **ci** has rhythmic length in the NS pronunciation of this word: **pírtuqcîraq**. Note that the NS pattern of rhythmic stress is midway between the standard Central Yup'ik pattern and the Siberian Yupik pattern. Like the standard Central Yup'ik pattern and unlike Siberian Yupik, NS has initial closed syllable stress, but like Siberian Yupik and unlike the standard Central Yup'ik pattern, NS does not have stress retraction.

In NSK an **e** subject to rhythmic stress is deleted (if possible), as elsewhere in Central Yup'ik, but in NSU an **e** subject to rhythmic stress is retained and the following consonant is (automatically) geminated.[55] Thus NSU preserves the form **qánrutékaqa** 'I spoke about it' with the **k** automatically geminated, while GCY deletes the **e**, giving **qánrútkaqa**.

A consequence of the NSU retention of stressed **e** is that a number of dictionary listings must be presented in an NSU version with stressed **e** as well as in a version without this **e** for the rest of Central Yup'ik. The list below gives all such entries:

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[52] There is also evidence of NSU **ar**-deletion in several other postbases, but the deletion does not occur as an active process with those postbases; rather, it only leaves its effect on the rhythmic stress pattern.

[53] For the GCY pattern of **ar**-deletion see *YEG*, p. 37, 44, 215. In GCY, **ar** (or rather **aq**) which is eligible for deletion will be deleted at the end of a word, so that e.g. underlying **qayacuaraq** becomes **qayacuar** 'little kayak'. **ar** which is eligible for deletion will be deleted if followed by a consonant-initial, consonant-retaining suffix, so that e.g. underlying **caliurartuq** becomes **caliurtuq** 'he keeps on working'. **ar**-deletion following a light syllable often results in a disturbance to the usual pattern of rhythmic stress (see the uses of the apostrophe in the section of this introduction on orthography, where the examples for uses (3) and (4) show the effects of **ar**-deletion on stress).

[54] See the remarks on stress retraction and secondary stress in the section on Phonology and Orthography, above.

[55] See *YEG*, p. 32, for details of the standard Central Yup'ik treatment of these **e**s.

NSU	*Central Yup'ik minus NSU*	*English translation*
acelliq	**atliq, acliq**	saucer; cellar
alleqaq	**alqaq, al'qaq**	older sister
atekuk, ateguk	**atkuk**	parka
illequq	**ilquq, il'quq**	brain
ineqe-	**inqe-**	to coo to a baby
itegaq	**it'gaq**	foot
kapeciq	**kapciq**	fish scale
keneke-	**kenke-**	to love
perete-	**perte-**	to bend
petenge-	**pet'nge-**	to spring off
qacelli-	**qatli-**	to sting
upenerkaq	**up'nerkaq**	spring (season)

Like GCY, neither NSK nor NSU has any process of *compression* whereby a heavy syllable sounds short under certain conditions (see the sections on HBC and NUN for more on this subject).

6) *Word-final phenomena:* Verb forms which in GCY end in **u** not preceded by **k** have final **ng** after the **u** in NSU. Thus, where GCY has **merr'u** 'drink it!', NSU has **merr'ung**; and where GCY has **nerkuniu** 'if he eats it', NSU has **nerkuniung**. In this respect NSU is like Inupiaq. Note that HBC has voiceless **g** in some of the same endings where NSU has **ng** following **u**.

Hooper Bay and Chevak: HBC

Though close enough to be considered a single dialect, these two villages differ slightly from each other, notably in that Hooper Bay, like GCY, has **yuk** 'person', while Chevak has **cuk**.

1) *Lexicon:* Lexically, HBC differs from GCY to about the same extent that NS does, but not so much as NUN does. HBC and NUN share some lexical items that are not found elsewhere in Central Yup'ik.

2) *Loose vs. tight fricatives:* The HBC pattern for **v** and **y/s** differs from that elsewhere in Central Yup'ik in that HBC has only tight **v** and only loose **y/s**, i.e., only **y** and only loose **l**. However, even the tight **v** and the **y** range somewhat between tight and loose in HBC, depending on their positions. In comparison to the rest of Central Yup'ik, the lack of **s** and of a truly loose **v** is striking.[54] HBC thus has **qaygiq** 'men's community house' while the rest of Central Yup'ik has **qasgiq**, and for HBC the **v** of **qavartuq** 'he is asleep' is tight, whereas it is loose elsewhere in Central Yup'ik.

3) *Treatment of* **w**: HBC, like NS, has a voiced labialized loose front velar fricative represented by **w**, while in GCY this letter stands for a voiceless fricative. Consequently, in HBC **wii** 'I, me' and **ui** 'husband' are homophones.

4) **ar**-*deletion:* The HBC process of **ar**-deletion is different from that of GCY[55], but is like that of NSK. The HBC pattern differs from the GCY pattern in the following ways:

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[54] However, in HBC loose **v** *can* arise from an intervocalic ungeminated **u͡g** as in the demonstrative adverb **avani** 'over there', in which the **v** is loose even for HBC, as it comes from the **u͡g** in **au͡gna** 'the one over there'. HBC speakers may prefer the spelling **au͡gani** to **avani**.

[55] For details of the GCY pattern see *YEG*, p. 37, 44, 215, and footnote 53 above. However, the discussion in this introduction supersedes, for HBC, *YEG*'s discussion of **ar**-deletion.

(i) In HBC **ar**-deletion does not occur at the end of a word, unlike GCY, so that HBC has **qayacuaraq** or **qayakcuaraq** 'little kayak' while GCY has **qayacuar**.

(ii) In HBC **ar** is changed to **e** after **Cr** while in GCY it remains **ar**, so that HBC has **atreluni** 'going down' while GCY preserves the underlying form as the surface form, **atrarluni.**

(iii) In HBC **ar** is changed to **e** after **Vr** where V is rhythmically lengthened or is part of a heavy syllable, while in GCY **ar** is deleted under these circumstances, so that from underlying **tuntuqurarluni** 'continuing to catch caribou' and **egaurarluni** 'continuing to cook', HBC has **tuntuqureluni** and **egaureluni** while GCY has **tuntuqu'urluni** and **egaurluni**. Furthermore, in HBC, if the consonant following the **ar** is voiceless, then the **r** preceding the **e** is devoiced, so that HBC has **egaurretua** 'I continue to cook'. (However, HBC **ar**-deletion will follow the same pattern as GCY if the **ar** is followed by C_1VC_2V where C_1 is a stop.)

5) *Vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression):* HBC follows the standard Central Yup'ik pattern for rhythmic stress with stress retraction (unlike NS). In HBC stressed **e** is deleted even between two like consonants, resulting in a cluster of these like consonants, the first of which is released. Thus HBC has **tum'mi** 'in the footprint' (the apostrophe indicates the release of the consonant), where elsewhere the word is **tumemi** with the second **m** automatically geminated.

In HBC a heavy closed non-final syllable is *compressed*, that is, pronounced short but with stress. This phenomenon of vowel compression is not present in GCY or NS, but it does occur in NUN and in Alutiiq. Consider the words **angyatgun** 'with the boats' and **angyaatgun** 'with their boat'. In GCY and NS the doubled **a** in the second word is longer than the single **a** in the first word, but in HBC, since the doubled **a** is in a closed non-final syllable, it has the same phonetic length as the single **a** in the first word, but in the second word, the second syllable is stressed as well as the first syllable, while in the first word, only the first syllable is stressed. When a similar situation arises after an unstressed syllable, a compressed syllable is distinguishable from an underlyingly short but stressed syllable by the so-called *secondary stress* (see the remarks on this in the section on Phonology and Orthography above) on the preceding syllable. Thus **áqngirtátnga** '(why) did they hurt me' is distinguishable from **áqngírtáatnga** 'they hurt me' by the secondary stress on **ngir** in the second word (even in the first word the syllable **tat** is stressed, so the stress on the compressed syllable **taat** in the second word is not the distinguishing feature). However, the words **unra** 'his armpit' (from **uneq** 'armpit') and **uunra** 'his burn' (from **uuneq** 'burn') are indistinguishable in HBC, because in the case of **unra**, the first syllable is stressed inherently, being initial and closed, so HBC compression leads to a situation where such words sometimes do not contrast with regard to stress.

It is our policy in this dictionary to write a compressed vowel double if, without having to explore outside the dialect in question, there is a way to determine that the vowel is underlyingly double. Thus for HBC both **angyaatgun** 'with their boat' and **uunra** 'his burn' would be written with double vowels because in the case of **angyaatgun** one can hear the extra stress (i.e., this word must be written differently from **angyatgun** because they sound different), and in the case of **uunra** one can tell from the unpossessed form that the **u** is underlyingly double (i.e., even though this word in HBC sounds exactly like **unra**, they are written differently). On the other hand, if the vowel appears to be a single vowel and there is no way to tell underlying length without referring to forms outside the dialect area, a vowel is written single. Thus, for HBC (and NUN, as we shall see), **cisquq** is listed for 'knee', because there is no way, without checking other dialects, to tell that the **i** comes from an underlyingly double but compressed vowel (as seen in the GCY form, **ciisquq**).

A cluster of two unlike vowels is also eligible for compression in HBC, and when **Vug** or **Vur** is compressed in HBC, the result is the labialized configuration **Vu͡g** or **Vu͡r**. Thus from **auk** 'blood' comes GCY **augmi** 'in the blood' but HBC **au͡gmi** (since the process in question is automatic for HBC, this word can be written **augmi** for HBC as well as for GCY).

6) *Word-final phenomena:* The GCY endings **-mek/-nek, -nuk,** and **-nak**, as in **camek** 'of what', **caciqseńuk** 'what will we[2] do' and **pivkenak** 'don't!', have the HBC forms **-meng/-neng, -nung,** and **-nang**; thus in HBC the above words are **cameng, caciqsinung, pivkenang**. In this respect HBC is similar to Siberian Yupik and Diomede Inupiaq. Note that HBC does have words and endings (where **m**V or **n**V does not precede the **k**) terminating in **k**, for example **acak** 'aunt', **irniakek** 'their[2] children', so it is not simply the case that GCY word-final **k** always becomes **ng** in HBC.

Furthermore, GCY verb endings with final **u** preceded by two vowels have voiceless **g** following them in HBC; thus HBC has **nerkuniug** 'if he eats' corresponding to GCY **nerkuniu** (compare the case of NSU **ng** in regard to this phenomenon).

7) *Treatment of initial* **e**: Some but not all of the words which begin with a weak initial **e** in GCY and NS have in HBC an initial **e** which is not weak.[58] Thus, the word for 'water' has weak initial **e** in all three of these dialects, as all have **meq'a** 'my water', but the word for 'house' has an initial **e** which is weak in GCY and NS, but not in HBC, so that GCY and NS have **nek'a** 'my house' while HBC has **enka**.

HBC retains initial **k** on a number of words which in GCY begin with **en** or **eng**. On several other words which in GCY begin with **el** or **en**, HBC either retains or adds initial **n**.[59] This is a trait that HBC shares with NUN. The following is a list of all such words:

Alutiiq	*GCY*	*NUN*	*HBC*	*NS*	*Siberian Yupik*	*Inupiaq*	*English*
kente-	**ente-**	**kente-**	**kente-**	**ente-**	**kente-**	**tinit-**	tide ebbs
kengla/ engla	**[e]ngla**	**kengla**	**kengla**	**[e]ngla**	**kenla**	**killi**[60]	border
kenir-	**enir-**	**kenir-**	**kenir-**	**niir-**	**kenigh-**[61]	—	to point
kenegte-	**negte-**	**kenegte-**	**kenegte-**	**negte-**	**kenegte-**	—	to press
kenu-	**enu(ur)-**	**kenu(ur)-**	**kenu(ur)-**	**enu-**	**kenu-**	**tinu-**	to push
englar-	**[e]nglar-**	**englar-**	**nenglar-**	**[e]nglar-**	**nenglagh-**	**iglaq-**	to laugh
neneq/ naneq	**eneq**	**neneq**	**neneq**	**naneq**	—	—	bone
leq	**[e]leq**	**neleq**	**neleq**	**naleq**	**leq**	**niliq**	fart
elte-	**elte-**	**nelte-**	**nelte-**	**elte-**	**elte-**	-	to leak air
engluq	**[e]nglu**	—	—	**[e]nglu**	**nenglu**	**iglu**	house, sod house, beaver house

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[58] For the meaning of *weak initial* **e** and a complete list by dialect of words with weak initial **e**, see the relevant section of this introduction, above.

[59] One cay say "retain," in the case of **k**, by comparisons with other Eskimo languages, as the list shows. Also, it should be pointed out that GCY does have some words which start with **k** or **n** followed by **e** and a nasal, for example **keneq** 'fire' and **nenge-** 'to stretch'.

[60] Inupiaq **ll** represents geminated voiced **l**.

[61] Siberian Yupik **gh** is equivalent to Central Yup'ik **r**.

8) *Initial* **y** *vs. initial* **c**: Words which in GCY have initial **y** followed by a single vowel have initial **c** in HBC (exceptions are **yurar-** 'to Eskimo-dance' and **yuk** 'person', the latter being an exception in Hooper Bay but not in Chevak). Examples are GCY **yaquq** 'wing', HBC **caquq**; GCY **yukutaq** 'moisture', HBC **cukutaq**. In this respect HBC is like NUN. Note that when two vowels follow an initial **y** in a GCY base, HBC also has initial **y**. Thus both HBC and GCY have **yaani** 'over there' and **yuuluni** 'getting out' (indicating historically ***iani** and ***iuluni**, for which there is other evidence as well). Note, however, that to GCY **yuuluni** 'being a person' corresponds Chevak **cuuluni**, because it is from **yuk/cuk** 'person', which has a single vowel after the initial consonant.

9) *Retention of intervocalic* **v** *and* **y**: HBC retains the intervocalic fricatives **v** and **y** which have been dropped from certain words in GCY and NS.[62] In this respect HBC is like NUN and Siberian Yupik. The following is a list of all such words:

GCY (and NS)	*HBC (and NUN)*	*English translation*
ciu	**civu**	front, bow
ciur-	**civur-**	to wring
kiarte-	**kiyarte-**	to look around
kiił	**keyirł**	alone, only
natquigte-	**natquvigte-**	to blow along ground (of snow)
nuak	**nuvak**	saliva
nuuk	**nuvuk**	point of land
qia-	**qeya-**	to cry
qiu-	**qeyu-**	to be bluish
uive-	**uyive-**	to turn around
yualu	**ivalu**	sinew
yuar-	**ivar-**	to search for
yuarun	**ivarun**	song

10) **i** *vs.* **e** *between* **c** *and an apical:* Words which in GCY have **ce** followed by an apical (see consonant chart) generally have **ci** in this position in HBC.[63] For example, GCY **cetaman** 'four', **ceńa** 'shore', **ayagcetaa** 'he sent him', **cella/ella** 'weather, awareness, world' correspond to HBC **citaman, cina, ayagcitaa, cilla.** HBC is the only dialect of Central Yup'ik in which this happens (nor does it occur in Siberian Yupik or Alutiiq). In this respect HBC may be similar to Inupiaq, where the cognates of these words have the so-called "strong **i**" (i.e., palatalizing **i** that comes from Proto-Eskimo **i** rather than from **e**).

Nunivak Island: NUN

This dialect is now spoken only at the village of Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island. Both lexically and phonologically NUN differs more from GCY than do either HBC or NS. In the past, NUN has been called *Cux* and considered a language distinct from Central Yup'ik; however, it is definitely a dialect for the most part mutually intelligible with the rest of Central Yup'ik, despite its differences.

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[62] One can say "retains" rather than "inserts" on the basis of comparison with other Eskimo languages.
[63] Under certain circumstances not yet fully investigated, GCY **ce** corresponds to HBC **te** rather than **ci**.

1) *Lexicon:* Lexically, NUN is the most divergent dialect of Central Yup'ik, though it and HBC share some words not found elsewhere in Central Yup'ik. NUN has many words found nowhere else in Eskimo, and some words found also in Alutiiq but not elsewhere in Eskimo. Thus, lexically as well as in other respects (see below), there appear to be links between NUN and Alutiiq.

2) *Loose vs. tight fricatives:* In NUN the loose versions of **v**, **y/s**, and **l** occur between vowels (whether prime or **e**), and after consonants, while tight versions appear before consonants only. Thus, the fricatives are loose in **avek** 'half', **tuyek** 'shoulder', **ulu** 'tongue', **nervik** 'table', **neryugtuq** 'he wants to eat' and **nerluk** 'let us[2] eat', but tight in **avga** 'half of it', **tusga** 'his shoulder', and **caqulget** 'angels'.

3) *Treatment of* **w**: NUN has a labialized front velar stop where GCY has a labialized front velar voiceless fricative and HBC and NS have a labialized front velar voiced fricative. Thus, for NUN the word **wii** 'I, me' begins with a stop consonant not found elsewhere in Central Yup'ik. However, in this dictionary we do not introduce a new symbol or digraph for this; we do not write ***kwii** for NUN.

4) **ar**-*deletion:* The NUN pattern of **ar**-deletion is more like that of GCY than that of HBC and NS. The only way in which the NUN pattern differs from the GCY pattern is that in NUN, as in HBC, **ar** is deleted after C**r** as well as after V**r**. However, in NUN, when **ar** is deleted after C**r**, the resulting consonant cluster is broken with an **e** between the first and second consonants, and the first consonant is geminated, while in HBC the **ar** is replaced by **e**, so that a consonant cluster does not arise. For example, given the underlying form **atrarluni** 'going down', which is also the GCY surface form, NUN has **at'erluni** while HBC has **atreluni**[64].

5) *Vowel length modification (rhythmic pattern and compression):* The rhythmic pattern of NUN is like that of GCY and HBC. NUN, however, has a process of vowel compression similar to that of HBC, but more far-reaching. In NUN any heavy closed syllable is pronounced phonetically short, as is any heavy word-final open syllable (while in HBC, compression applies only to non-word-final closed syllables). Furthermore, unlike HBC, compression in NUN in a syllable following a stressed syllable leaves no distinction between a single vowel and a compressed double vowel.[65] Thus for NUN **angyatgun** 'with the boats' sounds the same as **angyaatgun** 'with their boat', and **qayaqa** 'my kayak' sounds the same as **qayaqaa** 'it is his kayak'. We follow the same spelling policy as with HBC (see corresponding section under HBC): if there is a way of discovering an underlyingly heavy but compressed vowel without having to make comparisons with other dialects, then we write that vowel double.

In NUN, compression does not occur if the closed syllable in question was followed by **ar** which has been deleted. Thus from underlying **pinircaarartuq** comes **pinircaa'rtuq** 'he is trying to be good', where the apostrophe is used to indicate that compression does not occur.

6) *Word-final phenomena:* NUN ends words with voiceless fricatives rather than with front or back velar stops. This is a trait which NUN shares with the nearly extinct Siberian Yupik Sirenik language and with Aleut. In this dictionary we have not spelled NUN words with final voiceless fricatives (**g** or **r**), but rather give the following pronunciation rule for NUN: word-final **k** is pronounced as voiceless **g**, and word-final **q** is pronounced as voiceless **r**. Thus **arnaq** 'woman' and **arnak** 'two women' are pronounced in NUN as if they were spelled **arnar** and **arnag**.

7) *Treatment of initial* **e**: Like HBC, NUN has initial **k** or **n** on a number of words that begin with **e** in GCY (see the corresponding section on HBC for complete details). NUN has no weak initial **e** at all.[66] Thus, while GCY has **nek'a** 'my house', NUN like HBC has **enka**, and while both GCY and HBC have **meq'a** 'my water', NUN has **emqa**.

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[64] In GCY **ar**-deletion after C**r** occurs only with a few postbases and the endings of the Concessive mood. See *YEG*, p. 290.

[65] There may be individual speakers of NUN for whom this is not true.

[66] For a complete listing of words in GCY, HBC, and NS with weak initial **e** see the section of this introduction on initial **e**.

8) *Initial* **y** *vs. initial* **c**: Like HBC, NUN has initial **c** on words which in GCY have initial **y** followed by a vowel and a consonant. The only exceptions found so far for NUN are **yungcarista** 'doctor' and **yuguaq** 'ball', at least the first of which is probably a recent loan from GCY. (The HBC exception **yurar-** 'to dance' is not used in NUN.)

9) *Retention of intervocalic* **v** *and* **y**: Like HBC, NUN keeps certain **v** and **y** between vowels (see the discussion at the corresponding section for HBC).

10) **i** *vs.* **e** *between* **c** *and an apical:* Like GCY and NS, and unlike HBC, NUN has **ce** before an apical rather than **ci** (see the discussion at the corresponding section for HBC).

11) *Vowel assimilation:* NUN pronounces **ai** as if it were **aa** unless the **ai** is part of an ending. In some cases one can determine whether or not an apparent **aa** comes from **ai** without depending upon comparisons with other dialects, while in other cases this is not possible. Our policy in this dictionary is that if one can determine within the NUN dialect that an **aa** (even if compressed) comes from **ai**, then it is written **ai**; otherwise, it is written **aa**. Thus the GCY base **tai-** 'to come' is listed as **taa-** for NUN, since one cannot tell from any occurring NUN form that the **aa** comes from **ai**; on the other hand, the NUN word that sounds like **cukaatuq** 'it is slow' is written even for NUN as **cukaituq**, because one can tell by comparison of forms within NUN that the **aa** in this word comes from **ai**. This policy necessitates the special pronunciation rule for NUN: **ai** is pronounced **aa** except in an ending.[67]

12) *Devoicing of geminated fricatives:* NUN devoices geminated fricatives not followed by **e**. This is another important trait that NUN shares with some dialects of Alutiiq. This feature of NUN phonology is accommodated by the following pronunciation rule for NUN: any fricative, even if written single, is to be pronounced voiceless if it is geminated but not followed by **e**. Thus the fricatives in the following words are to be pronounced voiceless in NUN: **uluaq** 'woman's knife' (**l** pronounced as **ll**), **kuv'uq** 'it spilled (**v** pronounced as **vv**), **qayaani** 'in his kayak' (where voiceless **y** is pronounced as **ss**). However, the fricatives are voiced for NUN in the words **nav'ertuq** 'he is borrowing', **anel'ertuq** 'he went downriver', and **cas'er** 'mouse', where the geminated fricatives are followed by **e**. These three words arise through **ar**-deletion from underlying **navrartuq, anelrartuq** and **casraq**. Under such circumstances, the fricative remains voiced after **ar**-deletion, and is tight because it is preconsonantal in the underlying form.

13) *Gemination at end of utterance:* In NUN at the end of an utterance a consonant is geminated if it is preceded by a single, not rhythmically stressed vowel and followed by V# or VC#. Thus for NUN, the second **n** in utterance-final **nuna** 'land' is geminated. This being an automatic process, it is not marked in any way in the dictionary. Furthermore, this rule applies after the rule for devoicing geminated fricatives, so that, for example, the **l** in utterance-final **ulu** 'tongue' is geminated but not devoiced, and it is loose, unlike the geminated **l** in **anel'ertuq** as discussed above.

The balance between spelling and pronunciation rules has been arranged in such a way that the burden falls most heavily on special pronunciation rules for NUN. This policy reduces as much as possible the need to enter a word twice in the dictionary. Thus, corresponding to the GCY pronunciation of **uluaq** 'woman's knife', the NUN pronunciation sounds as if it were written **ulluar**, but this need not be written in this form in the dictionary because special pronunciation rules for NUN allow one to determine the NUN pronunciation from the standard spelling. The same is true to a lesser extent for HBC. However, where it is unavoidable, words have been entered twice; for example, 'knee' is listed as **ciisquq** for GCY and as **cisquq** for NUN and HBC, with cross-references.

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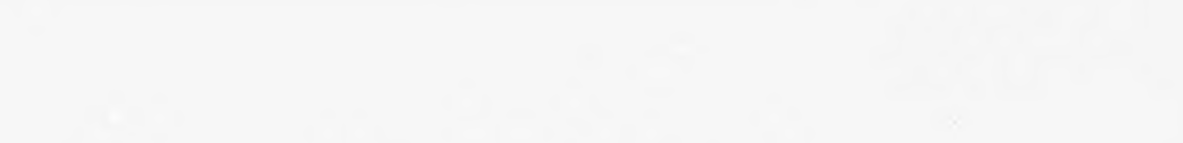
[67] Note that there is also a small group of speakers in the Togiak area who pronounce **ai** as **aa**.

BASES



A

aa-ang (*also* **aang**) yes; you're welcome *(exclamation); cf.* **anger-**

aaggaq NUN (*also* **aiggaq**) hand
aaggacungar- NUN to shake hands ☆ □; **aaggacungaraa** he is shaking hands with her / × *perhaps* -cungaq
aaggi- NUN to wash one's hands ☆ **aaggiuq** he is washing his hands; □/ ×-i[3]

aaggsak, aaggsaq § starfish

Aagurmiu resident of the area across Brown's Slough in Bethel ×-miu

aakaq NSU mother × *from Inupiaq* aaka

aakulagte- to confuse ☆□; **aakulagtaa** he is getting it confused /

aalemyaaq small snail *(species □)*

aaleqciir- (*also* **aavleqciir(ar)-, leqecirar-)** to tickle ☆ **aaleqciiraa** he is tickling her /

aalruigte- to argue ☆ **aalruigtut** they are arguing; □/

aaluugiq NUN gull *(species □)*

aaluuyaaq, aalukuyaq NUN swing *and* **aaluuyaar-, aalukuyar-** NUN to swing in play ☆ **aaluuyaartuq** he is swinging; **aaluuyaaraa** he is swinging her (in his arms), he is pushing her on a swing / **mikelnguut aaluuyaarluteng aquigut** the children are playing on the swings

aamaq § female breast *and* **aamar-** § to suckle ☆ **aamartuq** he is suckling; **aamaraa** he is sucking it (breast, bottle) / **aamartaa** she is nursing him
aamarcuun, aamarrsuun § baby bottle ×-cuun, -ssuun

aana mother ☆ **aanii kenirtuq** his mother is cooking; **aanairutii** his deceased mother
aanir- [1] to become a godmother ☆ **aaniraa** she became his godmother / ×-ir[1]
aanirta godmother ☆ **aanirtii** his godmother ×aanir-ta[1]

aanaspuuk lever, peavy × *probably from English* handspike

aang (*also* **aa-ang**) yes; you're welcome *(exclamation); cf.* **anger-**

aangaaq HBC quicksand

aangaayuk spirit of the dead □ × -yuk

aangayucuar(aq*) § baby × -cuar(aq)

aangikvak NUN, HBC spectacled eider *(Lampronetta fischeri)*

aangulugtuute- to manhandle, to shake violently physically ☆□; **aangulugtuutaa** he is manhandling him / × -te[5]

aangur- HBC to babysit ☆ **aanguraa** he is babysitting her /

aanir- [2] to feast ☆ they are feasting; □/

aankilaq (*also* **an'gilaq**) § angel × *from Russian* ángel

aapaq NUN (*also* **aipaq**) partner, companion, mate, spouse, other of two

Aapirin NUN Tuesday × -irin

aaqassaaq (*also* **taaqassaaq**) skin for chewing *and* **aaqassaar-** (*also* **taaqassaar-**) to chew on a skin to soften it ☆ **aaqassaartuq** he is chewing on a skin; **aaqassaaraa** he is chewing on it /

aaqatar(ar)- HBC to tiptoe ☆ **aaqatarretuq** he is tiptoeing / **aaqatarallruuq** he tiptoed

aaqcurliq § robin *(Turdus migratorius); cf.* **curcurliq, pitegcurliq** × *imitative;* -li[1]

aaqucunguaq § doll × -uaq

aar- [1] *(root: emotional)* ☆ **aaqaa** he finds it dangerous, unsafe; **aarituq** he is acting recklessly, in a foolhardy way; **aarnarquq** it is dangerous, risky; **aaryugtuq** he is wary, afraid; **aartartuq** he tends to be wary, afraid, cautious; **aaryuutaa** he feels nervous on account of what might happen to her

aarcirtur- to warn of danger ☆ **aarcirturaa** he is warning her / **aarcirturai mikelnguut taqukamun pinayukluki** he warned the children that the bear might harm them

aar- [2] to say "ah", to open one's mouth and emit sound ☆ **aartuq** he is saying "ah"; **aaraa** he is saying "ah" to her /

aara- to moan, scream ☆ **aarauq** he is screaming; **aaraa** he is screaming to her, at her / × -a-

aarayuli (*also* **aayuli**) red-necked grebe *(Podiceps grisigena)* × aara-yuli

aarpag- to scream, yell, shout ☆ **aarpagtuq** he is screaming; **aarpagaa** (*or* **aarpautaa**) he is screaming at her / **alingallallermini aarpallruuq** when he got frightened he screamed ×-rpag-

aarpatuli LI owl *(species* ☐*)* × -tuli

aarraangiiq, aarraangiir(aq*) NUN, **aarraaliq** § oldsquaw duck *(Clangula hyemalis)* ×*imitative*

aarraq NUN, BB **(***also* **airraq, ayarr'aq)** string used in telling string stories or making cat's-cradle figures *and* **aarrar-** NUN, BB **(***also* **airrar-, ayarr'ar-)** to tell a string story

aařiga'ar- NSU to be good, nice ☆ **aařiga'artuq** it is good / *the* **ř** *in this word sounds like English* r *or like English* s *in* measure; ×*from Inupiaq* aarigaa

aasgaaq Y **(***also* **aisgaaq, aigsaaq, agyaaq)** glove

aassaqe- to have a secret, to be secretive (with the implication that one is ashamed of it) ☆ **aassaquq** he is keeping something a secret, being secretive about something /

aassaqun secret ☆ **aassaqutekaa** he is keeping it a secret / ×-n

aassaqeq shield, protection ☐

aassungutaaq § see-saw, teeter-totter

aata (*also* **ata)** father ☆ **aatii** his father; **aatakellriik** father and child

aataak, aat'aak fur seal *(Callorhinus urinus)*

aatar- NUN **(***also* **aitar-)** gaping open *(root: postural)*

aatevtaaq NUN **(***also* **taavtaaq)** clam *(species* ☐*)*

aatunaq Y, HBC sourdock *(Rumex arcticus)* ×-naq[2]

aavangtak K, **aavangtaaq** K burl from birch tree ☆ **iqmiutalillruuq aavangtagmek** he made a snuffbox out of a burl; *cf.* **aveg-** × -‡-aq[2]

aavcaaq dart ☆ **aavcaaq aipaan iinganun tut'elliniuq, iinga qagerrluku** the dart landed in the other one's eye, popping his eye

aavleqciir(ar)-, aavlequciir(ar)-, aavlaar- BB **(***also* **aaleqciir-, leqecirar-)** to tickle ☆ **aavleqciiraraa** he is tickling her /

aavurte- HBC to entertain, to amuse ☆ **aavurtaa** he is entertaining her /

aayalngu- to be dizzy ☆ **aayalnguuq** he is dizzy / **qulvanek kiartelleq aayalngunarquq** looking around from high places makes one dizzy; *cf.* **ayalur-** ×-lngu-

aayuli (*also* **aarayuli)** Y, HBC red-necked grebe *(Podiceps grisigena)* ☆ **aayulit neqniatut** grebes are not tasty ×*imitative;* -yuli

acaca how little!, how few! *(exclamation)*

acak [1] paternal aunt, father's sister ☆ **aciigka** my two aunts

acakikika, acakikik, acak [2] I told you so! *(exclamation) used to express delight when someone else is proved to be wrong* × -kika

acaluruaq § snowshoe with upturned front end × -uaq

ac'aq NSU (*also* **atsaq)** berry, fruit
 acaarrluk NSU aged mixture of greens and berries × -‡-rrluk

aci↓ area below, area under ☆ **nunam aciani** under the ground; **estuulum aciantuq** it is under the table; **ingrim acianun atrallruuq** he went down to the base of the mountain; **tengssuun acitmurtuq mitnaluni** the airplane is coming down in order to land; *cf.* **at-, assigtaq, assingaq, assipaq**
 aci, aciq mattress, bed; LI wild potato *(Hedysarum sp.)*
 aciirun the part of a river that runs under a bluff or cut-bank × -ir[2]-n
 aciirturtet *(plural)* Y the first group of king salmon running under the smelt × -ir[2]-tur[1]-ta[1]
 acik'aq [1] LI wading boot
 acilquirissuun § root pick, digging stick × acilquq-ir[2]-i[2]-ssuun
 acilquq, acipluk NS root ☆ **acilqut qecugciigatut** the roots cannot be pulled out × -quq-lluk
 aciqaq boat sled; area under cache where fish is dried × -qaq
 aciqsaq Y, HBC short skin boot
 acirneq HBC (*also* **assirneq)** sled runner; bottom of boat or other vessel × -neq[4]
 acivaqanir- to lower; to swear, to curse, to utter profanity ☆ **acivaqanirtuq** he is lowering himself; he is swearing; **acivaqaniraa** he is lowering it / **acivaqaniutaa** he is swearing at him; **mulut'uullerminiu ayautni acivaqanillruuq** when he hammered his thumb he swore; **acivaqanirluni tangvallinia un'a palayaq** he moved farther down to watch the boat down there

acik'aq [2] NSU younger sibling

ac'inqigte- to change one's clothes *see* **at'e-**

ac'iqaq NUN high skin boot

acir- to name; *see* **ateq**

acivagte- to be sound asleep ☆ **acivagtuq** he is sound asleep /

ackiik *(dual)* § eyeglasses ☆ *base is* **ackiir-,** *as in* **ackiirtangqertuq** there are glasses there; **ackiigka tukniuk** my glasses are strong × *from Russian* ochkí
 ackiilek § spectacled eider *(Lampronetta fischeri); an apparent calque on the English* × -lek

acliq * Y (*also* **atliq)** thing underneath; saucer; cellar; *cf.* **acił, at-** × -li[1]

acsaq berry, fruit; *also spelled* **atsaq;** *see* **atsaq** *for derivatives* × -yaq

acuniar- to rape; to come stealthily and have sex with a woman other than one's wife without obtaining consent ☆ **acuniaraa** he had sex with her against her will /

acuniaqengaq § illegitimate child × -kengaq

acuraq aunt by marriage, wife of one's paternal or maternal uncle

ac'urun corner of house × -n

aga- to hang, to be suspended ☆ **agauq** it is hanging /

agagliiyaq crosspiece of fish rack

agalrussaq red currant *(Ribes triste)*

agangruyak kind of berry *(species* ☐*)* × -ruyak

agaq NUN earring with hook-shaped piece to insert in pierced ear

agar- hanging *(root: postural)* ☆ **agangqauq** it is hanging; **agartaa** he hung it; **atkuun agaresgu!** hang up your parka!

agautaq * red currant *(Ribes triste);* any hanging thing, such as a clothes-hanger × -taq[1]

agayun [1] HBC medallion worn as a pendant × -n

agaani (*also* **iini)** across there *(extended demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **agaani net'angqertuq** there are houses across there; *see Appendix 3*

agamya- to be unsettled or restless because of loneliness, to want to go somewhere else ☆ **agamyauq** he is restless / **kiimelami agamyauq** because he is by himself he feels restless; **Mamterillernun agamyaunga** I want to go to Bethel

ag'anga- NSU to be arrogant ☆ **ag'angauq** he is arrogant /

agarcete-° Y to be listless, apathetic, lackadaisical ☆ **agarcetuq** he is listless / × -cete[2]

agasuuq NS, **agayuuq** Y cormorant *(Phalacrocorax sp.)* × *probably from Aleut* aagayuux̂

ag'ayaq oval roasting pan

agayu- to pray, to worship, to participate in a religious ceremony, to cross oneself ☆ **agayuuq** he is praying / **agayurraarluni ner'uq** after crossing himself, he ate; *cf.* **angayu-**

agayu NUN traditional mask

agayulirta clergyman, priest, minister × -lir-ta[1]

agayuma- to be a Christian ☆ **agayumauq** he is a Christian / **agayumalria** a Christian × -ma-

Agayun [2] God × -n

Agayuneq Sunday; one week ☆ **Agayunermi caliyuitut** they don't work on Sunday; **yuungcarista Agayunerrluni pingayunek uitallruuq nunamteńi** the doctor stayed in our village for three weeks × -neq[1]

agayussuun hymn; hymnal; religious object × -cuun

agayut'liaq, agayutnguaq idol × Agayun [2]-liaq, Agayun [2]-uaq

agayuvik (*also* **angayuvik**) church, place of worship × -vik

agayuyar- to go to church ☆ **agayuyartuq** he went to church / × -yar-

agciun § paddle *(specific kind ☐)* × -n

age- to go from one place to another without crossing an extended obstacle ☆ **ag'uq** he went over; **agaa** he went over it (land area, etc.) / **agutaa** he took it over; **qanikcaq ag'uq** the snow is drifting over the ground; *cf.* **agiirte-, age-**

ag'inertu- to have long range (of gun, etc.) ☆ **ag'inertuuq** it has long range × -‡-nertu-

agneq a mile's distance; a small snowbank; a single stanza of a song × -neq[1]

agnguar- to dance non-Native style *lit. 'to pretend to go over'* ☆ **agnguartuq** he is dancing / **agnguarutaa** he is dancing with her **agnguarutuk** they[2] are dancing with each other; **agnguallgutii** his or her dancing partner × -uaq

agqercetaar(aq*) gnat; snow fence*; so called because of a gnat's flitting motion and because of the intermittent drifting of snow* × -qar-cetaaq-‡

agqertayuli water-strider insect × -qar-‡-yuli

agqur- to move with one's possessions from one house to another, to change one's residence ☆ **agqurtuq** he is moving / **kinguqliqa agqullruuq aanamegnun** my younger sister moved over to our mother's (house) × -qur-

agtar- to shoot or cause to flow up and out in an arc ☆ **agtartuq** he is shooting an arrow or squirting liquid up and out; **agtaraa** he is shooting or squirting something up and out at it /

agviaq tunnel entrance to men's communal house × -vik-aq[2]

agun Y, **aguun** K, **aguutaq** BB open canoe × -n, -ur-n, -ur-taq[1]

aggigte- HBC to dance Eskimo-style vigorously and enthusiastically ☆ **aggigtuq** he is dancing vigorously; ☐/; *cf.* **assigte-**

aggsuun (*also* **ag'ssuun**) fishing spear *(specific kind ☐)* × -cuun

agiirte- to come or approach from the distance ☆ **agiirtuq** he is approaching / **ikamraq agiirtuq kuigem paingan tungiinek** the sled is approaching from the direction of the mouth of the river; *cf.* **age-**

ag'ir- NSU to invite to a feast ☆ **ag'irait** they invited them /; *cf.* **age-**

agkenge- to commit rape ☆☐/ **agkengyaraq** rape × -kenge-

agler- to menstruate ☆ **aglertuq** she is menstruating / **angayuqaagken uingevkaraak agleran** her parents had her get married because she had her (first) menses

aglenrraq* girl who has recently menstruated for the first time and is subject to various traditional restrictions × -nerraq

aglug- to search through someone's personal belongings, to rummage ☆ **aglugtuq** he is rummaging; **aglugaa** he is rummaging through it / **yaassiigegken aglullruak** he was going through your suitcase

agluma- to desire, to covet ☆ **aglumauq** he covets something; **aglumaa** he covets it / **qimugtevet aglumaa neqkaqa** your dog wants my meal × -ma-

agluq ridgepole, center beam of a structure

aglukaq NSU runner of small kayak sled

agluquq jaw, mandible × -quq

Aglurmiut *(plural)* Bristol Bay people; *probably the "Aglegmute" of 19th-century writers* × -miu

agluruyak Y weasel, ermine *(Mustela sp.); derivation semantically unclear to compiler but cf.* **uiluruyak** × -ruyak

agluryaq rainbow ☆ **agluryirtuq** there is a rainbow × -yaq

agna the one across there *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **ag'um** of the one across there; **agkut** those across there; *see Appendix 3*

agnguar-; agqercetaar(aq*); agqur-; *see* **age-**

agqetaaq HBC sling for hunting

agsaq NS (*also* **agyaq)** star × -yaq

ag'ssuun (*also* **aggsuun)** fishing spear *(specific kind □)* × -cuun

agsumir- NS (*also* **agyumciar(ar)-)** to whisper

agtar- to shoot or cause to flow up and out in an arc; *see* **age-**

agtur- to touch, to come into or be in contact with ☆ **agturtuq** he is touching something; **agturaa** he is touching it / **agtuutuk** they[2] are touching each other

agtuqtaar- to play tag ☆ **agtuqtaartut** they are playing tag / × -qetaaq

agu, agu'u (*also* **angu)** don't!, no! *(exclamation)* ☆ **agu, ayanqigteqeryaqunak!** don't ever leave again!

aguagte- to be insistent ☆ **aguagtuq** he is being insistent / **aguagutaa** he insists that she do something; **aguagulluku ayaasqaa** he insists that she leave

agugar- NUN (*also* **au͡g'ar-)** to come off, to remove, to take away ☆ **agugartuq** it came off; **agugaraa** he removed it /

agun, aguun, aguutaq open canoe; *see* **age-**

ag'ur- to cough persistently ☆ **ag'urtuq** he keeps coughing /
ag'uryaraq whooping cough × -yaraq

aguumaq woven object, basket ☆ **aguumiuq** she is weaving a basket

aguumar(aq*) § bank swallow *(Riparia riparia)*

agviaq tunnel entrance to men's communal house; *see* **age-**

agyaaq HBC **(***also* **aisgaaq, aigsaaq, aasgaaq)** glove

agyaq (*also* **agsaq)** star; club in cards ☆ **agyangeksaituq** the stars haven't come out yet × -yaq
agyam anaa meteor; puffball *(Lycoperdon sp.); lit. 'star's feces'; meteors are traditionally said to turn into puffballs when they land*
Agyarrlak North Star, Polaris × -rrlak
agyaruaq § starfish; *perhaps a calque on English* starfish × -uaq

agyaur- to desire, to hover over wanting to have ☆ **agyaurtuq** it is hovering over something; **agyauraa** it is hovering over it wanting it / **naruyaq agyaurtuq neqmek** the gull is hovering over the fish

agyumciar(ar)-, agyimciar(ar)-, agyumir- (*also* **agsumir-)** to whisper ☆ **agyumciartuq** he is whispering / **agyumciarautaa** he is whispering to her; **agyumciqaraa** he quickly whispered something to her × -ar(ar)-, -ar(ar)-, ‡

ai what did you say?, say it again! *(exclamation)*

aiggaq (*also* **aaggaq)** Y, NR, LI, **aigga**^{e} NS hand; seal flipper*; also plural for* one pair of hands ☆ **aiggagka** *or* **aigganka** my hands
aiggacungite- to shake hands ☆ **aiggacungituq** he is shaking hands with someone; **aiggacungitaa** he is shaking hands with her / **aiggacungituk** they[2] are shaking hands × -cungaq-li[2]-te[5]
aiggaqtaaq LI thin glove × -qetaaq
aiggar- NSU to dig ☆ **aiggartuq** he is digging; **aiggaraa** he is digging it / **aiggaun** shovel
aiggaruaq seal-calling stick (shaped like a hand, scratched on the ice to attract seals) × -uaq

aigsaaq K, **aigyaaq (***also* **aisgaaq, agyaaq, aasgaaq)** glove

aipaq (*also* **aapaq)** partner, companion, mate, spouse, other of two ☆ **aipanguq** he or she took a spouse, acquired a companion; **aipiraa** he is joining him as a companion, he is adding a second one to it; **cap'akima aipaa tamaraqa** I lost my other shoe (of the pair)
aipaagni on the other hand, maybe *(adverb)*☆ **aipaagni ayagngaitua** maybe I won't

go; **una tang petugluku piu, aipaagni kaviarem qistellriim keggellruyugnarqaa** tie this one up, for maybe a rabid fox has bitten it ×*localis*

aipaineq widow, widower ×-ite[1]-neq[1]

aiparnaarraq, aiparniarraq, aiparnirraq, aiparnatugaq, aiparnikek’ngaq friend, partner, one with whom one enjoys doing things ×-‡-rraq, -‡-rraq, -‡-rraq, -‡, -nike-kengaq

aipiri- to repeat for the second time ☆ **aipiriuq** he is repeating his action / **aipiriluni itertauguq** for a second time he is in jail ×-ir[1]-i[2]

Aipirin Tuesday ×-irin

airraq (*also* **aarraq, ayarr’aq)** string used in telling stories or making cat’s-cradle figures *and* **airrar-** (*also* **aarrar-, ayarr’ar-)** to tell a string story ☆ **airrartuq** he is telling string stories / **airrautaa** he is telling string stories to her; **airraqa tamaraqa** I misplaced my story string

aisgaaq Y, **aiygaaq** HBC (*also* **aigsaaq, agyaaq, aasgaaq)** glove

aitar- (*also* **aatar-)** gaping open *(root: postural)* ☆ **aitangqauq** it is gaping open; **aitartuq** it gaped open; **aitartaa** he spread it open; **aitarmi qavartuq** he is sleeping with his mouth open; *cf.* **aivkar-;** *cf. Nelson*

aitarun § wedge ×-te[2]-n

aitaupayagaq* nestling; *so called because of their wide-open mouths* ×-‡-yagaq

aitaur-, aitaqci- LI to yawn ☆ **aitaurtuq** he yawned /

aivagun § wedge; *cf.* **aivkar-** ×-n

aivkar- to develop cracks between its constituent parts (boards) because the wood has dried and shrunk ☆ **aivkartuq** *or* **aivkaraa** it is developing cracks / *cf.* **aivagun, aitar-** ×*perhaps* -vkar-

ak’a past; a long time; already *(adverb)* ☆ **ak’a igallruaqa** I already wrote to him; **ak’a tamaani** a long time ago; **ak’arpak** *or* **ak’anurpak** a very long time; **akaurtuq pek’ngucia** it’s been a long time since he started walking

ak’allaq old thing, thing of the past ☆ **angyaqa ak’allauguq** my boat is old; **ak’allar(aq*)** old person ×-llaq

ak’ami’i NSU that’s all, the end *(exclamation) used in telling stories*

ak’anek for the first time in a long time *(adverb)* ☆ **ak’anek tangrramken** I’m seeing you for the first time in a long time ×*ablative-modalis*

ak’ani- to take a long time ☆ **ak’aniuq** he is taking a long time; **ak’ania** he is taking a long time at it / **ak’anivkenani** not taking a long time ×-neq[1]-i[3]

ak’anun for a long time *(adverb)* ☆ **ak’anun ayaumauq** he’s been gone a long time; **ak’anun maanciiquq** he will be here a long time ×*terminalis*

ak’anurrli- to take a long time ☆ **ak’anurrliuq** he is taking a long time; **ak’anurrlia** he is taking a long time at it /

akag- to roll ☆ **akagtuq** it is rolling / **akagtaa** he is rolling it along, rolling it up, making it into a ball; **akagesgu qilagkaq!** roll up the yarn!

akacag- to overturn accidentally in a vehicle or boat ☆ **akacagtuq** he had an accident / **kinguqliqa akacagtuq ingrimek atrallermini** my brother accidentally rolled over sideways when he was coming down the mountain

akacakayak BB surf scoter *(Melanitta perspicillata);* white-winged scoter *(Melanitta deglandi)* ×*perhaps* -kayag-

akagcuun rolling device, wheel, car, axle ×-cuun

akagenqegg- to be circular; to be spherical ☆ **akagenqegtuq** it is spherical / **iingqertuq akagenqellriignek** he has round eyes; **akagenqellria** sphere ×-nqegg-

akagtaq Y, NS dough; *lit. 'one that has been rolled'* ☆ **akagciuq** he is making dough ×-te[2]-aq[1]

akagutaq BB automobile, car ×-te[2]-taq[1]

akakcukuaq Y biscuit, muffin ×-‡-cuk-uaq

akakupak small round piece of feces (human or otherwise) ×-qupak

akalria wheel; K *also* automobile; Y *also* fish wheel ×-lria

akatrur- to capsize ☆ **akatrurtuq** he or it capsized; □/

akakiik K, BB broad whitefish *(Coregonus nasus)*

ak'akika so far away!; so many!; so much! *(exclamation)* ☆ **ak'akika-wa picaaqelriakuk** boy, the two of us sure caught a lot! ×-kika

akekataki, akeka, ak'atak, akaa NI, HBC ouch! *(exclamation) used when one is in sudden pain, or in reaction to an excess of anything*

akemna the one across *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **ak'mum** of the one across; **akemkut** the ones across; *see Appendix 3*

akemkumiu distant outsider, one from a place separated from here by some natural barrier or topographic feature ☆ **akemkumiumek elitnauristengqertua** I have a teacher who is from outside Alaska ×-miu

akeq barb; stair, rung, *used for* stair *because the notches on a ladder made from a log resemble the barbs of hooks or spears* ☆ **akret** stairs, ladder; *cf.* **akquq**

akeqnerrlugte-; akeqniaq *see* **akqe-**

akerta § sun ☆ **akertem kinercetaa** the sun dried it ×*perhaps* -ta[1]

akercir- to be sunny *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **akercirtuq** it is sunny / ×-ir[1]

akertem ayarua sun column, a meteorological phenomenon caused by ice crystals in the air, *lit. 'the sun's walking-stick'*

akertem aciarmiu § Black person, Negro; *lit. 'one who dwells beneath the sun'*

akervag- to be very sunny *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **akervagtuq** it is very sunny / ×-pag[2]

aki/ other side, opposite, equivalent, value, cost, price, response *and* **aki-** to reciprocate, to answer back, to answer a letter, to return a favor, to take revenge, to return an evil ☆ **akia** he reciprocated towards her, he answered her / **akinaurluku cikillrua neqnek** he reciprocated by giving him some fish; **kuigem akiani** on the other side of the river; **akia kipukengaan** the cost of his purchase; **nakukellran akia** the response of the person he picked on; *cf.* **akir-, akitmi-, akitnaq**

aki, akiq, akiun coin, money ☆ **akiutaitua** I don't have any money; **akingeciqukut unuaqu** we will get paid tomorrow

Akiacuar Akiachak, village on the Kuskokwim × -cuar(aq)

Akiaq Akiak, village on the Kuskokwim

akicar- NSU, **akilir- [1]** NSU to buy ☆ **akicaraa** he bought it / × ‡, -lir-

akicir- to provide with a barrier or pillow ☆ **akicirtuq** it is provided with a barrier or pillow; **akiciraa** he provided it with a barrier or pillow / **akicirluku ingleni tep'armek** he put a driftwood barrier at the edge of his bunk (to prevent his falling off) × akin-ir[1]

akigar- to carry on a stretcher ☆☐; **akigaraat** they are carrying him on a stretcher / **akigaun** stretcher

akigir- to hold the other side of something (for someone) ☆ **akigiraa** he is holding the other side for her /

akiilnguq* debt; one without money ☆ **akiilngulirtuq** he has many debts × -ite[1]-nguq

akiite-° to be free, without cost; to be valueless ☆ **akiituq** it is free; it is valueless / × -ite[1]

akikite-° to be cheap ☆ **akikituq** it is cheap / × -kite[2]

akilir- to pay, to provide with an equivalent ☆ **akilirtuq** he is paying; **akiliraa** he is paying her / **akiliutaa** he is paying for it *or* he is paying her way × -lir-

akilite- HBC to pay ☆☐; **akilitaa** he is paying her / × -li[2]-te[5]

akiliun payment, reward × akilir-n

akiliurta treasurer, bank teller × -liur-ta[1]

akiliurvik bank × -liur-vik

akimiaq fifteen; *see Appendix 6* × *perhaps* -mik

akimiarunritar(aq*) fourteen; *see Appendix 6* × akimiaq-u-nritar(ar)-

akimitagaq Y game of tag

akin, akitaq, akiteq § pillow ☆ **akitii** his pillow × -n, -taq[1], -n

akinguaq penny, one cent × -uaq

akinqar- to reflect ☆ **akinqeraa** it reflects it / **nanvam qilak akinqeraa** the lake reflects the sky; *cf.* **ciqenqar-**

akiqarate- NUN to play a game similar to volleyball but without a net ☆ **akiqaratut** they are playing the game; ☐/

akiqliq* one directly across, opposite × -qliq

akirri- to gamble ☆ **akirriuq** he is gambling / × -rraq-li[2]

akissur-, akissaar- NSU to prospect for valuable minerals ☆ **akissurtuq** he is prospecting / **suulutaamek akissurtuq** he is prospecting for gold **akissulriit** prospectors × -cur-, -ssaar-

akissuq prostitute, harlot × -cur-

akitu- to be valuable, expensive ☆ **akituuq** it is valuable, expensive /**akitutacia** its value or price; **akitussiyaagtuq** it costs too much × -tu-

akiugte- to echo ☆ **akiugtuq** it is echoing; □/ **aarpallemni akiugtellruuq erinaka** when I shouted my voice echoed

akiuk echo

akiur- to fight back, to retaliate ☆ **akiurtuq** he is fighting back; **akiuraa** he is fighting him back / **callugaqatni akiulartuq** whenever they fight him, he fights back × -ur-

akivigte- to prop up ☆ **akivigtaa** he is putting it (boat, sheet of plywood, etc.) on its edge, propping the opposite side (with poles, against a wall, etc.) /

akiviutaq wallet × -vik-taq[1]

akir- NUN to hold up, to lift up ☆□; **akiraa** he is holding it up / *cf.* **aki-**

akirtaq NUN container, vessel

akitmi- *(root); cf.* **aki-**

akitmiar- to accidentally bump into something □

akitmig- to carry (a burden) ☆ **akitmigaa** he is carrying it /

akitmirnarqe- to be stout, strong □ × -narqe-

akitmite- to bump into an obstacle sideways; to sideswipe something; to be halted ☆ **akitmituq** it jerked to a halt; □/ **ikamrak canirruggualriik akitmitellruuk** the sled, sliding sideways, jerked to a halt

akitnaq small bird arrow with a wooden tip; *cf.* **aki**

aklanquq NUN part of a seal's front flipper bones *(specific part* □*)* × -quq

aklanqurrun NS weasel, ermine *(Mustela sp.)* × *perhaps* -n

aklegaq bird arrow with a blunt point and four crosspieces; spear with line and float attached □

akleng (*also* **nakleng)** poor thing! *(exclamation) used when one feels sympathy*

aklu, akluq clothing, bedding, merchandise, accouterment ☆ **aklunka iqaillruanka** I washed my clothes; **ikamram aklui** the fittings of the sled; **kipusviim aklui** the store's merchandise

akluviik *(dual)* suitcase, trunk × -vik

akluvik closet × -vik

akmani across on the other side *(obscured demonstrative adverb); see Appendix 3*

akngirte-, aknirte- (*also* **aqngirte-, angqirte-)** to hurt, to get hurt ☆ **akngirtuq** he got hurt; **akngirtaa** he hurt her / **akngirtuq qamiqumikun** he got hurt on his head

akngia- to suffer pain ☆ **akngiaguq** he is in pain / × -a-

akngiq nerve

akngirnailitaq § thimble × -naq[1]-ilitaq

akngirnarqe- to be in pain, to be hurting (of body parts) ☆ **akngirnarquq** it hurts / **it'gaqa akngirnarquq** my foot hurts × -narqe-

akqe- to promise ☆ **akquq** he promised; **akqaa** he promised her / **akqaanga taiciqniluni** he promised me that he would come

akeqnerrlugte- to threaten ☆ **akeqnerrlugtuq** he is threatening; **akeqnerrlugtaa** he is threatening her / × -nerrlugte-

akeqniaq debt; promised thing × -ni-aq[1]

akqun promise ☆ **akqutka nalluyagutellruaqa** I forgot my promise; **akqutkaa** it is the thing he promised × -n

akquq Y, HBC knot in wood; *cf.* **akeq** × -quq

aku, akuq lower part of garment ☆ **akurtuuq** it (garment, curtain) is too long

akuraq lower abdomen, lower part of torso × -aq[3]

akurun, akut *(plural)* trim at bottom of parka; *see Appendix 9* × -n

akula^{e} midsection, area between, land between two topographical features such as the river and the ocean; tundra ☆ **napat akuliitni** amongst the trees; **napak akuliigni** between the two trees; *cf.* **akute-**

akuleqliq* middle one × -qliq

akulipeq, akulipraq § middle finger

akuliprun finger-pulling contest *and* **akuliprute-** to engage in a finger-pulling contest ☆ **akuliprutuk** they[2] are having a finger-pulling contest / × akulipeq-n

akuliq middle ☆ **puckam akuliqaa ukineq** the hole is in the middle of the barrel × *perhaps* -li[1]

akuliraq § bridge of nose × akuliq-aq[3]

akulmiqurataak *(dual)* double-pointed arrow

akulmiu person who lives on the tundra, as in Nunapitchuk, Kasigluk, or Atmauthluak, in contrast to those who live along major rivers or on the coast × -miu

akulqucuk, akultuqucuk gap, crack between boards, etc. ☆ **aanama pitsaqa'artevkenani igcetaa kulutni natrem akulqucuakun** my mother accidentally dropped her ring through the crack in the floor × -qucuk, -tu-qucuk

akultu- to be far apart ☆ **akultuut** they are far apart / × -tu-

Akuluraq Akulurak, the former site of St. Mary's Mission on the Yukon Delta; Etolin Straits between Nunivak Island and the mainland

akuna- Y to be true, to be what happened ☆ ☐/ **akunaluni** truly

akuqar- to catch with the hands, to grab hold of ☆ **akuqertuq** he grabbed something; **akuqeraa** he grabbed hold of it, caught it / **iggnginanemni palayaq akuqeraqa** while I was falling I grabbed hold of the boat × -qar-

akuraq; akurun *see* **aku**

akurte- to dip in, to put into a liquid ☆ **akurtuq** he or it dipped in; **akurtaa** he put it into liquid / **perriutaq akurtaa mermun** he dipped the towel into the water; **sulunat akurtai** he put the salted fish into the water to soak; **neqerrluut akurtai uqumun arumaarrluliluni** he put the dried fish into oil to make poke fish

akurtur- to receive ☆ **akurturtuq** he received something; **akurturaa** he received it / **iganek-qaa akurtunrituten ernerpak?** didn't you get any mail today?

akurtuq NI, HBC communion bread, Host

akute- to mix, to stir; to make "Eskimo ice cream" ☆ **akutuq** he is making a mixture; **akutaa** he is mixing it / **akusngauq** it is mixed; **irniama akutelarai calissuutenka** my child often jumbles my tools; **aklut akuyucimaut qavarvigmi** the clothes are all strewn about in the bedroom; *cf.* **akula**^{e}

akucissuun, akutessuun eggbeater, mixing bowl × -li[2]-cuun, -cuun

akusrarte- to fool around, to make a commotion, to engage in physical activity without purpose; to commit adultery ☆ **akusrartuq** he is fooling around / **akusrartevkenak neri!** eat without fooling around!; **akusrarutekiyaqunak** thou shalt not commit adultery

akutaq § mixture; "Eskimo ice cream," a mixture of berries, sugar, seal oil, shortening, fish, meat, etc. × -aq[1]

akutauqmak HBC mixture of seal-intestine tissue and seal oil; mixture of berries, seal oil, and sugar

akwa- *(root)*

akwarpak forever ☆ **akwarpak tayima cataiṛutuq** it is gone forever × -rpak

akwaugaq yesterday ☆ **akwaugaq maqillruuq** he took a steambath yesterday; **akwaugarpak** all day yesterday, since yesterday

al'a, al'aq, alaalaq older sister; *informal term; cf.* **alqaq**

ala- [1] *(root)*

alaingqa- to be visible, to be in sight ☆ **alaingqauq** it is now in sight / ×alairte-ngqa-

alair- to appear, to come into view ☆ **alairtuq (alairluni)** it appeared / **alairvikellruanga** it appeared to me, came into my view × -ir[2]

alairte- to suddenly appear ☆ **alairtuq (alairrluni)** it suddenly appeared / **tengssuun alairtellruuq ingrim amatiinek** the airplane suddenly came into view from behind the mountain

alaite-° to be visible or audible ☆ **alaituq** it is visible, audible / ×-ite[1]

alake- [1] to come upon, to notice, to encounter ☆ **alakaa** he came upon it / *cf.* **alaqe-** ×*perhaps* -ke[2]

alangaar- to be surprised ☆ **alangaartuq** he is surprised / **alangaarcetaa** she surprised him

alapen'erte-, alapeng'erte- to surprise ☆ **alapen'ertuq** he is surprised; **alapen'ertaa** he surprised her /

alangru, alangruq a thing which appears unexpectedly; unexpected discovery; surprise visitor; apparition; ghost *and* **alangru-** to experience an unexpected sight; to make an unexpected discovery; to have a surprise visitor; to see or sense a ghost ☆ **alangruuq** he experienced something unexpected and ghostly / **alangruksaaqamken** you amazed me by your unexpected presence; **iqsainanemni aatama aptaanga alangrullrucimnek** while I was hooking for fish my father asked me if I sensed an unnatural presence

alarute- to approach ☐

ala- [2] *(root)*

alake- [2] to be attracted to a member of the opposite sex ☆ **alakaa** he is attracted to her, she is attracted to him / ×*perhaps* -ke[2]

alange- to be attracted to a member of the opposite sex ☆ **alanguq** he took a liking to a woman, she took a liking to a man / ×-nge-

alag- NUN *(root: emotional)* ☆ **alagnarquq** it is feasible; **alagyugtuq** he thinks that something is feasible; *cf.* **alke-**

alagnaq BB type of red berry *(species ☐)* ×-naq[2]

alai- (*also* **alia-**) *(root: emotional)* ☆ **alainakaa** he finds it lonely; **alainarquq** it causes loneliness; **alaiyugtuq** he is lonesome, depressed

alainiur- to be lonely ☆ **alainiurtuq** he is lonely / ×-niur-

ala-i oh my! *(exclamation) used when one is amazed, surprised, or frightened*

alak'aa is that so! *(exclamation)* ×*from Inupiaq* alakkaa

alakiitaaq game of tag

alap'aar- NS to be cold ☆ **alap'aartuq** it is cold, he is cold / **alap'aartua** I am cold ×*from Inupiaq* alappaa

alap'aa Y how cold it is! *(exclamation)*

alap'aq BB, LI shoe-pac ×*from English* rubber

alaqe- NUN to find ☆ **alaqaa** he found it / **alaqutuq** he found something; *cf.* **alake- [1], nalaqe-** ×-ke[2]

Alaqnaqiq Aleknagik, village near Dillingham

alar- being in error *(root: postural)* ☆ **alartuq** he made a mistake; **irniara alangqauq maurluminun aanaksukluku** her child mistook his grandmother for his mother; **elitnauristem naaqivkallrani alarqaqellruuq** she kept making mistakes when the teacher had her read; **tauna alarulluku tegulqaa** he took it by mistake; **alarneq** an error

alarcuaq K, **alarcaquq** HBC appendix (anatomical) × -cuar(aq), ‡-quq
Alarneq Alakanuk, village on the Yukon Delta × -neq[1]
alarqiigute- to mistake for ☆ **alarqiigutaa** he mistook her for someone else / × -‡-te[5]

alassaq NUN (*also* **ayallaq)** cutting board × *from Aleut* ahlayax̂

alatiq BB fried bread × *from Russian* aláď'i

alavvilaq BB high-powered rifle × *from English* rifle

alek Y strip of willow bark

alemqar- to sneak a taste; *see* **alme-**

aleq NUN file (metal tool)

al'erpak § placenta, afterbirth × -rpak

alerqur-, alarqur- HBC to tell to do something, to advise, to command, to order to do ☆ **alerquraa** he advised her, ordered her / **angutem panini alerquraa miilamek pisqelluku kipusvigmek** the man told his daughter to get some soap from the store; **alerqunqegcaararaa** he gave her precise directions; *cf.* **inerqur-**

alerqua- to give serious advice ☆ **alerquagaa** he is giving her advice, telling her how to conduct herself / **alerquagiuq** he is giving advice; **tutgara'urluni alerquagaa murilkesqelluku** she is advising her grandchild to be watchful × -a-
alerquista advisor, consultant, legislator, lawmaker × -i[2]-ta[1]
alerquun instruction, rule, commandment, law × -n

algacak, algiq NUN salvaged thing *and* **algacag-, alcagar-, algassar-** to salvage, to make use of discarded things, to pick up things here and there for later use ☆ **algacagtuq** he salvaged things / **algacakai** he salvaged them; **maqivillruuq algacallerrlainarnek** he built a steambath house entirely out of salvaged things; **algassaqina qivyunek** please save some down feathers

ali- *(root)*

alikaite-°, alikekngaite-° to be fearless, afraid of nothing ☆ **alikaituq** he is fearless / × -kaq-ite[1], alike-kengaq-ite[1]
alike- to fear, to be afraid of ☆ **alikaa** he fears it / **aliksaaqellruaqa qimugten**

keggsuilengraan I was afraid of your dog even though it doesn't bite ×-ke[2]

aling oh my! *(exclamation) used when one is afraid or surprised*

alingallag- to get scared suddenly ☆ **alingallagtuq** he suddenly got scared / ×alinge-llag-

alingcirar- NS to try to frighten ☆ **alingciraraa** he tried to frighten her / ×alinge-cir-‡

alinge- to be afraid, to be scared ☆ **alinguq** he is afraid / **alingua carayagnek** I am afraid of bears ×-nge-

alingite-° to be fearless ☆ **alingituq** he is fearless/ ×alinge-ite[2]

alingnaq hazardous thing ☆ **alingnaliurtuq** he is working with hazardous things ×alinge-naq[1]

alingnarqe- to be frightening ☆ **alingnarquq** it is frightening / ×alinge-narqe-

alingniur- to be apprehensive ☆ **alingniurtuq** he is apprehensive / ×alinge-niur-

alingtar- to be cowardly ☆ **alingtartuq** he is cowardly / ×alinge-tar[1]

alingtarli coward ×alingtar-li[1]

alia- (*also* **alai-**) *(root: emotional)* ☆ **alianakaa** he finds it lonely; **alianarquq** it causes loneliness; **aliayugtuq** he is lonesome, depressed

alianiur- to be lonely ☆ **alianiurtuq** he is lonely / **alianiurtuq ilani yuarluki** he is lonely because he misses his family ×-niur-

aliiman, aliuman HBC mitten; *also* glove *in areas where a different word is not used for* glove ×*perhaps* -ma-n

aliq* § sleeve

alirun, alinrun trim around parka cuff; *see Appendix 9* ×*perhaps* -un

aliruaq razor clam, *lit. 'imitation sleeve'* ×-uaq

alirpak Y legendary little person, *lit. 'big sleeve'* ×-rpak

aliqiliqiaq § ring finger; *a name used in a finger-naming jingle; cf.* **alqiliq**

aliurtuq ghost, apparition, supernatural presence *and* **aliurtur-** to see a ghost, to experience a supernatural presence ☆ **aliurturtuq** he is experiencing something supernatural /

alke- NUN to consider feasible ☆ **alkaa** he thinks he can do it / *cf.* **alag-** ×-ke[4]

alkuaq dark layer of flesh under skin of fish

alla different one ☆ **allamek angyangqertuq** he has a different boat (from this one)

allakaq strange thing, different thing *and* **allakar-, allakarte-** to single out or put aside ☆ **allakartuq** he went out on his own (became independent of his family, etc.); **allakaraa** *or* **allakartaa** he singled it out / ×-kaq

allakauke- to act toward (it) considering it different ☆ **allakaukaa** he is treating it as strange / ×allakaq-u-ke[3]

allakauki- to act toward things treating them as strange; to resent relatives' staying with one ☆ **allakaukiuq** he resents his relatives' staying with him / ×allakauke-i[2]-

allaki- to think something is strange or different ☆ **allakiuq** he thinks that something is different / ×allakaq-li[2]

allakuciq different kind of thing ☆ **allakucimek taqmagmek aturciqua** I'll wear a different kind of dress ×-kuciq

allami last year; another place; a different location *(adverb)* ×*localis*

allamiku next year *(adverb)* ☆ **allamikuani** in the year after it ×allami-ku

allaneq § stranger, visitor from outside the village ☆ **allanret tekitut** the visitors have come ×-neq[1]

allanite- to come as a visitor to (him) ☆ **allanitaa** he came as a visitor to him / ×allaneq-li[2]-te[5]

allaniur- to welcome ☆ **allaniurtuq** he is welcoming people (into his house); **allaniuraa** he is welcoming her / **allaniurta** hotel clerk, host, receptionist ×allaneq-liur-

allanivik, allaniurvik § hotel ×allaneq-li[2]-vik, allaniur-vik

allau- to be different, strange ☆ **allauguq** it is different / **allauvkenani** not being different, being as usual ×-u-

allaurte- to change, to become different ☆ **allaurtuq** it has changed, it became different / **allaurtekanirtuq ayaumarraarluni** after being away he has changed some more ×-urte-

allayuk unusual, abnormal, strange thing or person ×-yuk

alleg- to tear ☆ **allegtuq** it tore; **allgaa** he tore it / **lumarraqa allegtuq ussukcamun** my shirt tore on a nail; **allgartellruuq** it tore suddenly; **allegyailkun** reinforcement to prevent tearing; **allgumauq** it is torn

allganeq accidental tear in cloth, etc. ☆ **aanama mingqaa lumarrama allganra** my mother sewed up the tear in my shirt ×-a-neq[1]

allgur- to tear up on purpose ☆ **allgurtuq** it is being torn up; **allguraa** he is tearing it up / **tan'gerlim neqa allgurluku neraa** tearing at the fish, the black bear is eating it ×-ur-

alpag- to tear with force, to rip ☆ **alpagtuq** it ripped; **alpagaa** he ripped it / ×-pag[2]

allemaaq HBC cooked baby blackfish

alleqaq NSU (*also* **alqaq**) older sister

allgiar(aq*) § oldsquaw duck *(Clangula hyemalis)* ×-ar(aq)

allgiliyaq high priest, bishop, pope ×*from Russian* arkhieréy

allir- *(root); cf.* **at-, alqin**

alliqaq something, such as paper or grass, used as a working surface ×*perhaps* -qaq

alliqsak, alliqsaq woven liner for skin boot, made by twining dried grass, burlap fibers, etc.

alliqupak Y moose or caribou skin used as a mattress, bedding skin ×-qupak

alliraq § insole; bedding skin, mattress ☆ **alliraq una maqarcetuq** this mattress is soft and warm ×-aq[3]

allirtet NSU *(plural)* pants with attached socks made of fur ×*perhaps* -ta[1]

allngik round patch on the sole of a skin boot *and* **allngig-** to patch the sole of a skin boot ☆ **allngigtuq** she is patching a skin-boot sole; **allngigaa** she is patching it / **kamegsiigka aanama allngillruak** my mother patched the soles of my skin boots; *cf.* **at-**

allngiguaq marsh marigold *(Caltha palustris), so called because its edible leaves look like the patches on the soles of skin boots* ☆ **allngiguat mermi nautuut, naucetaarluteng-llu esirlinek** marsh marigolds grow in the water and have yellow flowers ×-uaq

allrag- *(root)*

allragni last year *(adverb)* ☆ **allragni nel'illruunga** last year I built a house ×*localis*

allragniku, allraku next year *(adverb)* ×allragni-ku, -ku

allrakuq, al'rrakuq HBC year ☆ **pingayuni allrakuni uitallruunga maani** I've lived here for three years; *also used in asking and telling one's age,* **qavcinek allrakungqercit?** how old are you?; **tallimanek allrakungqertua** I'm five years old

allungak bottom part or piece of container (bucket, barrel, etc.); *cf.* **at-**

allurte- to take something from ☆ **allurtaa** he took something from her / **qimugta neqiinek allurtaa** he took away the dog's food

alme- Y, HBC to lick, to taste ☆ **almuq** he tasted something; **almaa** he tasted it / *cf.* **alunge-, alqimar-**

alemqar- to sneak a taste ☆ **alemqertuq** he sneaked a taste; **alemqeraa** he sneaked a taste of it /; *cf.* **alqar-** ×-qar-

almigaq NS young bearded seal *(Erignathus barbatus)*

alngaq hanging decoration on a parka or boot; mark, symbol ☆ **atkuka aanama piliara alngalirtuq** my parka which my mother made for me has lots of decorative tassels

alngar- Y, HBC, NUN, NS to write ☆ **alngartuq** he is writing; **alngaraa** he is writing to her / **alngautaa** he is writing it down; **alngarta** writer; **alngarat** correspondence, letter

alngarcuun, alngarrsuun, alngarin, alngarissuun § writing implement, pen, pencil ×-cuun, -ssuun, -i[2]-n, -i[2]-cuun

alngarkaq dye ☆ **alngarkiurtuq** he is dyeing something ×-kaq

alpag- to rip *see* **alleg-**

alpa, alpak murre *(Uria sp.)*

Alpaarusvik NUN July; *from* **alpairusvik;** *lit. 'time when the murres leave'; see Appendix 7* ×-irute-vik

alqaq, al'qaq HBC (*also* **alleqaq**) older sister ☆ **alqama atkulillrui irniani** my older sister made parkas for her children; **alqerput** our older sister; **alqairutii** his deceased older sister; *cf.* **al'a**

alqar- NSU to gobble up food ☆ **alqertuq** he gobbled some food; **alqeraa** he gobbled it / *cf.* **alemqar** ×-qar-

alqiliq § middle finger; *cf.* **aliqiliqiaq, alqimar-**

alqimar- to put one's fingers in one's mouth and lick particles of food off them; to take a taste of something with one's fingers ☆ **alqimartuq** he licked something off his fingers; **alqimaraa** he licked it off his fingers; he licked it (hand) / **unateten alqimarki!** lick off your fingers!; *cf.* **alme-, alqiliq**

alqin grass mat □; *cf.* **allir-** ×-n

alqunaq suddenly *(adverb)* ☆ **alqunaq qimugta qilunguq** the dog suddenly started to bark

alqunaqar- to die suddenly, as by a heart attack ☆ **alqunaqertuq** he died suddenly / ×-qar-

alrapaq, alrapak back-to-back sitting partner ☆ **alrapaa** *or* **alrapii** the one sitting back-to-back with him; **alrapaquk** they[2] are sitting back-to-back; **alrapaqaa** he is sitting back-to-back with her; **qayakun alrapaqlutek ayagtuk** they[2] went riding back-to-back in the kayak

alr(ar)- NUN (*also* **anelrar-**) to go toward the exit, i.e., toward the door or downriver ☆ **al'ertuq** he is going toward the exit / **alrallruuq** he went toward the exit

al'tuutaq mercury, cinnabar ×*from Russian* rtut'

alu, aluq (*also* **atungaq**) sole of foot, sole of boot or shoe ☆ **qerrartellruunga alumkun** I got a sliver in the sole of my foot; *cf.* **at-** ×-luq

aluilitaq sandal; insole ×-ilitaq

alulaq, alunaq NUN tiller, sled handlebar, steering wheel *and* **alular-, alunar-** NUN to steer ☆ **alulartuq** he is steering; **alularaa** he is steering it / **alulaq asemcan**

alularciigaliunga because the tiller broke I cannot steer any more; *see Appendix 9* ×*from Russian* rul'
alularta BB captain ×-ta[1]

alunga^{e} home-made dog food, a boiled mixture of fish and meat products *and* **alunge-** to lap with the tongue, NUN to lick ☆ **alunguq** it is lapping; **alungaa** it is lapping it / *cf.* **alme-, alussiq**
alungqe- to feed a dog home-made dog food ☆ **alungqaa** he is feeding it / **alungqiuq** he is feeding the dogs ×*perhaps* -rqe[2]
alungun dog-feeding trough; K, BB *also* tongue ☆ **callakayangqertua alungutemkun** I have a canker-sore on my tongue ×-n
alungutayaaq* uvula ×-taq[1]-ya(g)aq
alungyar(aq*), alungyaq blackfish fry, young blackfish

aluqan, aluqaq, aluqun, aluqutkaq beaver scent-gland, castor ☆ **ilait yuut aluqatkanek iinrulartut** some people use beaver castors as medicinal amulets ×-n, -‡, -n, -n-kaq

alussiq Y spoon; *cf.* **alunge-**

Alussistuaq Christmas ☆ **Alussistuaqegtaarmek piamken** I wish you a merry Christmas ×*from Russian* rozhdestvó

alutur- Y, NS to take care of someone or something ☆ **aluturtuq** he is taking care of someone or something /
alutuke- Y, NS to take care of ☆ **alutukaa** he is taking care of her or it / ×*perhaps* -ke[4]-
aluturta Y, NS provider ×-ta[1]

aluuyaq K, NUN, **al'uruyak** BB oval bowl ☆ **al'uruyagkun akuciiqua** I will make "Eskimo ice cream" in an oval bowl

aluvik teardrop ☆ **aluviit perrirai kegginaanek** she wiped the tears from his face
aluviliur- to be teary-eyed ☆ **aluviliurtuq** he is teary-eyed / ×-liur-

aluyak BB, LI dog salmon, chum salmon *(Oncorhynchus keta)*

amag- curved *(root: postural)* ☆ **amagtuq** it became curved; **amangqauq** it is curved; **sayalleraat qengait amagtelartut** the noses of spawning salmon become curved

amani over there *(obscured demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **amani akwaugaq nerellruunga** yesterday I ate over there; *see Appendix 3*
amaqliq* one on the other side of an area but not across a barrier; K *also* older brother ☆ **amaqliqa malrugnek irniangqertuq** my older brother has two children ×-qliq

amarriigute-, amarriiyaagute- to pass each other out of each other's sight when intending to meet, to miss each other in this way ☆ □/ ×-‡-te[5], -‡-te[5]

amataite-° to have no meaning ☆ **amataituq** it is meaningless, *lit. 'it has nothing backing it up'* / ×-te[3]-ite[1]

amatiigni NI the day before yesterday; K, Y, BB the day before the day before yesterday *(adverb); cf.* **yaaliagni** ×-te[3]-localis

amatiiku NI the day after tomorrow; K, Y, BB the day after the day after tomorrow *(adverb); cf.* **yaaliaku** ×-te[3]-ku

amaq load carried on the back; stone of a ring *and* **amar-** to backpack, to carry on one's back ☆ **amartuq** he is carrying something on his back; **amaraa** he is carrying it on his back / **arnat irniateng amalarait** women carry their children on their backs; **amarcuun** backpack

amaqaayak K, BB, LI humpback salmon, pink salmon *(Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)*

amaqatak back of fish, hump on back of fish ☆ **sayalleraam amaqatii neqnirquq** the back of a spawning red salmon is tasty ×-qatak

amaqaute- to remove or put down something slung over one's back ☆ □/ ×-te[5]

amaqsuq, amaqsuk NUN humpback salmon, pink salmon *(Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)*

amaquayaaq back strap of dog harness ×-ya(g)aq

amaqigci- to sit cross-legged □

amatngur- HBC, NUN to appreciate something; to feel unworthy of what one has received or what has been done for one ☆ **amatngurtuq** he feels grateful and unworthy / **amatngurtua cikirngavnga neqneng** I feel appreciative because you gave me fish

amauq*, amaurrlugaq NUN great-grandparent ☆ **amaurenka tuqullruut yuurpailegma** my great-grandparents died before I was born ×-‡, -rrlugaq

amaunqigtaq great-great-grandparent ☆ **amaunqigtaqa tamlurutengqellruuq** my great-great-grandparent had chin tattoos ×-nqigte-aq[1]

amci (*also* **ampi**) hurry up!, let's go! *(exclamation)*

amekaq NSU mixture of berries, sugar, seal oil, shortening, fish, etc., "Eskimo ice cream"

amel- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **amelkituq** it is narrow (of a creek too narrow for a fishtrap); **ameltuuq** it is wide (of a creek too wide to jump over)

amelcikar(aq*) NUN small hunting-knife

amellmikar- to grasp between one's legs ☆ □ **amellmikaraa** he is grasping it between his legs / *cf.* **amlek**

amelraq ulna, large bone of the forearm

amelvag-, amelpag- to take a big step; *see* **amlek**

amiik, amik Y § door, entranceway ☆ **amiik palusgu!** *or* **amiik patuu!** close the door!; **amiik ikiresgu!** open the door!; **amiigem ikircailkutii** door-latch, doorstop; *cf.* **avik**

amikuk a legendary creature; *in K said to be like an otter but without fur, impossible to capture, when shot it multiplies into eight; elsewhere described somewhat differently; note that in Alutiiq,* amikuk *means 'octopus'; cf.* **amitatuk**

amiq pelt, skin ☆ **tertulit amiit maqarcet'lartut** lynx skins feel soft and warm

amiir- to skin ☆ **amiirtuq** it has been skinned *or* he is skinning animals; **amiiraa** he is skinning it / **kanaqlagnek amiiriuq** he is skinning muskrats × -ir[2]

Amiraayaaq September; *see Appendix 7* × -‡-ya(g)aq

Amirairun August; *see Appendix 7* × -aq[3]-ir[2]-n

Amirairvik September; *see Appendix 7* × -aq[3]-ir[2]-vik

amirak, amiraq waterproof skin boot made of fish-skin; fish-skin to be used in clothing ☆ **yuut amirateng aturlarait up'nerkami qanikcaq urugyungaqan** people wear their salmon-skin boots in the springtime when the snow begins to melt × -‡, -aq[3]

amirkaq young bearded seal; sealskin ready for use with hair removed ☆ **ak'a tamaani amirkanek qayalitullruut** in times past they made kayaks out of sealskins × -kaq

amirrluk scab × -rrluk

amiruaq membrane × -uaq

amirlu, amirluq § cloud *and* **amirlu-** to be cloudy *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **amirluuq** it is cloudy /

amirli-, amirlir-, amirtu- to be cloudy *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **amirliuq** it is cloudy / × -i[3], -ir[1], -tu-

aminaq, aminkuk NUN § left-over food; *cf.* **minaq**

amite-° to be thin in diameter ☆ **amituq** it is thin /**amilngurmek ilavkugmek petungqertuq angyaq** the boat has a thin rope for a tie-line

amitatuk Y, HBC ermine, weasel *(Mustela sp.); cf.* **amikuk**

Ami'ulikaq America ×*from English*

amlek crotch, area between legs ☆ **qerrulliik amelgak allgumauq** the crotch of the pants is torn; *cf.* **avler-, amllir-, mamlek**

amelvag-, amelpag- to take a big step ☆ **amelvagtuq** he took a big step; **amelvagaa** he took a big step over it / × -pag[2]

amlleq much *and* **amller-** to be much, to be numerous, to be enough ☆ **amllertuq** it is a lot / **amllertut** they are numerous; **amlleret** many things; **amllernek qiingqertua** I have a lot of gray hairs; **amllerqunek** many times; **tuaten amllertauq** that's all there is

amllequmtaq NUN tussock of grass

amlleri- to increase in number or amount ☆ **amlleriuq** it is increasing / ×-i[1]

amllerikaniryaraq multiplication ×amlleri-kanir-yaraq

amllir- to step over ☆ **amllirtuq** he stepped over something; **amlliraa** he stepped over it / *cf.* **amlek**

amna the one over there, the one in another building *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **amkut** those over there; **am'umi** in the one over there; *see Appendix 3*

amngaq Y, NS female breast; milk *and* **amngar-** Y, NS to suckle ☆ **amngartuq** he is suckling / **amngartaa** she is breastfeeding him

ampi (*also* **amci)** hurry up!, let's go! *(exclamation)*

amqar- NUN, NS to eat berries while picking them ☆ **amqertuq** he is eating berries as he picks them; **amqerai** he is eating them (berries) /

amraq § sleeve ×*from Aleut* hamĝax̂

amru- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **amrukaa** he is overwhelmed by it; **amrunarquq** it is overwhelming; **amruyugtuq** he feels overwhelmed

amta-llu nevertheless, however, but *(conjunction)* ☆ **qelutviayuitnilartuq amta-llu piyuluni** he says he doesn't play the guitar, but he's good at it

amu- to pull out, to extract ☆ **amuuq** it came out by itself; **amua** he pulled it out / **amuaq** something that has been pulled out

amun § line used to set and reset a net under the ice ×-n

amuqeryaraq § drawer (of dresser, etc.) ×-qar-yaraq

amuvik stem of kayak; *see Appendix 9* ×-vik

amyak, amsak NS small clam, black on the ends *(species ☐)*

anaana maternal aunt; stepmother ☆ **aanama alqai kinguqlii-llu arnat anaanakanka** my mother's older sisters and younger sisters are my maternal aunts; *cf.* **aana**

anacruq front component of gunsight ☆ **nutgem anacrua au͡g'artuq** the front sight of the gun fell off ×*from Aleut* aanachxuudax̂

anag- to escape, to get away ☆ **anagtuq** he or it got away / **anautaa** he helped him escape, delivered him from danger; **angun anagiuq kaviarmek** the fox got away from the man; **anagiuq yuinarnek** he lost twenty dollars

anagkenge- to win; to have exceptionally good fortune in hunting ☆ **anagkenguq** he won / **anagkengelria** winner; **anagkengaq** winnings ×anagte-kenge-

anagtaar- to overdo ☆ **anagtaartuq** he is doing too much (often with the connotation of showing off) / ×anagte-a-

anagtassiigun competition ×-taciigun

anagte- to surpass ☆ **anagtaa** he surpassed him / **cangtamikun anagtaa amaqlini** he surpassed his older brother in his catch; **anagpaa!** too much!; **ner'lliniluni nerlall'ni anagtaa** he ate more than he usually does

anagute- to do socially undesirable things to excess, to misbehave ☆ **anagutuq** he is misbehaving, naughty / **una yuk'a anagutsiyaagtuq** this child of mine has gotten out of hand; **cikiraqamia akimek anagut'lartuq** when he gives me money he gives me too much ×anagte-te[5]

anagyaaqute- to defend ☆ □; **anagyaaqutaa** he is defending her / ×yaaqe-te[5]

anangnaqe- HBC to try to survive ☆ **anangnaquq** he is trying to survive / ×-ngnaqe-

anainessaaq (*also* **anianessaaq**) § onion ×*from English* onions

anaq feces, excrement *and* **anar-** to defecate ☆ **anartuq** he defecated; **anaraa** he defecated on it / **anarrluk** feces stain on diaper, etc.; **tuc'aqunaku kan'a anaq** don't step on the feces down there; **anallruuq akakupagnek** he excreted small hard round feces

anaiq* dung fly *(Musca stercoraria)* ☆ **anairet anarvigmi amllertut** the dung flies are numerous in the outhouse ×-iq

anaqsartur- to go to defecate ☆ **anaqsartuq** he went to defecate / ×-yartur-

anaqsug- to have to defecate ☆ **anaqsugtuq** he has to defecate / ×-yug-

anaqupak NUN dried prune ×-qupak

anara- to have diarrhea, to defecate repeatedly at intervals ☆ **anarauq** he is repeatedly defecating; **anaraa** he is repeatedly defecating on it / **paluqtaat pamyuitnek nervallallermini anarallruuq** when he ate too much beaver tail he got diarrhea ×-a-

anarcetaaq laxative ×-cetaaq

anarciigate-° § to be constipated ☆ **anarciigatuq** he is constipated / **atsalugpiarturpallagluten arumanrilngurnek anarciigatuten** you are constipated because you ate too many unripe salmonberries ×-ciigate-

anaririyaq NUN house fly; dung fly

anarnilnguq* K, **anarnissakaq** K, BB goldeneye *(Bucephala sp.); considered a bad omen* ×-nite-nguq, -‡

anarsaraq NSU sea anemone; *so called from their anus-like appearance* ×-yaraq

anarvik outhouse, toilet room ×-vik

anaun large intestine ×-n

An'arciiq Johnson River

anau- Y, NUN, NS, **anaur-** HBC to hit or bat with a stick ☆ **anauguq** he hit something; **anaugaa** he hit it /

anautaq club ×-taq[1]

ancurtur- to be hesitant; to be cautious; to dread ☆ **ancurturtuq** he is hesitant / **akinek navrallerkaminek ancurturtuq** he dreads borrowing money

ancurtuke- to be hesitant about; to be cautious about; to dread ☆ **ancurtukaa** he is hesitant about it / **akinek kaigallerkani ataminek ancurtukaa** he hesitates to ask his father for money ×-ke[4]

ancurturtar- to have a reserved attitude; to tend to be cautious ☆ **ancurturtartuq** he is cautious by nature / ×-tar[1]

ane- to go out (from a building, river, etc., but not from a vehicle **(yuu-)**); to be born ☆ **an'uq** he went out / **antaa** he put it out; **anutaa** he took it out; **irniara an'uq** her child was born; **kuigem painganun an'uq** he came out at the mouth of the river; **anyaqunak atkuunak** don't go out without a parka; **aniuq** he has lost something because of its going out; *cf.* **anlleq, anlu**

ancarneq mist of cold air coming into a warm house when the door is open and it is very cold outside; NUN outgoing tide ☆ **ancarnirtuq** the cold mist is coming in *or* the tide is going out ×-te[2]-yar-neq[1]

anelgun peer, one of the same age group, one who emerged into the world at the same time; any sibling ☆ **allrakumi ataucimi yuurtellruamegnuk anelgutkaqa** because we were born in the same year, he is my age-mate ×-lgun

anelrar-, anelr(ar)- NUN (*also* **alr(ar)-**) to go toward the exit, i.e. toward the door or downriver ☆ **anelrartuq** *or* **anel'ertuq** NUN he is going toward the exit /

anenerraq*, anenerrar(aq*) § newborn child, neonate ☆ **anenerra'ar tan'gaurluullinian angnirtut** they are happy because the newborn child is a boy ×-nerraq

anerqe- to take out one after another ☆ **anerqai** he is taking them out one after another / ×-rqe[2]

anerqi- to take things out; to spit blood ☆ **anerqiuq** he is taking things out, he is spitting blood / **anerqiviiqnak naanguarutnek!** quit taking the toys out!; **pugtauciqngami anerqiuq** because he has tuberculosis he is spitting blood ×anerqe-i[2]

an'gir- Y, NUN, NS to go outside for fresh air, to play outside ☆ **an'girtuq** he went outside /

an'giun Y, NUN, NS man's traveling boot ×an'gir-n

aninguaq boil, carbuncle; *lit. 'imitation of something coming out'* ☆ **aninguangqertua akngirnarqellriamek tunumkun** I have a painful boil on my back ×-i[2]-uaq

anllite- § to have a birthday ☆ **anllituq** it is his birthday / ×-ite[3]

anllullag- to rush out (of warm air); to rush in (of cold air) through a door or window *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **anllullagtuq** warm air is rushing out *or* cold air is rushing in / **amiik ikirtellrani kumlamek anllullagtuq** when the door opened cold air rushed in ×-lluk-llag-

anllugneq mist of cold air rushing in; warm air rushing out an open door or window ×-lluk-neq[1]

anqerri- to develop a rash; to have measles, chicken pox, or other disease causing a rash; *lit. 'to suffer something suddenly coming out'* ☆ **anqerriuq** he is breaking out in a rash / ×-qar-i[2]

anqerte- to dash out ☆ **anqertuq** he dashed out / ×-qerte-

anqiitayagaq, anqiiyaaq § newborn infant ×-‡-ya(g)aq, -‡-ya(g)aq

anqur- to remove items one after another; to clear ice fragments from a hole in the ice; to move from one house to another with one's possessions ☆ **anqurtuq** he is moving out; **anqurai** he is moving them out / ×-qur-

anquun Y scoop used to clear ice fragments from water in a hole made in the ice ×anqur-n

anutiiq § birthday *and* **anutiir-** to have a birthday ☆ **anutiirtuq** he is having his birthday (today) / ×-tiiq

Anvik Anvik, Athabaskan village on the Yukon; *lit. 'place to go out'* ×-vik

Anyaraq Aniak, village on the Kuskokwim; *lit. 'the way to go out'* ×-yaraq

anyarar(ar)- to be born prematurely; to go out too early ☆ **anyara'artuq** he was born prematurely / ×-yarar(ar)-

aner- *(root)*

anerneq spirit, soul, breath ☆ **Anerneq Tanqilria** the Holy Spirit; **anrenqegcaun** breath freshener ×-neq[1]

anernerite-° to be short of breath ☆ **anernerituq** he is short of breath / ×anerneq-ite[1]

anerteksaar- to pant ☆ **anerteksaartuq** he is panting / ×-‡-ya(g)aq

anerteqe- to live; to breathe ☆ **anertequq** he is breathing, alive / **anerteqellria** living animal ×-teqe-

anertevkar- to gasp; to breathe rapidly and shallowly, as during illness ☆ **anertevkartuq** he is gasping / ×-‡-*perhaps* -vkar-

aneryaar-, aneryaapag- to take a breath; to sigh ☆ **aneryaartuq** he sighed / ×-‡-, -‡ -pag[2]

anerrluaq BB type of fish, *locally* salt-water trout *(species □)* ×-rrluk-aq[2]

an'garaq woman's brother's child, niece or nephew of a woman through her brother

angak maternal uncle ☆ **angii** his maternal uncle

angala- to flutter, to wobble, to move back and forth ☆ **angalauq** it is fluttering / **angalataa** he is shaking it, mixing it by shaking; **aamarcuun angalatraarluku tunaa irniaminun** she shook the baby-bottle first and then gave it to her child; *cf.* **angulate-**

angalaci- § to wave one's hand ☆ **angalaciuq** he is waving; **angalacia** he is waving to her / × -te[2]-i[2]

angalkuq, angalkuk § shaman, medicine man ☆ **agayulirtem yuut ukverceteningnaqai angalkunun** the minister is trying to stop the people from believing in shamans

angalki- to perform shamanistic acts ☆ **angalkiuq** he is performing shamanistic acts / × -i[3]

angarvak powerful shaman × -vak

angaqe- to strain at the leash, to be eager to go (usually applied to dogs, but sometimes figuratively to people) ☆ **angaquq** it is eager to go; **angaqaa** it is eager to go to it /

angaqun tow-line; *see Appendix 9* × -n

angaqurta dog; *reported in Wrangell 1837 for K, and Orloff-Pinart 1871 for K* × -ur-ta[1]

ang'aqe- to take along ☆ **ang'aquq** he is taking something along; **ang'aqaa** he is taking it along / **unuaquaqan ang'aq'larai kalikani elitnauryarqami** he takes his books with him every day when he goes to school; **arnam irniani ang'aqai** the woman is taking her children along

angassaq § ladle

angay- *(root)*

angayaq, angayaaq* BB swamp, bog, mire ☆ **angayaarmun muruunga nunapiim ceńiini** I stepped in the bog on the edge of the tundra × -yaq, -‡

angasaar- NS to sway ☆ **angasaartuq** it is swaying; ☐/

angayegte- HBC to slant (said of something that is supposed to be upright) ☆ **angayegtuq** it slants; **angayegtaa** he slanted it /

angayiite-° to suffer motion sickness, to be seasick ☆ **angayiituq** he is seasick /

angayite- to stagger or get stuck in soft mud ☐

angayu- *(root); cf.* **agayu-, angayukliq**

angayuk BB partner ☆ **angayukaa** he is her partner; **angayukluk** let's be partners

angayuqaq* boss, chief, parent ☆ **angayuqaqa** my boss; **angayuqaagka** my parents[2]; **angayuqairutuq** *or* **angayuqriutuq** he no longer has parents (because of their deaths)

angayuqaruaq councilman, mayor ×angayuqaq-uaq

angayuqauvik, angayuqauciq kingdom ☆ **Atavut qilagmetellria atren kenciknarili angayuqauviin tekilli...** Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come... ×angayuqaq-u-vik, angayuqaq-u-ciq

angayuurraq Y sweetheart □ ×-‡-rraq

angayuvik NSU (*also* **agayuvik)** church ×-vik

angayukliq NS bearded seal *(Erignathus barbatus); cf.* **angayu-**

ange- to be big, large ☆ **ang'uq** it is big / **angvakaami elitnaurvik kuigem akianek mistuuq** because it is so big the school is seen easily from the other side of the river; **piliaqellruaqa angluku** I made it big· *cf.* **anglutugaq, angruyak, angruyarneq, angvanuq**

angenquq NS, Y, **angenquyuk** NI, NUN biggest one of a group; big toe ☆ **muriit angenqurrat taisgu** bring the biggest piece of wood ×-quq, -quq-yuk

angenqussuar(ar)- NUN to tiptoe ☆ **angenqussua'rtuq** he is tiptoeing; □/ angenquq-‡-ar(aq)

angenruyug- NUN to feel emotionally hurt ☆ **angenruyugtuq** he feels hurt / -nru-yug-

angli- to grow, to become big (applies to anything) ☆ **angliuq** he or it is growing / ×-i[1]

anglicaq, anglicaraq § stepchild, adopted child, foster child, ward ☆ **tutgaraminek anglicarangqertuq** her ward is her own grandchild ×angli-‡, angli-‡

angli-lli too much! *(exclamation)* ☆ **angli-lli kilinerpeni angvaa!** my, your wound is big!; **angli-lli uumi qanaalarpaa!** how much this one talks!

angtaciq size ☆ **angtacianek qanrutellruanga** he told me its size ×-taciq

angtuaq big thing ☆ **angtuamek nel'iyugtuq** he wants to build a big house × -tu-aq[1]

angunquq K, **angunquyuk** HBC big toe ×-‡-quq, -‡ -quq-yuk

angeq § chewing gum (either store-bought or pitch from trees which is chewed)

angertur- to chew gum ☆ **angerturtuq** he is chewing gum; **angerturaa** he is chewing it / ×-tur[2]

angernak, angernaq, angeryak, angeryuk, angiyaq tree pitch ×-‡, -naq[2], -yak, -yuk, -‡

angiyar- to scrape hardened pitch from a tree to use it for chewing ☆ **angiyartuq** he is scraping pitch; **angiyaraa** he is scraping it (the tree) / ×-li[2]-yar-

anger- to agree, to say yes, to answer when someone calls ☆ **angertuq** he said yes; **angraa** he said yes to her, agreed with her / **qayaqaurqatgen angraqluten!** answer when they call you!; *cf.* **aa-ang, aang**

angqutegken *(exclamation) used when one is peeved at another who keeps saying* **ai?** what did you say?; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler*

angi- to become loose (of laces, screws, knots, lids)☆ **angiuq** it became loose / **angitaa** he loosened it, he untied it; **mikelnguum angicugngaa sap'akimi cingia taûgaam qillertesciiganaku** the child can untie his shoelace but cannot tie it

angiar- NS to stretch a skin by working it with an implement, pushing away from the center as the skin is spread out on a surface ☆ ☐; **angiaraa** he is stretching it / **angiarun** the hand-held pusher so used

angicissuun screwdriver, wrench, other tool used to loosen things ×-te[2]-i[2]-cuun

an'gilaq (*also* **aankilaq**) § angel ×*from Russian* ángel

angimurte- to get back into one's original condition ☆ **angimurtuq** he is back in shape /

an'gir-; an'giun *see* **ane-**

angla- *(root); cf.* **angniq**

anglanaite-° to not be enjoyable, to be unpleasant☆ **anglanaituq** it is unpleasant / ×-naite-

anglanarqe- to be enjoyable, to be pleasant ☆ **anglanarquq** it is pleasant / ×-narqe-

anglani- § to have fun, to enjoy; to watch ☆ **anglaniuq** he is having fun, he is watching with enjoyment; **anglania** he is watching it with enjoyment / **tan'gaurluq nayagani-llu anglaniuk naanguallermegni** the boy and his sister are having fun playing with toys; **anglanii yuralriit** he is enjoying watching the dancers ×-neq[1]-i[3]

angli-; anglicaq; angli-lli *see* **ange-**

anglluaq NSU (*also* **anluaq**) fishing or water hole cut through the ice; *cf.* **angllur-**

angllur- to dive under water, to submerge; to be baptized ☆ **angllurtuq** he submerged, he was baptized / **angutem nutkatallrani tunutellek angllurtuq** when the man was about to shoot the loon it dived; **irniani kit'ellrani angllurvikellrua** when his child fell in the water he dived after him; *cf.* **anglluaq**

angllurayuli BB osprey *(Pandion haliaetus);* submarine ×-a-yuli

angllurcete- to baptize ☆ **angllurcetuq** he had himself baptized; **angllurcetaa** he baptized her / ×-cete[1]

anglluun BB fish head ×-n

anglutugaq HBC natural mound of earth several feet high; *cf.* **ange-**

angniq § happiness, joy *and* **angnir-** to be happy ☆ **angnirtuq** he is happy / **qetunrama kassuutellra angniutekaqa** I am happy on account of my son's marriage; *cf.* **angla-**

angniite-° to be unhappy, sad ☆ **angniituq** he is unhappy / ×-ite[1]

angpar- (*also* **angvar-**) open *(root: postural)* ☆ **angpangqauq** it is open; **angpartuq** it opened; **angpartaa** he opened it

angqe- *(root)*

angqaq ball ☆ **angqaq tamaraat canegnun** they lost the ball in the grass

angqacukuaq, angqacunguaq, angqayagaq, angqessnguaq biscuit, muffin ×angqaq-cuk-uaq, angqaq-cuk-uaq, angqaq-ya(g)aq, ‡-uaq

angqin, angqun, angqitaq, angqutaq missile held in the hand ☆ **qenercami teggalqumek angqicirtuq** because he is angry he intends to throw a rock (at the object of his anger) ×-i[2]-n, -n, -i[2]-taq[1], -taq[1]

angqute- NS, Y to trip and fall down ☆ **angqutuq** he fell; ☐/

angqirte- NUN (*also* **akngirte-, aqngirte-**) to hurt, to get hurt ☆ **angqirtuq** he got hurt; **angqirtaa** he hurt him /

angruyak large dart used to practice spear-throwing; *cf.* **ange-**

angruyarneq NUN blood clot; *cf.* **ange-**

angsaq NS (*also* **angyaq**) boat (any boat or ship other than a kayak or canoe) × -yaq

angu, angu'u (*also* **agu**) don't!, no! *(exclamation)* ☆ **tegleksaunak angu!** don't ever steal!

anguqa NUN or *(conjunction)*

angu- to catch after chasing; to catch something for food; to overtake ☆ **anguuq** he caught up with something, he caught something for food; **angua** he caught up with it, he had it befall him / **angullrenka** the things that happened in my life, *lit. 'what I had befall me'*; **angullruaqa** I was alive when he was; I caught it; *cf.* **angun, anguur-**

anguar- to paddle a kayak or canoe ☆ **anguartuq** he is paddling / ×*perhaps* -a-

anguarun single-bladed paddle; propeller ×anguar-n

anguarussaq front fin of fish; pectoral fin ×anguar-‡

anguarutnguaq § three-cornered needle; *lit. 'imitation paddle'* ×anguarun-uaq

angumayutar- NUN to play tag ☆ **angumayutartut** they are playing tag; ☐/

angussaag- § to hunt, to try to catch game ☆ **angussaagtuq** he is hunting; **angussaagaa** he is hunting it / **angussaagutaa** he is providing for her by hunting; **aatateng tuquan mikelnguut angussagtekaat anngateng** when their father died the children had their older brother as a subsistence provider; **angussaagun** subsistence hunting device

anguyagta, angusaurta NS soldier, national guardsman; government ×anguyag-ta[1], anguyag-ur-ta[1]

anguyak battle, war; warrior *and* **anguyag-** to fight in battle ☆ **anguyagtut** they are fighting; **anguyagaa** he is fighting him / **anguyautut** they are fighting each other; **anguyagcuutet** weapons of war

angukaq K wild rhubarb *(Polygonum alaskanum)* ☆ **akutellruunga angukamek** I made "Eskimo ice cream" with wild rhubarb

angula- to chew on a skin to soften it for sewing ☆ **angulauq** she is chewing on a skin; **angulaa** she is chewing on it / *cf.* **angulate-**

angulate- K to mix, to stir ☆ **angula'taa** he is stirring it / *cf.* **angula-, ingulate-, angalate-, arulate-**

angun male human, man ☆ **angutet** men; **angutmek tutgara'urlungqertuq** she has a male grandchild; **angulvak** big man; *cf.* **angu-**

angucaluq male animal (non-human); *(derogatory)* woman's lover ☆ **neqa angucaluuguq** the fish is a male × -caluq

angukara'urluq*, angukaraq, angutengiaraq, angutnaraq, angulluguaraq, angulluguaq, angulluar(aq*) old man × -kar(aq)[1]-r(ur)luq, -kar(aq)[1], -ngyaar(aq), ‡, -lluk-uaq-‡, -lluk-uaq, -lluk-uaq-‡

angutnguneq NUN, HBC brother (older or younger) × -u-neq[1]

angutngurte- to become a man, to become an old man ☆ **angutngurtuq** he is becoming a man, or an old man / × -urte-

angutvak bull caribou × -vak

angunquq, angunquyuk big toe *see* **ange-**

anguur- to urinate accidentally; to release amniotic fluid☆ **anguurtuq** he wet his pants (by urinating); her water (amniotic fluid) broke / *cf.* **angu-**

angvanuq sternum, breastbone; *cf.* **ange-**

angvar- NUN (*also* **angpar-**) open *(root: postural)* ☆ **angvangqauq** it is open; **angvartuq** it opened; **angvartaa** he opened it

angvarun NUN key × -te[2]-n

angvassurliq clam *(species ☐)*

angyaq (*also* **angsaq**) § boat (any boat or ship other than a kayak or canoe) *and* **angyar-** to ride in a boat ☆ **angyartuq** he is riding in a boat / **angyarluni ayagtuq** he went by boat; **angyiuq** he is making a boat × -yaq

angyaqatak small old-fashioned boat with wooden (often cottonwood) frame and skin covering × -qatak

angyarrluk raft × -rrluk

angyayagaq* § shrew *(Sorex sp.); lit. 'baby boat', so called because of its shape* ☆ **angyayagaat mikenruut avelngarni** shrews are smaller than voles ×-ya(g)aq

angyayuk back of bird ×-yuk

angyiur- NUN to move to fish camp or seal camp ☆ **angyiurtuq** he moved to fish camp; □/ ×-liur-

anianessaaq (*also* **anainessaaq)** § onion ×*from English* onions

aniguyaq snow shelter, dug into the snow and provided with a door; *cf.* **aniu** ×*perhaps* -yaq

aninaq Y Catholic brother *perhaps from mispronunciation of* **anngaq** older brother *by non-Native priests, nuns, and brothers*

aninguaq boil, carbuncle *see* **ane-**

aninqe- to conserve, to be careful with ☆ **aninqaa** he is being careful with it /

anipa, anipaq snowy owl *(Nyctea scandiaca)* ☆ **ak'a-gguq tamaani anguyiit anipaunguatullruut** long ago warriors used to pretend to be owls; **niitelartua anipat nerellrit assirniluki** I hear that owls are good to eat

aniqlaa- to curse, to threaten with undesirable things ☆ **aniqlaagaa** he put a curse on him, threatened him / **niitenrilan aniqlaagaa elluatuuluku yuungaitniluku** because she wouldn't listen (to the warning) he cursed her, saying that she would not live a proper life

anirta how fortunate! *(exclamation)* ☆ **anirta taigukut** it is a good thing we came

anirtima so that's why!, no wonder! *(exclamation)* ☆ **anirtima tanem taiyunrituq** no wonder she doesn't want to come

anirtur- to rescue, to save one's life or soul ☆ **anirturaa** he saved him / **ellminek anirturtuq** he saved himself; **nayagaqa kuigmun kit'ellrani anirtullruaqa** when my younger sister fell into the river I rescued her; **anirtuumauq** he has been rescued; he has been saved (in a religious sense)

anirtua- to help, to come to the rescue of ☆ **anirtuagaa** he is helping her / ×-a-

anirtuun, anirturin something that saves one, salvation ☆ **anirtuutekaa** it is the thing that saved him ×-n, -i[2]-n

anirturta, anirturista savior, rescuer ×-ta[1], -i[2]-ta[1]

aniu NS snow on the ground *and* **aniu-** NS to snow *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **aniuguq** it is snowing / *cf.* **aniguyaq**

aniullugte- to be soft and melting (of snow on the ground) *(impersonal subject)* ☆

aniullugtuq the snow on the ground is soft and melting /**aniullugutai up'nerkami ikamrainanratni erenrani** in spring during the day while they were traveling by sled the snow got soft on them ×-lluk

anlleq tuber of the "tall cottongrass" *(see* **iitaq***), locally* "mouse food" *or* "mouse nut" *because they are taken from mouse caches* ☆ **anlleret akutami assirtut** "mouse nuts" are good in "Eskimo ice cream"; *cf.* **ane-**

anllullag- to rush out (warm air) or in (cold air) through an open door *see* **ane-**

anlu seal's breathing hole in ice; *cf.* **ane-**

anluaq (*also* **anglluaq)** fishing or water hole cut through ice ☆ **aquillermini panicuarii anluamun muruuq** while his little daughter was playing she stepped into the hole in the ice; **anluaq quuguq** the hole in the ice is closing in ×-aq[3]

anngaq, ang'aq LI § older brother ☆ **anngaqlikacaar** oldest brother; *cf.* **aninaq**

anqerri-; anqiitayagaq; anqur-; anquun *see* **ane-**

anrutaq stomach (of a mammal) ☆ **tuntupiarem anrutaa neryunarquq** caribou stomach is good to eat

anssiur-, anssiir- to hunt for seals on open water in summer or fall ☆ **anssiurtuq** he is hunting seals / **uksuarmi angutet anssiulartut nayircurluteng** in the fall men go out hunting at sea for hair seals

anu, anuk § dog harness

anu- *(root)*

anucimirqe- to repent, to want not to repeat one's actions ☆ **anucimirquq** he repented / **anucimirqevkaraa** he made her not want to do again what she did (by punishing her, talking to her, etc.) ×-‡-rqe[2]

anucinge- to become wiser through experience, to learn one's lesson ☆ **anucinguq** he learned his lesson / ×-nge-

anuqa^{e} wind ☆ **anuqa tukniuq** the wind is strong; **anuqaituq** there is no wind, it is calm

anuqekegte- to blow in a favorable direction (of wind) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **anuqekegtuq** there is a favorable wind (for traveling); **anuqekegtaa** the wind is blowing favorably for him / ×-kegte-

anuqellugte- to blow in an unfavorable direction (of wind) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **anuqellugtuq** there is an unfavorable wind (for traveling); **anuqellugtaa** the wind is blowing unfavorably for him / ×-lluk

anuqessuun any device used in the wind, such as a wind-sock, windmill, flag, or wind-proof lantern ×-cuun

anuqetuliar(aq*) HBC plant product inhaled in former times, said to have an intoxicating, anesthetic, or psychedelic effect *(species ☐)* × -tuli-ar(aq)

anuqlir- to be windy *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **anuqlirtuq** it is windy / **anuqlirpaa!** how windy it is! × -lir-

anuqsaar-, anuqsagar- to be breezy *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **anuqsaartuq** it is breezy / × -ya(g)aq

anuq'vag-, anurvag- to be very windy *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **anuq'vagtuq** it is very windy / × -pag[2]

anuraqe- to want to do something but feel restrained by circumstances or authority; to wait patiently ☆ **anuraquq** he feels restrained / **anuraqngami** because he feels he shouldn't; **anuraquraa!** be patient!

anute-; anutiiq *see* **ane-**

anuurluq Y, **anuuruluq** HBC grandmother; *occurs also in stories from areas other than Y and HBC* ☆ **tua-i-llu-wa-gguq anuurluqellriik uitauk...** and so then it is said a grandmother and her grandchild lived... × -r(ur)luq

Anvik; anyarar(ar)-; Anyaraq *see* **ane-**

anyuk BB trout *(species ☐)*

apa, ap'a, apaq, apa'urluq*, aparrlugaq* HBC, NUN grandfather ☆ **apii, apaa, apa'urlua, aparrlugaa** his grandfather; *cf.* **apakcuk, apakussutaq** × -r(ur)luq, -rrlugaq

apaa- to repeat, to reiterate, to mention, to call out *see* **aper-**

apakcuk NUN sea lion *(Eumetopias jubatus); cf.* **apa**

apakussutaq HBC clam *(species ☐); cf.* **apa**

apalluk stanza, lyrics of dance song ☆ **apallutairutuq** there are no more lyrics (a call to begin improvised, comic Eskimo dancing); *cf.* **aper-**

apallir-, apallirtur- to call out as song leader for an Eskimo dance ☆ **apallirtuq** he is singing; **apalliraa** he is singing it / **apallirturta** *or* **apallirtulria** song leader × -ir[1], -ir[1]-tur[1]

apallircuun, apallirturcuun dance baton ☆ **apallirtulria apaalartuq apallircuutmek elucira'arluni tua-i-llu yurartet apaallri aturluki** the dance caller calls out, gesturing with the baton, and the dancers follow his calls × apallir-cuun, apallirtur-cuun

apamaq gunwale of kayak; *see Appendix 9*

Apanuugpak legendary folk hero from the Kuskokwim and Nelson Island areas × -rpak

aper- to say, to pronounce ☆ **apertuq** he pronounced something; **apraa** he pronounced it / **elluarrluku apran** you pronounced it correctly; **aperyaraa** the way it is pronounced; *cf.* **apete-, apalluk**

apaa- to repeat, to reiterate, to mention, to call out ☆ **apaaguq** he repeated something; **apaagaa** he repeated it, mentioned it several times / ×-a-

apertur-, apertua- to demonstrate, to point out, to show ☆ **aperturaa** he pointed it out / **aanani aperturaa** he pointed out his mother; **nantellra aperturaa** he pointed out where it is ×-tur-, -tur-a-

apertuute-, apertuate- to point out to ☆ **apertuutaa** he pointed something out to her / **apertuutaanga aanaminek** he pointed out his mother to me; **apertuatesta** *or* **apertuacista** guide ×apertur-te[5], apertua-te[5]

apervikua- to talk about what someone did, to testify ☆ **apervikuaguq** he is testifying / **apervikuataa** he is testifying about it; **apervikuan** religious testimony ×-vik-‡

aprun, aprulluk trail; rabbit trail ☆ **maqaruat aprutait amllertut** the rabbit trails are numerous ×-n, -n-lluk

Aprun Aphrewn River, near Chevak ×-n

apete- to inquire, to ask in the sense of asking a question (not in the sense of asking someone for something **(kaiga-)** or to do something (*postbase* **-sqe-**)) ☆ **aptuq** he asked; **aptaa** he asked her / **apesgu!** ask him!; **ciin apcit?** why do you ask?; **aptellruanga nuliaqa nanlucianek** he asked me where my wife is; **apkuciiturpiiqnak!** don't ask so many questions!; *cf.* **aper-, apquciq**

apqara- to ask about something ☆ **apqarauq** he is asking about something; **apqaraa** he is asking her about something / *also refers to a shaman's rite usually performed by a female shaman using a small drum*

apqaur- to question ☆ **apqaurtuq** he is asking questions; **apqauraa** he is asking her questions / **apqauraa camek tangellrucianek** he asked him about what he saw; **apqaurun** questionnaire; **apqaurta** questioner, as in a courtroom situation

apyun question ☆ **apyuten nalluyagutaqa** I forgot your question ×-n

apyutke- to ask about ☆ **apyutkaa** he asked about it / **yungcaristem apyutkaa tan'gurraam apqucia** the doctor asked about the boy's ailment; **cangatellren apyutkellrua** he asked how you were ×-teke-

apiataq § lunch *and* **apiatar-** to eat lunch ☆ **apiatartuq** he is eating lunch / **apiataryartuqina!** come for lunch! ×*from Russian* obéd

ap'nge- to bend (of something which is not normally bent) ☆ **ap'nguq** it bent / **apengtaa** he bent it; **apengtuq** he bent down; **apengcimauq** it is bent; **apengneq** a bend; **irniaran iruk apengcimalutek yuurtellruuq** his child was born with his legs bent; *opposite of* **pet'nge-**; *cf.* **penge-**

apquciq ailment, fault; *cf.* **apete-**

apsuq § smoke, haze, dust in air ☆ **apsuriuq** it is hazy, smoky, dusty; **apsirtuq** smoke or dust was released into the air
apsirvik NS stovepipe, chimney × -ir[1]-vik

apun NS snow on the ground × -n

apur- to reach, to get as far as; to arrive at, to run against, to bump into; to encounter☆ **apuraa** he encountered him / **apuutut** they encountered each other

aqaa UK (*also* **waqaa)** hello; what's the matter?, what are you doing here?, what can I do for you? *(exclamation)*

aqak HBC, **aqataq** NS mold, fungus which sometimes forms on dried fish
aqatarte- NS to be moldy ☆ **aqatartuq** it is moldy /

aqe- NSU to kick ☆ **aqaa** he kicked it /

aqelrurte- K to be gelatinous ☆ **aqelrurtuq** it is gelatinous /

aqelqaq NS stranger

aqelqur- K to go from one point to another ☆ **aqelqurtuq** he is moving; □/
aqelqurrun inclined plane × -‡-*perhaps* -n
aqelqurte- Y to fall off; to hang (it) over ☆ **aqelqurtuq** he fell off; **aqelqurtaa** he hung it over something /

aqesgiq, aqeygiq HBC § willow ptarmigan *(Lagopus lagopus)*

aqessngaar-, aqeste- to sneeze ☆ **aqessngaartuq** he sneezed; **aqessngaaraa** he sneezed on him /

aqev- *(root); cf.* **aqevyik, aql-**
aqevla- to dangle ☆ **aqevlauq** it is dangling / **pingayun alngat aqevlaut tunuani atkuan** three tassels dangle at the back of her parka
aqevlaun Y earring × aqevla-‡-n
aqevlerte- to dangle; to lower on a rope; to be ready to penetrate in sexual intercourse ☆ **aqevlertuq** it is dangling; **aqevlertaa** he dangled it /
aqevyak NUN dangling ornament of wolverine fur or beads on a parka

aqevyik HBC, **aqevsik** NS cloudberry *(Rubus chamaemorus); also listed in Zagoskin 1842 for K; cf.* **aqev-**

aqigte- Y to start melting (of snow on the ground) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **aqigtuq** it (snow) is starting to melt / **aqigtaq** *or* **aqigneq** soft melting snow on the ground

aqiturte- to lack firmness of flesh (said of fish no longer fresh); to be full of food ☆ **aqiturtuq** it lacks firmness; he is full /
aqituqerte- to feel overly full with food to the point of lethargy ☆ **aqituqertuq** he feels bloated / × -qerte-

aql- *(root); cf.* **aqev-**
aqlautaq HBC earring × -‡-taq[1]
aqlin, aqlitaq § earring decoration, attached to the **as'un,** the hook, which goes through the ear × ‡-n, -‡-taq[1]

aqla- *(root)*
aqlate- to be in motion (of air); to emanate odor (especially body odor) ☆ **aqlatuq** the air is in motion; **aqlataa** she affects him adversely with her female presence by stepping over him (said of a woman stepping over any part of a man, an act which was said to affect his hunting adversely) /
aqlarnir- NUN to begin to blow, to arise, to start up (of a light breeze) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **aqlarnirtuq** it is getting windy / × -neq[1]-ir[1]
aqlayun fan × aqlate-n

aqngirte-, aqnirte- HBC (*also* **akngirte-, angqirte-**) to hurt, to get hurt ☆ **aqngirtuq** he got hurt; **aqngirtaa** he hurt her /

aqsak, aqsaq abdomen, belly; *also dual for one* abdomen ☆ **aqsaka, aqsaqa, aqsiigka, aqsagka** my abdomen
aqsamuq, aqsaneq outside part of a fish belly ☆ **neqet aqsamuita nerellrit assilartut uquriaqameng** fish bellies are good to eat when they are fat
aqsaqiurneq bay on the edge of a lake
aqsaquq stomach organ, gizzard ☆ **neryugaqa aqsaquq** I want to eat the gizzard × -quq
aqsatuyak, aqsatuyaaq beaver in its first year; *cf.* **paluqtaq,** *the general term for* beaver × -tu-yak, -tu-ya(g)aq
aqsi- to have a full stomach; NUN, NS to be visibly pregnant ☆ **aqsiuq** she is full; she is pregnant / **aqsiqerpaa!** how full I've just become! × -i[3]
aqsiqe- to have a stomach-ache ☆ **aqsiquq** he has a stomach-ache / **nervalliima aqsiqua** I have a stomach-ache because I ate too much × -liqe[2]

aqu NS stern of a boat
aqute- to be last in a race; NS to steer a boat; *in general* to be at the rear ☆ **aqutuq** he is last in the race; he is steering / × -te[1]
aqutaq NS rudder × -taq[1]

aqui- to play actively (running, jumping, etc., usually outside, in contrast to sedentary playing with toys or by pretending) ☆ **aquiguq** he is playing / **aquitaa** he is playing with him; **aquiyuumiinateng naanguartut** not wanting to play actively, they are playing with toys

aquivik playground, play area, gymnasium ×-vik

aqum- *(root)*

aqume- to sit down *(active)* ☆ **aqumuq** he sat down / **aqumtaa** he sat her down; **aqumvikaa** he sat on it; **aqumi!** sit down!

aqumga- to be sitting *(stative)* ☆ **aqumgauq** he is sitting / **arnaq aqumgaluni mingquq** the woman is sewing sitting down ×*perhaps* -nga-

aqumgaurvik LI bar, tavern ×aqumga-ur(ar)-vik

aqumgautaq seat plank in kayak; chair ×aqumga-‡-taq[1]

aqumgavik men's community house, "kashim"; *reported by Wrangell 1837 for K, and by Nelson 1880 for K* ×-vik

aqumkallag- to fall down on one's buttocks; to land (of a ptarmigan) ☆ **aqumkallagtuq** he fell; **aqumkallagaa** *or* **aqumkallagvikaa** he fell on it / ×-‡-llag-

aqumkallak parietal bone in head of fish; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler* ×-‡-llag-

aqumkengaq § stepchild, adopted child, foster child ×-kengaq

aqumlleq, aqumllitaq, aqumllin, aqumvik chair; *also dual for one* chair ×-‡, -‡-taq[1], -‡-n, -vik

aqumtaq NUN cache built on the ground (neither elevated nor underground)

aquq (*also* **qaq'uq)** § middle finger

aquun K form inserted into skins of squirrels or other small animals to stretch them ×-n

aqva- to fetch, to go to get ☆ **aqvaa** he is getting it / **aqvatuq** he is getting something; **aqvaiguq** he is getting things from the fish camp or from another relatively distant place; **aqvataa** he is getting something for her; *cf.* **aq've-**

aq've- to run hard; to run in a straight line ☆ **aq'vuq** he is running hard and straight ahead / *cf.* **aqva-**

aqvaqua- to run around ☆ **aqvaquaguq** he is running around / ×aqvaqur-a-

aqvaqur- to run ☆ **aqvaqurtuq** he is running / **aqvaqurturluni angutem qanrucartullrua igangniluku** the man ran all the way to tell her that she had received a letter

aqvaute- to run in a race ☆ **aqvautuq** he is running in a race / **aqvauyutaa** he is racing against him ×-‡-te[5]

araq, ara § ash; *in some areas, especially* ash made from birch-tree fungus or other special plant products and then mixed with chewing tobacco **(iqmik)***; in these areas* **qamlleq** *is used for all other kinds of ash*

arakaq [1] HBC type of small plant, burned to make ash after the plant has died and turned gray *(species □)* ×-kaq

aralleq § site of a fire ×-lleq[1]

ararkaq, arakaq [2] § birch-tree fungus *(Poria obliqua)* ×-kaq, -kaq

arir- to be full of ash (of the air); to add ashes ☆ **arirtuq** there are ashes in the air; he is adding ashes (to his tobacco); **ariraa** he is adding ashes to it / ×-ir[1]

ariryak gray thing ×arir-yak

arivik ashtray ×-li[2]-vik

arcake-, arcaqe- to favor, to consider important, to treat in an excessive way ☆ **arcakaa** he favors it / **arcakuq ellminek** he puts himself before others

arca don't do what you're doing so excessively!, hush! *(exclamation)*

arcaqake- to pay special attention to ☆ **arcaqakaa** he is paying special attention to it / **amllernek qanerkangqerrsaaqua, tau͡gaam una atauciq arcaqakluku qalarutkeciqaqa** I have a lot to say, but I will talk especially about this one thing ×-‡-ke[2]

arcik § man's wife's sister's husband, *loosely in English* brother-in-law

arenqig- to be opportune, agreeable, satisfactory, feasible, comfortable ☆ **arenqigtuq** it is satisfactory / **arenqiutaa** it is satisfactory to him; **unuaqu iqvallerkaq arenqinruciquq** it will be more feasible for us to pick berries tomorrow; **arenqigtaa** he made it satisfactory

arenqike- to find satisfactory ☆ **arenqikaa** he finds it satisfactory / ×-ke[3]

aren oops!, oh!, oh no! *(exclamation) used when something goes wrong or when one makes a mistake (perhaps shortened from* **arenqiatuq** it is unsatisfactory*)*

arenqianake- to consider (it) to be uncomfortable or unsatisfactory ☆ **arenqianakaa** he feels that it will cause discomfort or inconvenience / ×arenqiate-nake-

arenqianarqe- to be uncomfortable, to cause inconvenience ☆ **arenqianarquq** it (situation) is causing discomfort or inconvenience / ×arenqiate-narqe-

arenqialliqe-, arenqiallugte- to be mentally or physically uncomfortable, to be poor, deprived ☆ **arenqialliquq** he is in discomfort / ×-alliqe-, arenqiate-lluk

arenqiallugcugyailkutaq* insurance; *lit. 'something to prevent a hopeless, unsatisfactory situation'* ×arenqiallugte-yug-yailkutaq

arenqiartekaq NI man's wife's sister's husband, *loosely in English* brother-in-law; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler*

arenqiate-° to be inopportune, inconvenient, unsatisfactory (with the implication that it is too bad that things are that way, but there is nothing that can be done about it) ☆ **arenqiatuq** it is unsatisfactory, inconvenient / **arenqiapaa!** too bad!; **arenqialami** because of the unfortunate but irremediable situation; **ayaksaituq arenqiapakaan ellalluk** I haven't gone because of this lousy weather ×-ate-

arenqiirtur- to resolve, to confer ☆ **arenqiirturtut** they are conferring; **arenqiirturaa** he is resolving it / ×-ir[2]-tur[1]

arenvak big woman *see* **arnaq**

ari- to become mashed ☆ **ariuq** it got mashed / **aritaa** he is mashing it

arilla NUN moisture *and* **arilla-** NUN to be moist ☆ **arillauq** it is moist / **can'get arillaut** the grass has dew on it; *cf.* **aripa-**

arin, arilluk, aritvak waterproof fish-skin mitten; NUN, NS any mitten × -n, -n-lluk, -n-vak

ar'inaq Y, HBC, NS sealskin hunting bag

arinaq spoiled or rotten food, especially fish *and* **arinar-** to be spoiled ☆ **arinartuq** it is spoiled / **arinarninarquq** it smells spoiled; **arinarninarian egtellrua** he threw it away because it began to smell rotten
arinaciraq slightly aged meat × -cir-aq[1]

aripa- to eat raw food; to be raw ☆ **aripauq** he is eating raw food; it is raw; **aripaa** he is eating it raw / *cf.* **arilla**

arir-; ariryak; arivik *see* **araq**

ariv-, arip- *(root); cf.* **aryua-, aryur-**
aripaciteke- to sneer ☆☐; **aripacitekaa** he is sneering at her / × -teke-
aripluar(ar)- HBC to grumble, to complain ☆ **ariplua'rtuq** he is grumbling; **aripluareraa** he is grumbling about her / × -ar(aq)
ariva- NS to argue ☆ **arivauk** they[2] are arguing /
arivte- to call by offensive names; to rebuke ☆ **arivtuq** he called someone offensive names, rebuked someone; **arivtaa** he called her names, rebuked her / **uputaallrani arivtaa** when he criticized her, she rebuked him

arivlurte- HBC (*also* **avirlurte-**) to be clanging, noisy

arivneq movable joint, hinge, knuckle ☆ **amiigem arivnera navegtuq** the hinge of the door broke × -neq[1]

arliaq (*also* **tarliaq**) black-legged kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla);* mew gull *(Larus canus)* × *from Aleut* aĝligax̂

arliar- Y to be busy ☆ **arliartuq** he is busy /

arlunaq K, NI, NUN polar bear *(Ursus maritimus)* ☆ **arlunartangqerrniluku aarcirtullruakut** he warned us that there was a polar bear there × -naq[2]

arnaq woman, female human; queen in cards ☆ **arnat irniateng amarait** the women are carrying their children on their backs
arenvak big woman ☆ **arenvauguq** she is a big woman × -vak

arnacaluq female animal (non-human); *may be derisively applied to humans* × -caluq
arnangiar(aq*) K middle-aged woman × -ngyaar(aq)
arnaqatak cow moose, cow caribou, cow reindeer × -qatak
arnarkara'urluq*, arnassagaq*, arnalquar(aq*) NI, NUN, HBC old woman × -kar(aq)[1]-r(ur)luq, -ssagaq, -‡-ar(aq)
arnartaq* thing belonging or pertaining to women ☆ **qerulliik arnartaak** a pair of woman's slacks × -taq[2]
arnauneq NUN, HBC sister (younger or older) × -u-neq[1]
arnayagaq* LI queen in cards × -ya(g)aq
arniqe- to be totally preoccupied with sex (of male), to become enervated and waste away because of one's sexual preoccupation
arniur- to play around with women perhaps committing adultery, to womanize ☆ **arniurtuq** he is womanizing; □/ × -liur-

arnauq NUN small edible sea creature, pink, orange, white, and red in color □

arrluk killer whale, grampus *(Orcinus orca)*

arrnaq BB sea otter *(Enhydra lutris)* × -naq[2]

arnineq NUN east

arrsak, arrsagaq NUN poor person, destitute person ☆ **arrsauguq** he is in dire need
arrsake- to hold in contempt ☆ **arrsakaa** he holds her in contempt / × -ke[2]
arrsiqe- to be poor or deprived ☆ he is poor / × -liqe[2]

artur- to be unable to handle or manage ☆ **arturtuq** he can't manage something; **arturaa** he can't manage it / **arturnarquq** it is unmanageable; **arturyagutaa** he can't bear it any more

aru- to ripen to a soft, mushy state; to rot ☆ **aruuq** *or* **arua** it ripened, it rotted / **arumauq** it is ripe, it is rotten; **atsalugpiat arungartelliniut** the cloudberries are getting overripe
arucetaaq skin which one chews, especially of a dried fish *and* **arucetaar-** to chew on a dried fish skin ☆ **arucetaartuq** he is chewing on a dried fish skin; **arucetaaraa** he is chewing on it / **arucetaaryunqegtuq legtararaumalrianek** he likes to eat dried fish skins which have been singed × -cetaaq
arumaarrluk fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil; *locally* poke fish × maarrluk
arumaneq rotten wood × -ma-neq[1]

arula- to be in motion, to move back and forth, to be loosely attached ☆ **arulauq** it is in motion / **kegguteka arulauq** my tooth is loose
arulaci- § to wave one's hand ☆ **arulaciuq** he is waving; **arulacia** he is waving to him / × -te[2]-i[2]
arulair- to stop moving ☆ **arulairtuq** it stopped / **arulairtaa** *or* **arulaircetaa** he stopped it / **nunakuarcuun arulaillruuq nem'a elatiinun** the car stopped out-

side my house; **arulairusnga!** stop for me (to let me off)! ×-ir[2]

arulaircissuun § brake ×-arulair-te[2]-i[2]-cuun

arulaituli stop consonant; **p, t, c, k, q** *are the stop consonants in Yup'ik* ×arulair-tuli

arulamirte- to stir; to use a ladle ☆ **arulamirtaa** he stirred it /

arulamirun HBC ladle ×arulamirte-un

arulan bow of bow-drill

arulaq man's Eskimo dance

arularaq LI a monster with three toes on each foot and six fingers on each hand; identified with "Bigfoot"

arulate- to shake, to cause to move back and forth ☆ **arulataa** he is shaking it / **anuqem can'get arulatai** the wind is making the grass sway back and forth; **napaq arulataa yaquleyagaq tengevkangnaqluku** he shook the tree trying to get the little bird to fly off; *cf.* **angulate-** ×-te[2]

aruqe- to distribute gifts or shares of a catch ☆ **aruquq** he is distributing things to people; **aruqai** he is distributing things to them / **aruqun** distributed share of something; **Selavimi aruqelliniuq perriuksuarnek** during Russian Christmas he distributed washcloths

aruvak smoke, fumes

aruvaar(ar)-, aruviar(ar)- to make smoke to kill insects ☆ **aruviartuq** he is making smoke; **aruviararaa** he is making smoke on it /

aruvarqi- to smoke fish ☆ **aruvarqiuq** he is smoking fish / ×-rqe[2]-i[2]

aruvir- to be smoky; to smoke (fish) ☆ **aruvirtuq** it is smoky; **aruviraa** he is smoking it / **aruvissiyaagan man'a iigka maq'uk** it is so smoky here that my eyes are watering ×-ir[1]

aruyek NUN large sea anemone *(species ☐)*

arvak NUN, HBC palm of hand ☆ **arvaka** my palm; **arviigka** my palms

arveq black or bowhead whale *(Balaena mysticetus)*

Arviiq Platinum, village at the mouth of Goodnews Bay; *cf.* **arvir-**

arvir- § to cross over ☆ **arvirtuq** he is crossing over; **arviraa** he is crossing over it / **arvirtaa** he is getting it across (by pushing, throwing, etc.); **arviutaa** he is taking it across; *cf.* **Arviiq**

arvinlegen, arvinelgen six; *see Appendix 6* ×-neq[2]-lek

arvirun crosspiece of a boat ×-‡-n

aryua- NUN to scold ☆ ☐; **aryuagaa** he is scolding her / **aryuaguraa** he continued to scold her; *cf.* **aryur-, ariv-**

aryur- (*also* **iryir-**) *(root)*; *cf.* **aryua-, ariv-**

aryuqe- to be glad to see someone or something after not having seen him or it for a long time ☆ **aryuqaa** he is glad to see her / **aryuqutuk** they[2] are glad to see each other ×-ke[4]

aryuraite-°, aryuqaite-° HBC to be disrespectful toward guests, relatives, friends, etc. ☆ **aryuraituq** he is disrespectful / ×‡-ite[1] , ‡-ite[1]

as'arcaraq pullover clothing *see* **at'e-**

asau- (*also* **ayau-**) *(root); cf.* **ayag- [2]**

Asaucaryaq, Asaacaryaq, Asaucarsaq, Asaacarsaq (*also* **Ayaucaryaq**) Mountain Village, on the lower Yukon

asaupiaq § walking-stick, cane

asauquq, asaaquq NSU three-pronged bird spear used with spear-thrower **(nuqaq)** ×-quq, -quq

asaur- § to pole a boat ☆ **asaurtuq** he is poling; **asauraa** he is poling it / **asgurtuq asaurluni** he came upriver by poling; **asaurun** pole, oar, etc., used for poling

asaun NS (*also* **ayaun**) thumb; *cf.* **ayag- [2]**

as'ercir- NUN to act mischievously *see* **asriq**

asgir- NS, NUN to fry, to roast ☆ **asgirtuq** he is roasting something; **asgiraa** he is roasting it /

asgiq NS, NUN pancake

asgircuun NS, NUN frying pan, barbecue stick, etc. ×-cuun

asgur- (*also* **aygur-**) to go against a natural force such as water current or wind ☆ **asgurtuq** he is going upriver; **asguraa** he is going up it / **asguutaa** he is taking it (boat, passenger, etc.) upriver; **unuaqu asgurciqukut up'nerkiyaramteńun** tomorrow we shall go upriver to our spring camp

asgura- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **asgurakaa** he does not believe him or it; **asguranarquq** it is unbelievable; **asgurayugtuq** he doesn't believe something or someone ×-a-

asguraq obstacle

asguruaq K parka ruff; *lit. 'imitation going against', so called for its usefulness when going into the wind* ☆ **asguruaryugtua terikaniamek** I want a wolverine ruff *see Appendix 9* ×-uaq

asme- (*also* **ayme-**) to break in two (of relatively long, slender objects) ☆ **asmuq** it broke / **asemtaa** he broke it; **asemtuq** it broke *(equivalent to* **asmuq** *);* **cavun asmuq kaugtuutellrani teggalqumun** the oar broke when he hit it on a rock; **asmumauq** it is broken; **asmesmia** *or* **asemḿia** he also broke it

asmegte- to cut hair short ☆ **asmegtuq** he got a (short) haircut; **asmegtaa** he cut her hair short /

asmuur- to break a rule, to disobey ☆ **asmuuraa** he broke it (rule) /

asngerte- Y, NUN to rub (it) against something ☆☐; **asngertaa** it is rubbing it / **tuntum asngertaa ciruneni napamun** the caribou is rubbing its antlers on the tree

aspiar-, asqapiar- to be excellent *see* **assir-**

asqig- to be satisfactory; to be right ☆ **asqigtuq** it is right / **asqiutaa** it is right for him or it ; **asqiliuq** it is just right; *cf.* **assir-**
  asqialliqe- to feel uncomfortable (physically or emotionally; of a person) ☆ **asqialliquq** he feels uncomfortable / × -alliqe-
  asqiate-° to be uncomfortable (of a situation) ☆ **asqiatuq** it is uncomfortable / × -ate-

asriq (*also* **ayriq**) naughty, mischievous child ☆ **asriuguq** he is naughty; **asrim kuvevikellruanga mermek** the naughty child poured water on me; **assingnatugluten atam piqaa, asriuviiqnak** don't be so naughty, try to be good
  as'ercir- NUN to act mischievously, to be naughty ☆ **as'ercirtuq** he is naughty /

asrurtur- Y (*also* **ayrurtur-**) to bless ☆ **asrurturaa** he is blessing him / **asrurtuun** blessing; **asrurtuumauq** it is blessed

assali- § to fry; to make pancakes ☆ **assaliuq** he is making pancakes, frying something; **assalia** he is frying it / × *from Russian* zhárit'
  assaliaq pancake; other fried food × -aq[1]
  assalissuun § frying pan, skillet × -cuun

assigarnaq *(Levelock)* beluga, white whale *(Delphinapterus leucas)* × -naq[2]

assigte- NUN to Eskimo-dance; *reported by Orloff-Pinart 1871 for K* ☆ **assigtuq** he is dancing; ☐/ **cuuget assigtut pinirluteng** the people are dancing well; *cf.* **aggigte-**

assigtaq vessel, tray; boat ☆ **assigtaqa atsanek imillruaqa muirluku** I filled my container full of berries; **neqet taukut assigcirki** put a tray under those fish; *cf.* **aci∤**

assingaq K sled runner; *see Appendix 9; cf.* **aci∤**

assipaq, assipek § cutting board, chopping board; *cf.* **aci∤**

assir- § to be good, nice, well ☆ **assirtuq** it is good; he is well / **aataka assirluni yuralartuq** my father dances well; **assinruuq taumi** it is better than that; **assinrat** the best one of them; **assirpaa!** how good!; *cf.* **asqig-**
  aspiar-, asqapiar- to be excellent, superb; *shortened forms of* **assipiar-** *and* **assiqapiar-** ☆ **aspiartuq** it is excellent / **aspiar!, asqapiar!** superb! × -pik[1], -qapiar(ar)-

assiilke- to dislike, to hate ☆ **assiilkaa** he dislikes it / ×assiite-ke[3]

assiilnguir- to make a confession (in church) ☆ **assiilnguirtuq** he is confessing (in church) / ×assiilnguq-ir[2]

assiilnguq* something that is bad, evil, sin ☆ **assiilngumteńek au͡g'ariskut** deliver us from our sins ×assiite-nguq

assiirute- to get worse ☆ **assiirutuq** it got worse / ×-ir:ute-

assiite-° to be bad ☆ **assiituq** it is bad / **assiinani yurartuq** he is dancing poorly; **assiillruuq taumi** it is worse than that; **assiillrat** the worst of them; **assiipaa!** how bad! ×-ite[1]

assike- § to like ☆ **assikaa** he likes her or it / ×-ke[3]

assircaar(ar)- to behave oneself; to treat well ☆ **assircaartuq** he is behaving himself, trying to be good; **assircaararaa** he is treating it well / ×-caar(ar)-

assircar- to fix, to repair ☆ **assircaraa** he fixed it / **ak'a assircartuq** it is already fixed ×-car-

assiri- to become better, to improve, to get well ☆ **assiriuq** it is better now / **assirikanirtuq** it is getting better; **assirivkaraa** he cured him, made him get well ×-i[1]

assirneq (*also* **acirneq**) sled runner; bottom of boat or other vessel ×-neq[4]

as'un pullover garment; hook of earring *see* **at'e-**

asva- (*also* **ayva-**) *(root)*

asvair-, asvairtur-, asvaiqtur- to stabilize, to solidify ☆ **asvairtuq** it stabilized / **cikuq asvairuteksaituq** the ice has not become solid yet ×-ir[2], -ir[2]-tur[1], -ir[2]-tur[1]

asvailun stabilizer; *by extension,* copyright ×asvaite-n

asvaite-° to be solid, stable, immovable ☆ **asvaituq** it is stable / ×-ite[1]

asvaitellerkaq adamance, obstinacy ×asvaite-llerkaq

asveq § walrus *(Obodenus divergens)* ☆ **asveret** *or* **asevret** walruses; *in NUN, where* **kaugpak** *rather than* **asveq** *is used for 'walrus',* **asverpak** *is a* rogue walrus (a dangerous walrus which attacks seals and boats) *and* **asverrluk** *is a* beached walrus carcass

at- *(deep root:* down, below, under*) cf.* **atrar-, aci-, atliq, aterte-, atsaq, allungak, assingaq, assipaq, assigtaq, atungaq, alu, alliqaq, allngik, ategtu-**

ata- to be attached; to be dependent ☆ **atauq** it is attached, dependent / **unguvaka atauq ircaqumnun** my life depends on my heart; *cf.* **atauciq, atanqe-**

ataneq boss, chief, lord ☆ **ella atanruyugtuq** the weather is the determining factor, *lit. 'tends to be the boss'* ×-neq[1]

ata, ata'a let me see! *see* **ataki**

ata [1] (*also* **aata**):father ☆ **atii** his father; **ataka** my father; **atakellriik** father and child; *cf.* **ataata**
atailnguq* § illegitimate child × -ite[1]-nguq
ataliumasta guardian × -lir-ma-ta[1]

ataam again *(adverb)* ☆ **ataam tangerciqamken** I'll see you again; **nemteńi ataam allraku uitakina tainqigeskuvet** stay at our house again when you come back next year; *cf.* **atata, ataku**

ataata paternal uncle; stepfather ☆ **ataatakai atami anngai uyurai-llu angutet** his paternal uncles are his father's older brothers and younger brothers; *cf.* **ata, aata**

ataki, atak, ata [2], ata'a let me see!, well then *(exclamation) often used with optatives* ☆ **ataki tauna tangercetqerru** well then, would you please let me see that; **qaillun ataki piqerlaku una** I wonder what I should do with this; *cf.* **atam**

ataku this evening *(adverb)* ☆ **ataku maqiciqukut** this evening we'll take a steambath; *cf.* **ataam, atata** × -ku
atakuar(aq*) early evening, dusk × -ar(aq)
atakuar(ar)- to be a calm evening (after the wind has been blowing all day) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **atakuartuq** *or* **atakuararaa** it is calm / **atakuarli atak** I hope it calms down this evening
atakutaq supper, evening meal *and* **atakutar-** to eat supper ☆ **atakutartuq** he is eating supper; **atakutaraa** he is eating it for supper / **atakutarluk neqerrlugnek** let's have dried fish for supper × -taq[2]

atallgaq ankle-high skin boot; *cf.* **at'e-**

atam notice!, look! *(exclamation), often used with optatives* ☆ **atam, tauna tangerqerru!** hey, look at that!; **atam ukna tengssuun agiirtellria, au͡gkut-llu atam tengmiat tumiin aciani teng'uraniartut** look, the plane is approaching and all those birds underneath its path will fly away; *cf.* **ataki**

ataneq boss, chief, lord *see* **ata-**

atanqe- § to wait for, to await ☆ **atanquq** he is waiting; **atanqaa** he is waiting for her / **atanqeńgaitamken** I won't wait for you; **atanqengnaqluku imna maancimaunga** trying to wait for him (i.e., waiting to see if he will come), I've been here for a long time; *cf.* **ata-**

atarte- § to copulate, to mate (of animals, especially dogs) ☆ **atartuq** it (male) is copulating; **atartaa** it (male) is copulating with it (female) / **atarutuk qimugtek** the dogs[2] are copulating

atasuak, atayuak *(dual)* summer pants ☐; *cf.* **at'e-**

atata later on *(adverb)* ☆ **atata kipusvigciiqua** later on I'll go to the store; *cf.* **ataam, ataku**
atataarqu a little later *(adverb)* × -ar(aq)-ku
atataku after a while; wait a while! *(adverb; exclamation)* × -ku

atatek NUN salt-water duck *(species ☐)*

atauciq one *(see Appendix 6)* ☆ **ataucirrarmek pingqertua** I have only one; **ataucungraan** even though it is only one; **ataucirqumek pillruuq** he did it once; **ataucikun** all together; **ataucitun** like one, simultaneously; **aptellratek ataucikun kiuguk** they[2] answered in unison when he asked them; **taucirquunrilngurmek** not once, more than once, or not even once, *depending on context; cf.* **ata-** × *perhaps* -ciq

atawa benefit, goodness ☆ **atawauguq** it is beneficial, it is a blessing; he is perfect
atawaqar- § to be fortunate, blessed ☆ **atawaqertuq** he is blessed; **atawaqaraa** he blessed him, made him fortunate / **atawaqaa!** bless you!; **atawaqaun** blessing

at'e- to put on, to don ☆ **at'uq** he is putting something on; **ataa** he is putting it on / **ac'etaa** he is putting something on her; **all'uku** putting it on; **ac'amiku** he put it on; **asngaitaa** *or* **ayngaitaa** he won't put it on; **at'erraarluku** *or* **aqaarluku** after putting it on; **as'arrluku** slipping it on; **apailegpegu** before you put it on; *cf.* **atallgaq, atasuak, atkuk, atmak**
ac'inqigte- to change one's clothes ☆ **ac'inqigtuq** he is putting on different clothes; **ac'inqigtaa** she is changing his clothes / × -aq[1]-ir[1]-nqigte-
as'arcaraq pullover clothing × -ar(ar)te[1]-yaraq
as'un pullover garment; hook of earring × -n
at'arrlugaq* NUN thigh-high waterproof skin boot × -aq[1]-rrlugaq

ategtu- § to be deep (of a net) ☆ **ategtuuq** it (net) is deep / *cf.* **at-** × -tu-

ateguk NSU, **atekuk** NSU (*also* **atkuk**) parka

atekngui- NSU to tell stories, illustrating them with a story knife ☆ **ateknguiguq** she is telling stories using a story knife / × -uaq-li[2]
ateknguin NSU story knife × -n

atempag- to carry a heavy load *see* **atmag-**

ateq name, namesake ☆ **atqa** my name; **nalluaqa atra** I don't know his name; **atren tuqullruuq yuurpailegma** your namesake died before I was born; **atengqertuq Mecaq'amek** he has the name Mecaq'aq
acir- to name; *shortened form of* **at'lir-** ☆ **aciraa** he named her / **arnam qetunrani**

Mecaq'amek aciraa the woman named her son Mecaq'aq; **aciumauq Mecaq'amek** he is named Mecaq'aq; **aciutaa Mecaq'amun** she gave it as a name to Mecaq'aq ×-ir[1]

atellgun one having the same name ☆ **nulirqa tallimanek atellgutengqertuq nunamini** my wife has five people in her village who have the same name as she ×-llgun

aterpagte- to call by name ☆ **aterpagtaa** she called him by name / **aterpagtelaraat Mecaq'amek** they call him Mecaq'aq ×-rpak-‡

atrilnguq* § ring finger; *lit. 'nameless one'* ×-ite[1]-nguq

ater- NUN, NS to get down from something ☆ **atertuq** he is getting down / **atellruuq** he got down; *cf.* **at-, aterte-, Atneq**

aternir- NUN to blow from shore out to sea (of wind) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **aternirtuq** there is a wind blowing out to sea / ×-neq[1]-ir[1]

atertaar- NS to jump rope ☆ **atertaartuq** she is jumping rope / ×-‡-a-

atrar-, atr(ar)- NUN to go down, to descend ☆ **atrartuq (at'ertuq** NUN**)** he is going down; **atraraa** he is going down it / **atrallruuq** he went down; **atrartaa** he is taking it down; **atrautaa** he is bringing it down with him; **atrartai qulqitnek** he is taking them down from the shelves; **atrautai qullirmek** he is bringing them down from the attic; **atraqtarturallruuq** he was slowly struggling down ×-‡, -a-

aterte- to drift with the current ☆ **atertuq** *or* **atertaa** it is drifting with the current / *cf.* **ater-**

atercete-, aterceta'arte- to fish with a net while drifting ☆ **atercetuq** he is driftnetting / ×-cete[1], -cete[1]-ar(ar)te[1]

atgiaq BB, **atgiiyaq** NUN arctic cod *(Microgadus proximus)* ×*from Aleut* atxidax̂

atkuk (*also* **ateguk)** parka *and* **atkug-** to put on a parka; *especially a traditional pullover parka in contrast to a manufactured or manufactured-style parka* **(paltuuk, pal'tuuk, ullirtaaq)**; *also plural for one* parka ☆ **atkugtuq** he put on a parka; **atkugaa** he put a parka on her / **atkuka** *or* **atkuunka** my parka; *cf.* **at'e-**

atkucuar(aq*) HBC shirt ×-cuar(aq)

atkuliggiiq great gray owl *(Strix nebulosa)* ×*imitative*

atliq* (*also* **acliq)** thing underneath; saucer; cellar; *cf.* **at-**

atlirneq sewing-machine bobbin; lead line of fishnet ×-neq[4]

atmak backpack, knapsack; HBC *also* costume *and* **atmag-** to carry on one's back ☆ **atmagaa** he is carrying it on his back / *cf.* **at'e-**

atempag- to carry a heavy load on one's back ☆ **atempagtuq** he is carrying a heavy load; **atempagaa** he is carrying it (which is heavy) / ×-pag[2]

atmagcuun, atmautaq carrying device, yoke, backpack ☆ **mertaneq caperrnaituq atmagcuuterluni** it isn't difficult to get water with a yoke × -cuun, -taq[1]

atmaliq NUN (*also* **atvaliq**) card game played by four people ×*from Russian* otparírovat'

Atmaulluaq Atmauthluak, village west of Bethel

Atneq Cape Darby, near Golovin; *cf.* **ater-**

atrar- to go down, to descend *see* **ater-**

atsaq (*also* **ac'aq**) berry, fruit; NUN *especially* cloudberry *(Rubus chamaemorus)* ☆ **puckaq atsanek muirtuq** the barrel is full of berries; **nunapik man'a atsalirtuq** this tundra has lots of berries; *also spelled* **acsaq;** *cf.* **at-**

atsaanglluk K black currant *(Ribes hudsonianum)* ×-‡-nglluk

atsaarrluk Y (*also* **acaarrluk**) aged mixture of greens and berries ×‡-rrluk

atsalugpiaq K, BB cloudberry *(Rubus chamaemorus), locally* salmonberry ☆ **atsalugpianek uqumek avuluki neryunqegtua** I really like to eat salmonberries mixed with seal oil ×-lugpiaq

atsameq Y wild rose *(Rosa acicularis)*

atsarpak apple, orange, any other large fruit or nut ×-rpak

atsarpiaq Y cloudberry *(Rubus chamaemorus), locally* salmonberry ×-pik[2]

atsaruaq false chamomile, pineapple weed *(Matricaria matricarioides); the state of the flowers of these plants serves as an indication of when cloudberries are ripe; also used for medicinal tea* ☆ **enliqlermini atsaruanek iinrullruuq** when her bones hurt she medicated herself with false chamomile ×-uaq

atsayagaq* raisin, dried currant, any small fruit ☆ **neryulartua akutanek atsayagalegnek** I like to eat "Eskimo ice cream" with raisins in it ×-ya(g)aq

atsiuraq mixture of berries and other ingredients such as sugar, fish eggs, flour, and/or seal oil, cooked to the consistency of thin pudding ×-liur-aq[1]

atsiyar- to go on a berry-picking trip, usually of several days' duration ☆ **atsiyartut** they are taking a berry-picking trip / ×-li[2]-yar-

atunem matching, mutually, complementary, conforming to *(adverb)* ☆ **atunem angtatekliullukek** make them the same size

atungaq NUN (*also* **alu**) sole of foot, sole of boot or shoe ☆ **atungarkaq** boot sole material; *cf.* **at-**

atuq useful thing *and* **atur-** to use; to wear; to sing; to follow (tracks, rules, not people) ☆ **aturtuq** he is using something; he is singing; **aturaa** he is using, following, wearing, or singing it / **atuuguq** it is useful; **mellgarani aturluku caliuq** he is working with his curved knife; **pisqutet aturki!** follow the rules!; **atullra** its use *or* the thing he used *or* the song he sang; **tumet aturluki ayagtut** the hunters are following the tracks; **aturarkaq** *or* **atu'urkaq** something to be used, worn, or sung; *cf.* **aturrlugaq**

aturcetaaq, atusaaq NS musical instrument, phonograph, radio; *also plural for one device* × -cetaaq, -‡

aturnirqe-, atuyunarqe- to be comfortable, good to use or wear ☆ **aturnirquq** it is comfortable / × -nirqe-, -yunarqe-

atuun song; useful thing × -n

aturrlugaq* NUN sling used to throw stones; *cf.* **atur-** × -rrlugaq

atvaliq (*also* **atmaliq)** card game played by four people × *from Russian* otparirovat'

au- (*also* **avu-)** to supplement; to have bread with tea ☆ **auguq** he is having bread with tea; **augaa** he is adding something to it / **mermek auluku** adding water to it

au͡gna, augna NSU the one over there, the one going away *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **au͡g'um** of the one there or going away; **au͡gkut** those over there or going away; **au͡gyuuq** *or* **au͡gsuuq** hey, you over there, or going away!; **au͡gna anngaqaqa, ukna iluraqaqa** the one going away is my older brother, the one coming is my cousin; *see Appendix 3; cf.* **avi-, avaliq**

au͡g'ar- (*also* **agugar-)** to come off, to remove, to take away ☆ **au͡g'artuq** it is coming off; **au͡g'araa** he is removing it / **angyam mingua keligarluku au͡g'araa** he is removing the paint from the boat by scraping it; **au͡g'arru** remove it, take it away!; **au͡gaa!** *or* **au͡g'a!** get out of the way!; **au͡g'arissuun** anything used for removing things, for example an eraser or a stain remover

au͡g'arite- to forgive, to pardon, to ritually shake hands and kiss on cheeks in Russian Orthodox Church ☆ **au͡g'arituq** he forgave; **au͡garitaa** he forgave her / **assiilngumteńek-llu au͡g'ariskut, wangkutnun assiilngilriit au͡g'aritelaucimcetun** forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us × -i[2]-te[5]

au͡g'ariyaraq subtraction × -i[2]-yaraq

Au͡gkumiut *(plural)* Kuskokwim people, from the point of view of NS × -miu

au͡gtar- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **au͡gtaqaa** he feels hesitant about acting toward it, feels inhibited by her or it, feels uncomfortable with her because of what she has done; **au͡gtarnarquq** it is inhibiting; **au͡gtaryugtuq** he feels inhibited; **au͡gtaqaqa kevgullerkaa imartulriim ervigissuutem** I feel incapable of lifting the full washtub

auk blood ☆ **auga** its or his blood; **auguuq** it is blood; **augem nutngallran cuqii** blood pressure

augglir- to be bloodstained ☆ **augglirtuq** it is bloodstained / × -rrluk-ir[1]

augtuar(aq*) NUN red phalarope *(Phalaropus fulicarius)*; knot *(Calidris canutus)* × ‡-ar(aq)

augtur- K to take communion; *lit. 'to partake of blood'* ☆ **augturtuq** he is taking communion / **augturcuun taqmak** communion dress × -tur[2]

auguqsuliq alder *(Alnus sinuata)*

augurte- to become bloody ☆ **augurtuq** it is getting bloody; **augurtaa** he is getting it bloody / **amiillerminiu nayiq augurtellrua nateq** when he skinned the seal he got the floor bloody × -urte-

augyaq dark mole on the skin × -yaq

aulir- to contain a lot of blood ☆ **aulirtuq** it has a lot of blood; **auliraa** he put blood in it / × -lir-

aulquq cooked meat × -quq

aunrar- to bleed ☆ **aunrartuq** it is bleeding; **aunraraa** it is bleeding on it /

aullu, aullu-wa-i careful!, watch out! *(exclamation)* ☆ **aullu! kaminiaq uuqnarquq** watch out! the stove is hot!

auluke- to watch, to care for, to tend ☆ **aulukaa** he is taking care of her / **aulukuq ellminek** he is taking care of himself; **ataucirraq tutgara'urluni aulukaa** she is taking care of her one and only grandchild × -ke[2]

aulukaaq § ward, foster child, stepchild × -‡-aq[1]

aumaq Y, **aumak** HBC ember, glowing coal ☆ **cali aumartangqertuq kaminiaq** there are still embers in the stove

aur- (*also* **avur-)** to gather, to collect bit by bit ☆ **aurtuq** he is gathering things; **aurai** he is gathering them /

auqiir- to gather fragments of wood ☆ **auqiirtuq** he is gathering wood fragments; ☐/

aurneq vapor, *especially* vapor rising from a relatively warm, damp object in the cold ☆ **uksumi aurneq anuqem cupellrua kianermek** in the winter the wind blew the vapor from the open hole in the ice × -neq[1]

aurre-, aurrar- NSU to crawl ☆ **aurruq** he is crawling; **aurraa** he is crawling across it / **aurrurluni tengmiat ullagai** crawling, he is approaching the geese; **irniara aurrsaurtuq** her child has learned to crawl

aurraar(ar)- to begin to crawl (of a baby) ☆ **aurraartuq** he is beginning to crawl / **aurraarallruuq** he began to crawl × -ar(ar)-

ava- *(root)*

avankuq HBC son

avaqutaq NUN, HBC son × *perhaps* -kutaq

avayaq branch, limb of tree, NUN knot in wood ☆ **yaqulecuar avayami misngauq** the little bird is settled on a branch × -yaq

avair- to be clear and cloudless (of weather) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **avairtuq** it is clear / **avainguq** it is beginning to clear up × -ir[2]

avaliq thing that one has with him, or on hand; foster child; *cf.* **au͡gna, avani**

avaliite-° to be lacking something ☆ **avaliituq** he lacks something / **akinek avaliilami kiputesciigataa** he couldn't buy it because he didn't have any money with him × -ite[1]

avalingqerr- to have something (on hand) ☆ **avalingqertuq** he has something / **akinek avalingqertua** I have some money with me; **ellirarmek avalingqertuq** he has an orphan in his care × -ngqerr-

avaliqe- § to watch, to take care of ☆ **avaliqaa** he is taking care of it / **irniari avaliqanka emusngallrani** I am taking care of her children while she is in the hospital × -ke[2]

avalissaq, avalissaun , avalin reason, cause, justification, excuse ☆ **irniani avalissaqluku ayagyunrituq** using her child as an excuse, she doesn't want to go × -‡, -‡-n, -n

avangcaq Y, NS mask

avani over there, then, in those days *(extended demonstrative adverb); the* **v** *in this word sounds like English* w *even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated* **u͡g***; HBC writers may prefer the spelling* **au͡gani** ☆ **avani ciuqvani** back in the old days; **avani atsartangqertuq** there are berries over there; *see Appendix 3; cf.* **avi-, avaliq**

avate/ area around ☆ **nem avatii** the area around the house; **qimugtenka uitalartut pelatekam avatiini** my dogs stay around the tent × -te[3]

avataq NS bladder float, sealskin float, boat bumper

avaq cyst

avate- (*also* **evate-**) to place pressure on the carotid artery; *loosely* to strangle ☆ **avatuq** he is pressing on his own carotid artery in order to pass out; **avataa** he is pressing on her carotid artery / **callullermegni amaqliqellriik aipaan avatellrua amaqlini** when the brothers[2] fought, one brother made the other pass out by pressing on his carotid artery

avaur- to forget to take ☆ **avauraa** he forgot to take it along /

avaurilke- to be unable to get something out of one's mind ☆ **avaurilkaa** he can't get it out of his mind / × *perhaps* -ite[1]-ke[3]

avaurtar- to be forgetful ☆ **avaurtartuq** he is forgetful / × -tar[1]

avcellngaq* Y, NS (*also* **avelngaq**) § vole *(Microtus sp.); generally,* any mouse or similar rodent ☆ **avcellngaat nerlartut anllernek** voles eat "mouse nuts"

avek half; half-dollar; person who is half Native *and* **aveg-** to divide in half, to halve ☆ **avegtuq** it split in two; **avgaa** he divided it in two / **avgumauq** it is divided in two; **avegvingqertuten-qaa saarralamek?** do you have any sugar to spare?; **cikirnga avganek!** give me half of it!; **avvgaanek cikillruanga** he gave me only half of it; *cf.* **avte-, aavangtak, avel-, avenqiag-**

avegteqe- to be emotionally pained, to be bereaved, to grieve because one has suffered the loss of a loved one, or for some equally serious reason ☆ **avegtequq** he is bereaved / *derivation semantically unclear to compiler* × -teqe-

avenqegciyaraq division (mathematical) × -nqegg-i[2]-yaraq

avgute- to share with (usually with reference to chewing tobacco) ☆ **avgutaa** he gave her some chewing tobacco / **avgusnga!** share (tobacco) with me! × -te[5]

avngulek Y, LI, NS balsam poplar *(Populus balsamifera), locally* cottonwood ☆ **avngulget assirtut puyurkautnguluteng** cottonwood is good for smoking fish × avnguq-lek

avnguq Y burl

avel- *(root); cf.* **aveg-**

avelngaq K, BB (*also* **avcellngaq**)§ vole *(Microtus sp.); generally,* any mouse or similar rodent ☆ **avelngaat pamyuit nanillruut uiluruyagni** the tails of voles are shorter than those of meadow mice

avelqurpak LI lemming *(Lemmus trimucronatus)* × -rpak

avenqiag- to be impatient ☆☐/ **avenqiagpakaami ayagtuq** being so impatient he left; *cf.* **aveg-**

avi- *(root); the* **v** *in the first four entries below sounds like English* w *even for HBC where writers may prefer to use* **u͡g**; *cf.* **au͡gna, avani**

avira- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **avirakaa** he doesn't want her or it around him; **aviranarquq** it is something that one doesn't want around; **avirayugtuq** he doesn't want something around

aviraun obstacle, hindrance ☆ **murak una avirautnguuq** this log is an obstacle × -‡-n

aviraute- to be in the way ☆ **avirautuq** he or it is in the way, blocking the way / **aviraupiiqnak!** stop being in the way!

avite- to get out of the way ☆ **avituq** he got out of the way; **avitaa** he got it out of the way /

aviute-, au͡giute- HBC to lead away from danger ☆ **aviutaa** he led her away / **aviuskut assiilnguum tungiinek** lead us not into temptation

avik HBC door; *also plural for one* door; *cf.* **amiik**

aviqiarcete- to sprain ☆ **aviqiarcetaa** he sprained it / **aviqiarcetanka cingillrenka**

I sprained my ankle × -cete[1]

avirlurte- (*also* **arivlurte-**) to be clanging, noisy; to ring (of bells) ☆ **avirlurtuq** it is making noise /
avirluqutaq § bell × -kutaq

aviu-, aviulrar- NS to scream, to yell, to holler ☆ **aviuguq** he screamed; □/

aviuqarte- to make a food offering to the dead ☆ **aviuqartuq** he made an offering; **aviuqartaa** he made an offering to him /

aviurnarqe- to be of interest ☆ **aviurnarquq** it is interesting; □/ **piciryarait yuut ayuqenrilnguut aviurnarqut** the customs of various peoples are interesting × -narqe-

avler- with legs spread *(root: postural)* ☆ **avlengqauq** he has his legs spread; **avlertuq** he spread his legs; **avlertaa** he spread her legs; **avlermi angyam ciungani nangengqauq** he is standing at the bow of the boat with his legs spread apart; *cf.* **amlek**

avneq Y, HBC a felt presence of something immaterial; a ghostly humming noise coming from a corner of the house × *perhaps* -neq[1]
avnir- to take supernatural revenge through mental powers ☆ **avnirtuq** he is taking revenge; □/ **angalkuq avnirtuq allamun angalkumun** the shaman is conjuring revenge on another shaman × -ir[2]

avngulek NS, Y, LI balsam poplar *(Populus balsamifera), locally* cottonwood *see* **aveg-**

avte- to divide, to separate (usually into two parts) ☆ **avtuq** it divided; **avtaa** he divided it / **avvutaa** he divided something to share with her; **avvingauq** *or* **avcimauq** it is divided; **tumyaratgun eglerrnginanemni malrugnun avvenregnun tekiskilii** while I was going along the road I came to a place where it forked; *cf.* **aveg-**
avqur- to divide or split up ☆ **avquraa** he is dividing it up/**avquriuq** he is dividing something up × -qur-
avvute- § to divorce ☆ **avvutuq** he (or she) got divorced; **avvutaa** he (she) divorced her (him) / **avvutuk** *or* **avvuyutuk** they[2] got divorced; **avvusngauq** he is divorced × -te[5]

avu- (*also* **au-**) to supplement, to have bread with tea ☆ **avuuq** he is having bread with his tea; **avua** he is adding something to it / **mermek avuu!** add water to it!; **yuurqertuq avuluni kelipamek** he is drinking tea, supplementing it with bread
avukaq supplement, such as bread to be eaten with tea, or motor oil to be mixed with gasoline for a two-stroke engine; *in some areas this word has come to mean* bread sliced for use × -kaq

avuyute-, avuute- to mix in, to join ☆ **avuyutuq** he is joining in; **avuyutaa** he is mixing it in / **isuumayagaat avuyutai akutamun** she is mixing raisins into the "Eskimo ice cream" ×-‡-te[5] , -‡-te[5]

avur- (*also* **aur-**) to gather, to collect bit by bit ☆ **avurtuq** he is gathering things; **avurai** he is gathering them / **muragnek avurtuq imarpiim ceńiinek** he is gathering wood from the seashore

avuqiir- (*also* **auqiir-**) to gather fragments of wood ☆ **avuqiirtuq** he is gathering wood fragments; ☐/ **avuqiirtuq nem'i elatiini** she is gathering little pieces of wood around her house

ayag- [1] to leave, to go away, to depart ☆ **ayagtuq** he left; **ayagaa** he went away through it / **ayagtaa** he shoved it away; **ayautaa** he took it away; **ayagauq** he is traveling around; **tengssuutekun ayagtuq Mamterillernun Anchorage-amek** he is going by airplane to Bethel from Anchorage; **ayii!** go away!; **qaku ayagciqsit?** when are you leaving?; **ayiilta!** *or* **ayalta!** let's go!; **nutek ayagesgu!** shove the gun away!; **ayagcecimauq** he or it has been sent out; **ayagcetuli qurrun** flush toilet; **ayaumauq** he is gone, has left

ayaga'rte-, ayagarte- to leave or start suddenly ☆ **ayaga'rtuq** he left suddenly / ×-ar(ar)te[1] , -ar(ar)te[1]

ayagcecissuun starter of an engine ×-cete[1]-i[2]-cuun

ayagcetaaq missionary, *lit. 'one who was sent'* ×-cete[1]-‡-aq[1]

ayagcete- to start (an engine, etc.) ☆ **ayagcetaa** he started it / **levaaq ayagcetesciigatuq** the engine won't start ×-cete[1]

ayagcuun skin boot, thigh-high with fur out; any other item used in traveling ×-cuun

ayagneq beginning, start ☆ **ayagnera** its beginning ×-neq[1]

ayagnir- to begin, to start ☆ **ayagnirtuq** he or it is starting; **ayagniraa** he is beginning it / **caliaqa ayagnillruamku taqnarqaqa** since I started my task I must finish it × ayagneq-ir[2]

ayakar- to flee, to run away ☆ **ayakartuq** he is fleeing (in a physical sense or by avoiding responsibility) / **angyaq qanrutevkenata ayakautaa** he took off with the boat without telling us ×-qar-

ayakpag- to leave very fast ☆ **ayakpagtuq** he left very fast / ×-pag[2]

ayalegte- HBC to chase, to scare away ☆ **ayalegtaa** he is chasing it away /

ayanerraq* adolescent, teenager ×-nerraq

ayangssi- to go out leisurely or casually to walk, hunt, picnic, pick berries, etc., without intending to accomplish much ☆ **ayangssiuq** he went out for a walk / ×-ngssi-

ayag- [2] *(root); cf.* **isri-**

ayagaq kayak deck stiffener or support ☆ **ayagat tukaravkenaki pikiki** don't kick the deck stiffeners; *see Appendix 9* × *perhaps* -aq[3]

ayagta, ayagtuutaq prop, support, *especially* a small stick used to keep a cut fish open as it dries ☆ **ayagtekartellruunga** I gathered material to use as spreaders for drying fish × -ta[1], -tuutaq

ayaktar- NUN to pole a boat ☆ **ayaktartuq** he is poling; ☐/ ×*perhaps* -qtaq

ayakutar(aq*) temple (anatomical), side of face

ayakut'e- LI to rest one's face on one's hand with the elbow resting on a surface such as a table ☆ **ayakut'uq** he is resting his face on his hand; ☐/

ayaper- to lean on one's hand ☆ **ayapertuq** he is supporting himself, leaning on his hand; **ayaperaa** he is leaning on it with his hand /

ayaperyaraq, ayapervik central deck stiffener of a kayak on which one braces one's hands when getting in or out; one of the pair of timbers at the entrance to a men's communal house; *see Appendix 9* × ayaper-yaraq, ayaper-vik

ayaruq § walking-stick, cane *and* **ayarur-** to walk with a walking-stick or cane ☆ **ayarurtuq** he is walking with a cane / **angukara'urluq piyualartuq ayarurluni** the old man walks with a cane

ayaun K, BB **(***also* **as[illegible]aun)** thumb, *lit. 'device for supporting'* × -n

ayagyuaq, ayagyugaq HBC adolescent, teenager; *in some areas* male teenager *only* ☆ **ayagyuarullemni pinillruunga** when I was a teenager I was strong

ayallaq (*also* **alassaq)** § cutting board ×*from Aleut* ahlayax̂

ayalur- leaning *(root: postural)* ☆ **ayalungqauq** it is leaning, tilting, crooked; **ayalurtuq** it tilted; **ayalurtaa** he tilted it; *cf.* **aayalngu-**

ayalua- to stagger ☆ **ayaluaguq** he is staggering / × -a-

ayaluqerte- to lose one's balance ☆ **ayaluqertuq** he lost his balance / **nangengqainanermini angyam iluani ayaluqertellruuq** while he was standing in the boat he lost his balance × -qerte-

ayani- to have stamina, endurance ☆ **ayaniuq** he has stamina / **qenangermi tarrituq ayaniami** because he has stamina he is walking around even though he is sick

ayaniite-° to be infirm, to lack stamina or will-power, to be unable to take adversity ☆ **ayaniituq** he is infirm / **ayaniicugpek'nak!** don't be weak, face the situation bravely! × -ite[1]

ayaper-; ayaperyaraq *see* **ayag- [2]**

ayari-, ayara- HBC to yearn to have, to covet, to desire ☆ **ayariuq** he really wants something /

ayarike-, ayàrake- HBC to desire, to covet, to yearn to have ☆ **ayarikaa** he really wants it / × -ke[4], -ke[4]

ayarinarqe-, ayaranarqe- HBC to be desirable ☆ **ayarinarquq** it is desirable / × -narqe-, -narqe-

ayarr'aq NSU (*also* **airraq, aarraq)** string used in telling string stories or making cat's-cradle figures *and* **ayarr'ar-** NSU (*also* **airrar-, aarrar-)** to tell a string story

ayaruq walking-stick, cane *see* **ayag- [2]**

ayau- (*also* **asau-)** *(root); cf.* **ayag- [2]**
Ayaucaryaq Mountain Village
ayauquq three-pronged bird spear used with a spear-thrower ×-quq
ayaur- HBC to pole a boat

ayaun K, BB (*also* **asaun)** thumb *see* **ayag- [2]**

aygur- HBC (*also* **asgur-)** to go against a natural force such as water current or wind

ayme- HBC (*also* **asme-)** to break in two (of relatively long, slender objects)
ayemtaaq BB shotgun which "breaks" in the middle for loading ×-te[2]-‡-aq[1]
ayemtaq NSU snare
ayemte- HBC, NUN to break ☆ **ayemtuq** it broke; **ayemtaa** he broke it / ×-te[2]

ayi- to be satiated, to get whatever one wants ☆ **ayiuq** he is getting what he wants / **maantelleq ayinarquq** by living here one gets what one wants

ayriq HBC (*also* **asriq)** naughty, mischievous child

ayrurtur- HBC (*also* **asrurtur-)** to bless

ayu- to progress; to go farther and farther away ☆ **ayuuq** it is progressing, spreading, enlarging (said of a fire, rip, rash, project, etc.) / **ayutaa** he enlarged it; **eka ayuuq** the fire is spreading; **unuaquaqan ayuurtuq ayallra** every day his travel progresses (i.e. he goes farther along)

ayugiugiq BB pine grosbeak *(Pinicola enucleator)*

ayumian and then, again, meanwhile *(adverb)* ☆ **ayumian pissungyiluni yaquleyagarnek** ...and then, endeavoring to begin to hunt little birds...

ayungnaar(aq*) § knot *(Calidris canutus);* red phalarope *(Phalaropus fulicarius)* ×-naq[2]-ar(aq)

ayuq, ayu § Labrador tea, Hudson's Bay tea *(Ledum sp.); both plant and infusion* ☆ **saayuq ayulek assikaqa** I like tea with Labrador tea in it

ayuqa^{e} likeness, copy *and* **ayuqe-** to resemble, to be like, to be alike, to be (a certain way) ☆ **ayuquq** he is (a certain way), it is like (something); **ayuqaa** it resembles it / **ayuquk** they[2] are alike; **mikelnguq ayuquq aatamitun** the child resembles his father; **ayuqutaa qetunramitun** she treats him as her son; **ayuqeliuq** he is making a likeness; **ayuqelia** he is making a likeness of it; **ayuqaituq** it is unique; **qaillun ayuqsit?** how are you?; **qaillun ayuqa?** how is it?, what is it like?; **waten ayuqellria** something like this; **tuaten ayuquq** it is that way; **atkugyugtua pivtun ayuqellriamek** I want a parka like yours; **ayuqsarpiaraa** it is almost like it

ayuqeltassiigun, ayuqestassiigun parable ×-taciigun, -taciigun

ayuqenrite-° to differ ☆ **ayuqenrituq** it is not like (something); **ayuqenritaa** it is not like it / **ayuqenrituq anngamitun** he is not like his older brother; **ayuqenrilnguut** various differing things ×-nrite-

ayuqniar- to envy because of deprivation ☆ **ayuqniartuq** he is envious, feels deprived compared to others; **ayuqniaraa** he envies him / ×-niar-

ayuquciq what something is like, its condition ☆ **aptellruanga qaill' New York City-m ayuqucianek** he asked me what New York City is like ×-ciq

ayuquciite-° to be confused, puzzled, bewildered ☆ **ayuquciituq** he is bewildered; **ayuquciitaa** he is bewildered about it / ×-ciite-

ayuqucirtur- to instruct, to show how ☆ **ayuqucirturaa** he is showing her how / **arnam ayuqucirturaa panini mingqenermek** the woman is showing her daughter how to sew ×ayuquciq-‡-

ay'utaq § hockey stick *and* **ay'utar-** to play hockey ☆ **ay'utartut** they are playing hockey; ☐/ *cf.* **kal'utaq**

ayva- HBC (*also* **asva-**) *(root)*

ayvair- HBC to stabilize ×-ir[2]

ayvailun HBC stabilizer ×ayvaite-n

ayvaite-° HBC to be solid, stable, immovable ×-ite[1]

C

ca what *and* **ca–** to do what *in interrogative contexts;* something *and* to do something, *respectively, in non-interrogative contexts; entries based on* **ca** *and* **ca-** *have been integrated into the rest of the* **c** *section rather than being listed as subentries under* **ca** *and* **ca-**, *but are noted as coming from them* ☆ **caa?** what is he doing? *and* **cauq** he is doing something; **caagu?** what is he doing to or with it? *and* **caa** he is doing something to or with it / **ća man'a agiirta?** what is that approaching?; **camek piyugcit?** *or* **cayugcit?** what do you want?; **camiungusit?** where are you from?; **casit?** what are you doing?; **calisit?** what activity are you engaged in?; **camun aturciqsiu?** what will you use it for?; **cami ayagciqsit?** at what specific time will you leave?; **caciqsenuk?** what will we[2] do?; **casqessia?** what do you want me to do?; **cakauga?** what is it for?; **caameng ukut angnirpakartut?** for what reason are these people so happy?; **cacirkaitua** I don't have anything to do; **cakaninrituq** it didn't change; **cakanirta-kiq?** what does he have to gain by it?; **mermek caunateng** not having any water at all; **caaqami** whenever; **cam iliini** sometime; **cat anerteqellriit** things that breathe, that are alive; **canrituq** it's nothing, it's okay; **cakucinek** what kind; **caqerluni** one time it happened; **cavallercit!** good for you!; **carrluarnek nernaurtukut** let's eat whatever we have on hand; **caknaluku qunukau?** for what purpose is he stingy?; **caitenriciiquq** he won't lack a thing, he'll have everything; **caluni,** *etc.*, NUN why *(rather than* **ciin**) *as in* **caluten kaagcit?** why are you hungry?; **castun** NUN how *(rather than* **qaillun**) *as in* **castun ayuqa?** how is it?; *see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"; cf.* **ciin**

caaganeq (*also* **saaganeq)** kayak stringer; *see Appendix 9*

caalaq (*also* **saalaq)** shortening, lard ×*from Russian* sálo

caamiirte- (*also* **icamiirte-)** to be disappointed, saddened ☆ **caamiirtuq** he feels disappointed, saddened /

caanguar- to waste something ☆ **caanguartuq** he is wasting something / ×ca-‡-uaq
caanguaqe- to waste ☆ **caanguaqaa** he is wasting it / ×-ke[4]

caanik, caaniik (*also* **cainik, saanik)** kettle ×*from Russian* cháynik

caarin, caarilluk white alder *(Alnus sp.)* × -n, -n-lluk

Caarilluk Shageluk, Athabaskan village on the Innoko River

caarkaq chore to be done ☆ **caarkaituq** he has nothing to do × ca-(ar)kaq

caarralaq (*also* **saarralaq**) sugar × *from Russian* sákhar

caarrluk dust, dirt, lint ☆ **caarrlirtuq nateq** the floor is dirty × ca-‡-rrluk

caaskaq, caaskaaq (*also* **caskaq, saskaq**) cup × *from Russian* cháshka

caavte- (*also* **cavte-, savte-**) to feel or touch intentionally with one's hand ☆ **caavtaa** he is feeling it /

caavtaar- to feel around, to grope; to play a game of blind-man's-bluff ☆ **caavtaartuq** he is groping, playing blind-man's-bluff; **caavtaaraa** he is feeling it *or* feeling around for it / × -a-

caayuq (*also* **saayuq**) tea × *from Russian* chay

caayuryaq NUN, NS silver or coho salmon *(Oncorhynchus kisutch)* × -yaq

cacet- (*also* **cas-, taces-**) *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **caceskituq** he lacks fortitude, strength, courage; **cacetuuq** he is unwavering, strong, stable, brave; **caceturiuq** he is recovering from the effects of illness, fright, etc.; *cf.* **cayaq**

cacetuqun something on which one depends ☆ **cacetuqutekai Qaneryarat ukveqngamiki** he uses the Bible for support because he believes in it × -‡-n

caciitevkar- NUN to be disappointed ☆ **caciitevkartuq** he is disappointed / × *perhaps* ca-‡-vkar-

cacungui- NUN to carve ☆ **cacunguiguq** he is carving / × ca-cuk-nguaq-li[2]

cagarcite-° HBC (*also* **yagarcete-°**) to be busy working × -cite[2]

caggluk NSU (*also* **caiggluk**) wormwood *(Artemisia sp.)* × -rrluk

caginraq* skin or pelt of caribou taken just after the long winter hair has been shed in spring × -nraq

cagiq (*also* **sagiq**) § flounder *(Platichthys stellatus or Atheresthes stomias);* sand dab *(Cithatichthys sp.);* NUN halibut *(Hippoglossus stenolepis)* × *from Aleut* chagix̂

cagmak § mucus, phlegm from mouth ☆ **cagmii elngurtuq** his mucus is thick; **cagmiquq** he has a cold with excess mucus in his nose and throat

cagmar- § to lose, to misplace, to be lost ☆ **cagmartuq** it is lost; **cagmaraa** he lost it / **cagmariuq** he lost something; **ulerpallrani angyani elliqeryarani-llu cagmarak** during the flood he lost his boat and motor; **mingqutni cagmallrua canegnun** she lost her needle in the grass

cagner- to have sore muscles; to be fatigued ☆ **cagnertuq** he has sore muscles /

cagni- to be taut ☆ **cagniuq** it is taut / **cagnitaa** he is making it taut; **urluvrem qelutii cagniuq** the bowstring is taut; **cagnitai pelatekam petui** he is tightening the tent's ropes

cagnirqun cross-lashing holding the sinew backing onto the body of a traditional bow ×*perhaps* -rqe[1]-n

cagta HBC fishing line; *cf.* **cagte- [1], cagte- [2]**

cagte- [1] (*also* **sagte-**) to scatter, to spread out; to be in disarray ☆ **cagtuq** it is in disarray, it is spread out; **cagtaa** he is spreading it out, scattering it / **cagciiqai iiqupiit naucetaarvigmun** she will scatter the seeds in the garden; *cf.* **cagta**

cagte- [2] HBC, NUN (*also* **yagte-**) to stretch one's arms, to raise one's hand, to engage in hand-to-hand combat, to fight ☆ **cagarrvikaa** he extended his arms to her; *cf.* **cagta**

cagneq HBC, NUN (*also* **yagneq**) fathom ×-neq[1]

Cagtulek Shaktoolik, village on Norton Sound ×-lek

caguyaq NUN conical wooden hat ×*from Aleut* chaxudax̂ 'visor'

caiggluk Y (*also* **caggluk**) wormwood *(Artemisia sp.), used as a general medicine in a brew made from the leaves; also used for steambath switches* ×-rrluk

cailkaq anywhere; tundra; ground; floor ☆ **cailkaq man'a nengllirtuq** the ground here is cold ×ca-ite[1]-*perhaps* -kaq

cailkakuar- to go overland, not following a trail ☆ **cailkakuartuq** he is going off the beaten path / ×-kuar-

cailkakuaq BB, **cailkakun yuurtelleq** illegitimate child ×-kuar-

caimik § liver

cainik, ciniik (*also* **caanik, saanik**) kettle ×*from Russian* cháynik

ciniguaq, ciniiguaq teapot ×-uaq, -uaq

cakaar- to disregard; BB to pay great attention and respect ☆☐; **cakaaraa** he is disregarding it; BB he is paying attention to it / **alerquutii** he is disobeying her instructions; BB **kenekngamiu cakaaraa kiingan panini** because he loves his only daughter he is watching over her closely ×*perhaps* ca-‡

cakemna the one downriver, the one toward the exit, the one in the front room *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **cak'mum** of the one downriver; **cakmumek** from the one downriver; **cakemkut** the ones downriver; *see Appendix 3*

cakemte- NI to neglect ☆ **cakemtaa** he is neglecting it / ×*perhaps* ca-‡

cakete- NSU to work hard; *cf.* **cakner-**

cakiaq, cakiak sternum, breastbone

caki- to cut out a piece of something; to plane (wood) ☆ **cakiuq** he is cutting a piece of wood; **cakia** he is cutting it /

cakite- to chop; to cut into accidentally ☆ **cakitaa** he cut into it / **cakitellrua it'gani** he chopped his own foot; **cakiyun** *or* **cakiun** chopping device ×*perhaps* -te[5]

cakiq parent-in-law ☆ **cakima kameksalillruanga nayirmek** my mother-in-law made me boots of hair seal (skin)

cakiraq sister-in-law or brother-in-law in the sense of sibling of one's spouse, not the spouse of one's sibling ×-aq[3]

cakivte- HBC, NUN, NS to tan skin by scraping it ☆ **cakivtaa** he is scraping it / **cakivciuq** he is scraping a skin; *cf.* **cakuug-**

cakivcissuun HBC, NUN, NS skin scraper ×-i[2]-cuun

cakmani downriver; toward the exit; in the front room *(obscured demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **cakmani yuut uitaut** people live downriver; *see Appendix 3*

cakner- to struggle to function (said of machinery, or of a person who is ill, or of a person struggling not to laugh, etc.) ☆ **caknertuq** he or it is having a hard time / **massiinaq caknertuq** the motor is struggling to run; *cf.* **cakviur-, cakete-**

caknaa- to labor hard, to strain (physically, emotionally, in illness, etc.) ☆ □/ ×-a-

cakneq very much *(adverb)* ☆ **quyana cakneq** thank you very much; **cakneq pivkenak!** don't do it hard or roughly!

cakucuk illness, skin sore *and* **cakucug-** to be ill, to have skin sores ☆ **cakucugtuq** he is ill, has sores; □/ ×*perhaps* ca-‡-cuk

cakukegte- Y, NS to be adept ☆ **cakukegtuq** he is adept; □/ ×*perhaps* ca-‡ -kegte-

cakuug- NSU to tan a skin by scraping it ☆ □; **cakuugaa** he is scraping it / *cf.* **cakivte-**

cakuugun NSU skin scraper ×-n

cakunglluut *(plural)* internal organs, viscera, guts ×-nglluk

cakviur- to have a hard time, to endure troubles ☆ **cakviurtuq** he is having a hard time / **cakviurutkaa** he is having a hard time on account of it; **calillermini ernerpak cakviurtuq** he worked hard all day; **cakviurnarquq** it is difficult, trying; *cf.* **cakner-**

calaraq § east

caleryag- to act or react violently or abruptly ☆ **caleryagtuq** he is acting violently; **caleryagaa** he is treating it in a rough and careless way / **caleryagauq** he is handling things roughly ×ca-leryag-

cali- to work, to make something ☆ **caliuq** he is working, making something; **calia** he is making something for her / **calisit?** *or* **caliyit?** what are you doing?, what are you making?, what are you working on?; **calingeksaituq** he hasn't started to work ×ca-li-

caliaq a job done; a thing worked on ☆ **caliarkaq** a task to be done ×-aq[1]

calissuun tool, device for working ☆ **kalikaq calissuun** social security card ×-cuun

calivik workshop ×-vik

cali more, furthermore, again, also, still, yet, and *(adverb)* ☆ **cali-qaa kuuvviaryugtuten?** do you want more coffee?; **cali!** (do it) more!; **calirraq** a little more; **kaigtua cali** I'm still hungry ×*perhaps* ca-‡

caligaq NUN large flat rock

cal'kuuyaq HBC (*also* **salkuuyaq)** baked casserole of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc. ×*from Russian* zharkóe 'roast'

calla- to spread open (as a wound or a crack) ☆ **callauq** it is open /

callakayak canker sore ☆ **callakayangqertua pingayunek alungutemni** I have three canker sores on my tongue ×-kayag-

callar- spread open *(root: postural)* ☆ **callangqauq** it is open, he has an open sore; **callartuq** it opened; **callartaa** he opened it; **yaassiik callangqauq** the box is open (having split open); **nayiim aqsiik callartak** he opened the belly of the seal; **callarcissuun** letter-opener, can-opener, box-opener

calligte- to move a short distance; to move something out of the way; to scatter ☆ **calligtuq** he moved; he scattered things; **calligtaa** he moved it over; he scattered it / **calligtaarluni** moving from place to place, running around

callmak K, BB patch on clothing *and* **callmag-** to patch ☆ **callmagtuq** he is patching something; **callmagaa** he is patching it / **uimi qerrulliik callmagak** she is patching her husband's pants

callug- to fight physically ☆ **callugtuq** he is fighting; **callugaa** he is fighting with him / **callugtuk** *or* **calluutuk** they[2] are fighting with each other ×*perhaps* ca-lluk

caltur- (*also* **tastur-)** to be too big to fit into something ☆ **calturtuq** it is too big to go through; **calturaa** he is too big for it; he finds it too small for him /

caltuqite- to get stuck in or have difficulty with something that is too small ☆ **caltuqituq** he got stuck / **lumarramek at'essaagyaaqellria caltuqituq** he tried to put on a shirt but found it too small ×-ite[3]

calugte- § to tan a skin by scraping it ☆ **calugtaa** he is scraping it / **calugciuq amiitnek imarmiutaat uimi pitellrinek** she is scraping the skins of the minks her husband caught

calugcissuun, calugun § skin scraper × -i[2]-cuun, -n

cama-i K, BB, NI hello, greetings *(exclamation); usually accompanied by handshaking and used after not seeing someone for a long time, or when first meeting someone; cf.* **camani**

camani in the area down below or toward the river *(obscured demonstrative adverb); see Appendix 3; cf.* **cama-i**

camir- to be satiated ☆ **camirtuq** he is satiated / **camirnarquq tepa tuknissiyaagami** the aged fish head is quite satisfying because it is so piquant ×*perhaps* ca-‡

camna the one down below or toward the river *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **cam'umek** from the one down there; **camkut** the ones down there; *see Appendix 3*

camru NSU tobacco pouch made from seabird skin

cana-, canar- to carve wood, to whittle ☆ **canauq** he is whittling; **canaa** he is whittling on it / **canaluni inugualiuq muragmek** he is making a doll, carving it from wood

canalleq wood shaving ☆ **kumartaa kaminiaq canallernek kumarucirluni** he is lighting the stove using shavings for kindling × -lleq[1]

can'ggete-° Y, **caneggete-°** NSU to be thin (of skin, ice, wall, etc.) ☆ **can'ggetuq** it is thin / *cf.* **can'u-**

can'ggelquq § fontanelle, the soft spot on a baby's head × -quq

can'giiq* K, BB, HBC, NUN blackfish *(Dallia pectoralis)* ☆ **can'giiret meluit neqyagaurtelalliniut erenret qulngunritaraat kinguatni** blackfish eggs hatch into little fish after nine days; *cf.* **canek** ×*perhaps* -iq

canek § grass *(general term)* ☆ **can'get** blades of grass, a number of grass plants; **can'ggaq** a little bit of grass; **canegnek Yupiit tuc'eńalilartut** Yup'iks make insoles out of grass; *cf.* **can'giiq** ×*perhaps from Athabaskan; see Appendix 10*

canegte-, canegtar- to gather grass ☆ **canegtuq** *or* **canegtartuq** he is gathering grass / × -te[1] , -tar[2]

can'gurneq grassy area ☆ **can'gurnermi tuntuvagtangqertuq** there is a moose in the grassy area × -urte-neq[1]

canga- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **cangakaa** he dislikes, rejects, disagrees with it; **canganarquq** it is objectionable; **cangatartuq** he is critical by nature; **cangayugtuq** he dislikes or rejects something; *cf.* **cangate-°** ×*perhaps* ca-‡

cangarlak bad season, time of famine, epidemic

cangate-° to have something amiss, to have what amiss ☆ **cangatuq** something is wrong with it *and* **cangata?** what is amiss with it?, how is it? / **cangacit?** how are you?; **cangatenritua** I am fine, there is nothing amiss with me; **cangatenrilkumegnuk up'nerkiyarciqukuk** if everything is well with us[2], we will go to spring camp; *cf.* **canga-**

cangalke- to be critical of ☆ **cangalkaa** he found something the matter with it / ×-ke[3]

cangalliur- to find fault with something ☆ **cangalliurtuq** he finds fault with something / ×-liur-

cange- K, BB to catch fish or game ☆ **cang'uq** he caught something / ×ca-nge-

cangliqe- to catch a lot ☆ **cangliquq** he caught a lot of fish or game / ×liqe[1]-

cangtaq something caught ☆ **cangtaqaqa** it is the thing I caught, I caught it ×-taq[3]

cangigar- to massage ☆ **cangigartuq** he is massaging himself; **cangigaraa** he is massaging it or her /

cangimirte- to want to get more ☆ **cangimirtuq** he is not satisfied / **cangimirrniluni qanrutaanga** he told me that he was not satisfied; **cangimirutamken** I didn't see you enough; **cangimircaaqua akutamek** I didn't get enough "Eskimo ice cream" ×*perhaps* ca-‡

cangssaar(aq*) unusual thing; secret thing; special thing ×ca-ngssaar(aq)

cangssiur- to tinker around ☆ **cangssiurtuq** he is tinkering around / ×ca-ngssak-liur-

cangu- [1] HBC to look for eggs ☆ **canguuq** he is looking for eggs; ☐/

cangu- [2] NUN to walk ☆ **canguuq** he is walking; ☐/

cangu- [3] NUN, NS to turn back ☆ **canguuq** he turned back; ☐/

cangur- lacking symmetry *(root: postural)* ☆ **cangungqauq** it lacks symmetry, is lopsided; he is making a face; **cangurtuq** it became lopsided; he made a face; **cangurtaa** he made a face at her

cangurruaq NR visor ×-uaq

cani- area beside ☆ **mikelnguq aanami caniani qavartuq** the child is sleeping beside his mother; *cf. Barnum*

caniir- to go through the area beside ☆ **caniiraa** he went past it / ×-ir[2]

Caniliaq Chaneliak, old village site on the Yukon Delta ×-liaq

canimete-° to be near ☆ **canimetuq** it is near /**Napaskiaq canimetuq Mamterillernek** Napaskiak is near Bethel; **canimellinartuq** it is getting nearer ×-mete-

canineq the lower coast ×neq[4]

caniqaq appendix (anatomical); flank, side of body; wall ☆ **caniqiqua** I have a pain in my side ×-qaq

caniqayagaq § bacon ×-caniqaq-ya(g)aq

caniquyaq crosspiece on bed of sled; *see diagram of sled*

caniqtaq NSU door bolt

canir- [1] on the side *(root: postural)* ☆ **caningqauq** it is on its side, it is beside something; **canirtuq** it went on its side or beside something; **canirtaa** he put it on its side or put it beside something

canirtaq windbreak

canirun crosspiece; axle ×-te[2]-n

canir- [2] § to sweep ☆ **canirtuq** he is sweeping; **caniraa** he is sweeping it /

canircuun, canirrsuun § broom; *also plural for one* broom ×-cuun, -ssuun

caniurtaq NUN quiver; gun-case

canraq* § wild celery *(Heracleum lanatum)* ×-nraq

can'u- Y to be thick ☆ **canuuq** it is thick / *cf.* **can'ggete-°**

capacuk Y, BB, HBC pail, bucket, slop pail

cap'akiq* (*also* **sap'akiq)** shoe, manufactured boot ☆ **cap'akiigka** my shoes[2]; **cap'akima alua nang'uq** the sole of my shoe is worn out ×*from Russian* sapogí 'shoes'

capa^{e} barrier, curtain, partition *and* **cape-** to block from view, to cover up ☆ **capaa** he is blocking it from view /

caperr- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **caperqaa** he finds it difficult; **caperrnaituq** it isn't difficult; **caperrnarquq** it is difficult; **caperrsugtuq** he is hesitant about acting; **caperqengramku una atkuk caliaqaqa** I'm working on this parka even though I find it difficult; **caperrnailkaa** he doesn't find it to be difficult; **caperrsukaa** he hesitates to act toward it; **caperrsung'erma elitnauryallruunga** though I thought it would be hard, I went to school

capir- to impede ☆ **capiraa** he is impeding or blocking it / **ilangciarallrani capiraa qanerviirulluku** when he was teasing her she prevented him from talking any more ×-ir[1]

caprite-° to be indomitable ☆ **caprituq** he is indomitable / ×-ite[1]

capu cover, enclosure *and* **capu-** to cover, to enclose ☆ **capua** he is covering it / **ellminek capuuq** he is covering himself

capun § weir, fish fence; wall ☆ **angutet capucirtut uqvianek manignarrnaluteng taluyakun** the men set a weir of willows to catch loche with a fishtrap ×-n

capurau-, capurci-, capurciur- to be weatherbound ☆ **capurauguq** he is prevented from traveling by the bad weather /

capuraun diaphragm (anatomical) ×-‡-n

Caputnguaq old name for the present site of Chefornak, village near the coast south of Nelson Island, *lit. 'imitation weir'* ×capun-uaq

caqelnga-, caqillnga- NUN to hop ☆ **caqelngauq** it is hopping /

caqelngataq* butterfly, moth

caqelngataruaq petal of flower, *lit. 'imitation butterfly'* ×caqelngataq-uaq

caqelngataat neqait *(plural)* mountain harebell *(Campanula lasiocarpa);* forget-me-not *(Myosotis alpestris), lit. 'butterfly food'*

caqerte- NUN, HBC to rip ☆ **caqertuq** it ripped; **caqertaa** he ripped it /

caqete- to chip ☆ **caqtuq** it got chipped; **caqtaa** he chipped it / **una ararvika caqcimauq** this ashtray of mine is chipped

caqiar(aq*) Steller's eider *(Polysticta stelleri)* ×-ar(aq)

caqicugte- to feel uneasy because one is being watched ☐

caqiqsaq side labret ☐

caqir- turning *(root: postural)* ☆ **caqingqauq** it is turned; **caqirtuq** he or it turned; **caqirtaa** he turned it; **tengssuun agaatmun caqirtuq** the plane turned toward that area across there

caq'iqerte- to turn suddenly ☆ **caq'iqertuq** it made a sudden turn / ×-qerte-

caqu wrapping *and* **caqu-** to wrap ☆ **caqua** he wrapped it / **ak'a caquuq** it is already wrapped; **ellminek caquuq uliminun** he wrapped himself up in his blanket; **qetunraminun tuyuqvailegmiki neqerrluut caqui** before sending the dried fish to her son she wrapped them; **caqukaq** something to be used as wrapping; **caquiraa** he unwrapped it

caqun container; sealskin poke; *in some areas* mother, *from one's being contained in his mother's womb* ×-n

caqutaugaq NUN fine-mesh net for dog salmon, worked by hand by men standing in the water, not left unattended

caquq HBC, NUN (*also* **yaquq**) wing

caqulek NUN angel, *lit. 'one with wings'* ×-lek

caqvir- splay-footed, with shoes on the wrong feet *(root: postural)* ☆ **caqvirtuq** he is walking splay-footed, he put his shoes on the wrong feet; **caqvingqauq** his shoes are on the wrong feet; **mikelnguum sap'akigni caqvirrlukek at'elarak** the child puts her shoes on the wrong feet; **caqvirtuk** they[2] (shoes) are on the wrong feet; **piyuaguq caqvirmi** he is walking splay-footed

caranglluk debris, chaff, leaves in picked berries ☆ **carangllluirai atsat iqvallni kallugyaramek aqlayutmek aturluni** she removed the debris from the berries she had picked, using an electric fan ×ca-‡-nglluk

carayak monster, bear, ghost; *lit. 'terrible, fearsome thing'* ☆ **yuut tamarmeng alingelartut carayagnek** all people fear bears ×ca-kayag-

carca- LI (*also* **sarrsa-**) to drink tea ×*from Aleut* chax̂sax̂ 'fish broth'

cariar- to gnaw (of a dog gnawing on skin, leather, etc.) ☆ **cariartuq** it is gnawing; **cariaraa** it is gnawing on it /

carliaq LI, HBC last child in a family

carqullugaq NSU stormy weather

carr- *(root); cf.* **carraq***

carr'ilquq, carr'ilqaq clearing, clean area, open area; meadow ☆ **tuntuvagnek kiartellruukut carr'ilqumi** we looked for moose in the open area ×-ite[1]-quq, -ite[1]-‡

carrir- to clean, to clear away dirt from ☆ **carriraa** he is cleaning it / **carririuq** he is cleaning up, cleaning things ×-ir[2]

carr'ite-° to be clean ☆ **carr'ituq** it is clean / ×-ite[1]

carraq* a little bit ☆ **carraugut** they are few, minor; **egaleq carrarmek ikiresgu!** open the window a little!; *cf.* **carr-** ×ca-rraq

carumik § left hand, left arm ×*perhaps* ca-‡

caruyag- to fornicate, to commit adultery ☆ **caruyagtuq** he or she is committing adultery / **caruyautekaa** he is committing adultery with her ×*perhaps* ca-‡

carve-, carvar- NS to flow, to stream (of water current) ☆ **carvuq** it (river, water, etc.) is flowing /

carvaq stream with a strong current ☆ **carvauguq** it is a swiftly flowing stream

carvaneq main current ☆ **angyaq atertellrua cukaluni carvanermi** the boat drifted slowly in the current; **carvanirtuq ketiini ekviim** there is a strong current beside the cliff ×*perhaps* -neq[1]

cas- HBC, NUN (*also* **cacet-, taces-**) *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **caskituq** he lacks fortitude, strength, courage; **castuuq** he is unwavering, stable, strong, brave; *cf.* **casaite-°, cayaq**

casaite-° NS (*also* **cayaite-°**) to lack fortitude ☆ **casaituq** he lacks fortitude / *cf.* **cas-, cayaq** ×-ite[1]

casguq (*also* **cayguq**) fence, partition ☆ **arnam casguliraa naucetaarvini** the woman put up a fence for her garden

caskaq, caskaaq (*also* **caaskaq, saskaq**) cup ☆ **igcetellrani caskaqa navegtuq** when he dropped my cup it broke ×*from Russian* cháshka

caskuk, caskuq (*also* **saskuq**) implement, tool, weapon ☆ **equgtaqatallemni caskulillruunga piqertuutamek kegglamek-llu** when I was going to gather wood I took with me as my tools an axe and a saw

casraraq* NUN shrew *(Sorex sp.)* ☆ **casrarermek tangellruunga** I saw a shrew

cass'aq (*also* **sass'aq**) clock, watch; hour ☆ **qavcinun kaugta cass'aq?** what time is it?, *lit. 'to how many has the clock struck?'* ×*from Russian* chasý

caste- NUN (*also* **taste-**) to fray (of rope, thread, etc.)

cata skin side of a pelt ☆ **catii** the skin side of it

cataite-° to be absent ☆ **cataituq** he isn't there / × ca-taite-

catngu- to be essential, effective, helpful ☆ **catnguuq** it is essential, effective, helpful / **unguvatka catnguuq auka ayagavkarluku** my heart is essential for my blood to flow; **atuqengan catngunrituq** what you are using is of no help ×ca-n-u

catquk skin boot made of dyed sealskin ☐

cau- [1] to turn one's entire body; to face ☆ **cauguq** he is facing something; **caugaa** he is facing her / **cautaa egalermun** he is facing it toward the window; **qanruquraraa qetunrani caumaluku** he is talking to his son, facing him

caumake- to confront persistently ☆ **caumakaa** he is face-to-face with her / ×-ma-ke[4]

caumalleq NUN face ×-ma-lleq[1]

cau- [2] to be something; to be what? ☆ **cauguq** it is something *and* **cauga?** what is it? / **caucia nalluaqa** I don't know what it is ×ca-u-

caunrir- to reduce to nothingness; to wear out; to belittle ☆ **caunrirtuq** it is reduced to nothing, is worn out; **caunriraa** he reduced it to nothing / **tauna pirlak caunrirtuq** that runner is worn out; **ciin caunrirtau ingna tan'gurraq?** why is he belittling that boy? ×-nrir-

caunrilke- to treat or regard as nothing ☆ **caunrilkaa** he treats it as if it were nothing / **caunrilkiksaunak!** don't treat others as if they were nothing! ×-nrite-ke[3]

caunrite- to be nothing ☆ **caunrituq** it is nothing; he is no help at all / ×-nrite-

cauyaq drum *and* **cauyar-** to drum ☆ **cauyartuq** he is drumming; ☐/ **cauyam ecia** drumskin; **tegganret cauyainanratni arnat yurartut** while the elders are drumming the women are dancing; **cauyaliyartuq** he went to attend a drumming session

cauyaraq kayak rib; *see Appendix 9* × -aq[3]
Cauyarvik November; *see Appendix 7* × -vik
cauyaun § drum stick × -n

cave- (*also* **save-, yave-**) to row ☆ **cav'uq** he is rowing / **cavnginanemni civtellruuq** while I rowed he set a drift-net
cavun oar × -n

caveg- NS to work □; *cf.* **cavisra-, cavvliur-** × *perhaps* ca-‡

cavek Y, HBC harpoon; big spear *and* **caveg-** Y, HBC to spear ☆ **cavgaa** he struck it with a spear /

cavik metal, iron, steel; cutting knife (not semilunar); NUN curved knife ☆ **uksuarmi angutet pirlaalilarait ikamrateng cavignek** in fall men use metal runners on their sleds
caviggaq Y, HBC, NI cutting knife (not semilunar) × -rraq
cavignaq, cavikucuk NUN metal × -naq[2], ‡-cuk
cavignarcuun, caviliurcuun hacksaw; cold chisel; metalworking tool × cavignaq-cuun, -liur-cuun
cavigpaguaq paintbrush plant *(Castilleja sp.)* × -rpak-uaq
cavilek high-powered rifle × -lek
caviya(g)aq* wire, foil ☆ **caviyaaq** a wire; **caviyagaat** wires × -ya(g)aq

cavirrutnaq K, BB, LI whitefish *(species □)* × -naq[2]

cavisra- NSU to make something □; *cf.* **caveg-, cavvliur-** × *perhaps* ca-‡

cavte- (*also* **caavte-, savte-**) to feel or touch intentionally with one's hand ☆ **cavtaa** he is feeling it / **cavtaartuq** he is feeling around, groping

cavun oar *see* **cave-**

cavur- § to divorce ☆ **cavurtuq** he or she got divorced; **cavuraa** he divorced her, she divorced him / **cavuutuk** they[2] got divorced; **cavurvikaa** he divorced his wife for her

cavvliur- to do housework ☆ **cavvliurtuq** he is doing housework; **cavvliuraa** she is doing housework for him / *cf.* **caveg-, cavisra-** × *perhaps* ca-‡-liur-

cayak (*also* **sayak**) red salmon, sockeye salmon *(Oncorhynchus nerka)*

cayaq pleura; *more generally,* the upper part of the body; lungpower ☆ **cayarpagluni** breathing hard; *cf.* **cas-**

cayaite- °(*also* **casaite-**♀) to lack fortitude ☆ **cayaituq** he lacks fortitude / ×-ite[1]

cayguq HBC (*also* **casguq**) fence, partition

cayug- [1] to twitch ☆ **cayugtuq** it is twitching / **iika cayugtuq** my eye is twitching

cayug- [2] to pull toward oneself ☆ **cayugtuq** he is pulling something toward himself; **cayugaa** he is pulling it /
cayukaryaraq, cayuketaaq § dresser drawer; drawstring ×-qar-yaraq, -qetaaq

cayug- [3] to want something, to want what? ☆ **cayugtuq** he wants something / **cayugcit?** what do you want? ×ca-yug-

cayurte- NS, Y to Eskimo-dance (of men) ☆ ☐/

ceg- (*also* **seg-, esseg-**) § to cut fish for drying; *underlyingly* **[e]ceg-** ☆ **cegtuq** she is cutting fish; **cegaa** *or* **ceggaa** she is cutting it / **ceg'aq** *or* **cegg'aq** a fish cut for drying

cegg'ar- (*also* **segg'ar-, essgar-**) to become more active, to become wide awake; *underlyingly* **[e]cgar-** ☆ **cegg'artuq** he became fully awake and active / **cegg'anqegtuq** he is physically active; **ceggaumangaituten** you are not going to stay awake

cekavte- (*also* **eskavte-, cikavte-**) to scatter, to be in disarray ☆ **cekavtut** they are scattered; **cekavtai** he scattered them / **enii cekavtuq** his house is in disarray; **cekavtai mikelnguum maurlumi cungavserutai** the child scattered his grandmother's beads

cekpik, cekpiq (*also* **cikpik**) § biceps muscle

cekpiipiir(aq*) (*also* **cikepiipiiq**) chickadee *(Parus sp.)* ×*imitative*

cella NS, Y, UK, LI (*also* **ella, cilla**) world, outdoors, weather, universe; awareness, sense ☆ **cellakegtuq** the weather is good; **cellakegcivaa!** my, what good weather!; **cellaculnguunga** I am feeling out of sorts; **cellakayagtuq** he went berserk; **cellangqertuq** he has his wits about him; **cellam cuqyutii** barometer, thermometer, etc.
cellallir- § to rain; NS to snow heavily *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **cellallirtuq** it is raining / ×cellalluk-ir[1]
cellalluk § rain ×-lluk
cellange- to obtain awareness, to have one's first experience which leaves a lasting memory ☆ **cellanguq** he obtained awareness / **mikelnguq cellanguq tallimanek allrakungeqerluni** the child acquired awareness as he reached the age of five ×-nge-
cellanguaq a feast said to have originated at Russian Mission, held during the season of plenty, involving among other things a dramatization of an eagle carrying off a person ×-uaq

cellarrlir- NS to snow *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **cellarrlirtuq** it is snowing / ×-rrluk-ir[1]
cellate∤ (*also* **elate∤**) area outside of ☆ **cellatiini** outside of it ×-te[3]

celleg- Y (*also* **elleg-, cilleg-**) to be thick in diameter ☆ **cellegtuq** it is thick /

celli- Y (*also* **elli-, cilli-**) to whet, to sharpen ☆☐; **cellia** he is sharpening it / **cellisqelluku uluani uini pia** she asked her husband to sharpen her knife
cellin, cellissuun § whetstone ×-n, -cuun
Cellitemiut *(plural)* Sleetmute, village on the Kuskokwim upriver from Bethel ×-miu

cellur- Y (*also* **ellur-, cillur-**) to glide or slide down ☆ **cellurtuq** it is gliding or sliding down / **tengmiat celluraqameng tangnirqellartut** when birds glide down they are pleasant to look at; **cellurvik, celluryaraq** slope, ramp
cellu'urte- Y to dive in the air; to slide down fast ☆ **cellu'urtuq** it is diving / ×-(ar)te-

cemerliq HBC (*also* **cimigliq**) smelt ×*perhaps* -li[1]

ceńa, cena NUN (*also* **cina**) shore, coast, rim ☆ **ceńii** its shore; **ak'a tamaani-gguq anuurluqellriik uitalliuk imarpiim ceńiini** a long time ago, they say, a grandmother and her grandchild lived by the shore of the sea; **caskama ceńii iqauq** the rim of my cup is dirty; *cf.* **ceńirte-, ceńiq'aq**
ceńair(aq*) § western sandpiper *(Ereunetes mauri);* yellowlegs *(Totanus sp.)* ×-iq
ceńairpak § dunlin *(Erolia alpina)* ×ceńair(aq*)-rpak
cen'aq NUN snipe *(Capella gallinago)*
ceń'aq sandy beach; *cf.* **en'aq**
ceńaqiiq NR rock sandpiper *(Erolia ptilocnemis)*
ceńarmiu coast dweller (animal or human) ×-miu
ceńartaq § wild celery *(Heracleum lanatum)* ×-taq[2]
cenirnir- NUN to blow along the shore (of wind) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **cenirnirtuq** there is a wind blowing along the shore / ×-‡-neq[1]-ir[1]

cenek (*also* **cinek**) bruise *and* **ceneg-** (*also* **cineg-**) to bruise ☆ **cenegtuq** he or it got bruised; **cen'gaa** he bruised it /

cengqe- HBC (*also* **cingqe-**) to crackle ☆ **cengquq** it made a crackling noise /

cengqulleqcitaaq HBC (*also* **cingqullektaaq**) bunchberry, ground dogwood *(Cornus canadensis)* ×-citaaq

ceng'uq NS spring (water) *and* **ceng'ur-** NS (*also* **seng'ur-**) to overflow; *underlyingly* **[e]cngur-** ☆ ☐/ **ceng'urtuq** it overflowed

ceńiq'aq NSU beaver *(Castor canadensis); cf.* **ceńa**

ceńirte-, cenirte- NUN (*also* **cinirte-**) to visit (within a village or city), to walk along the shore ☆ **ceńirtuq** he went visiting, went walking along the shore; **ceńirtaa** he went visiting her / *cf.* **ceńa**
ceńingqa- to be visiting ☆ **ceńingqauq** he is visiting / ×-ngqa-
ceńirtaar- to visit around, going from house to house ☆ **ceńirtaartuq** he is visiting around / ×-a-

cenkaq (*also* **cinkaq**) § land or river otter *(Lutra canadensis)*

cenkutak (*also* **cinkutak**) sty in the eye

cenliarun trimming on hem of garment ×-n

ceq (*also* **esseq, seq**) sweat, perspiration *and* **cer-** (*also* **esser-, ser-**) to sweat, to perspire; *underlyingly* **[e]ceq, [e]cer-** ☆ **certuq** he is sweating / **ceq'uma** if I sweat

ceqcaaq northern phalarope *(Lobipes lobatus)*

ceqcerte- to be excitedly active, making a lot of noise ☆ **ceqcertuq** he is active and noisy; ☐/ **aatani tekican ceqcertenga'artuq** because her father arrived she became excitedly active

ceqpilunaq Y sparrow *general term* ×*imitative,* -naq[2]

ceremraq § dunlin *(Erolia alpina)*

ceryuq NUN, **ceryirpak** HBC the noise of breakers on the beach ×-‡, -rpak

cetaaq, cetaar(aq*) little bird *(general term)* ×*imitative*

cetaman (*also* **citaman**) four; *see Appendix 6*
Cetamirin (*also* **Citamirin**) Thursday ☆ **Cetamiritnguuq** it is Thursday ×-irin

cetegtaq Y, NS frozen fish or meat to be eaten in that state; *cf.* **cetengqite-**

cetengqite- to be frozen stiff, to be rigid from cold; to get stuck (literally or figuratively) ☆ **cetengqituq** it is stiff; ☐/ **iniat cetengqitut** the hanging clothes are frozen; *cf.* **cetegtaq**

ceteq (*also* **citeq**) mark, line *and* **ceter-** (*also* **citer-**) to mark, to engrave ☆ **cetraa** he marked it / **cet'riuq** he marked something
cetya(g)aq* inch; minute; any other small unit of measurement ×-ya(g)aq
cet'rassuun device for engraving ivory, bone, or wood ×-a-cuun

cetgate-° to be thin, lanky ☆ **cetgatuq** he is lanky / ×-ate-

cetu- (*also* **citu-**) to go with the river current; to go along the shore; NUN to slide down ☆ **cetuuq** he or it is going with the current; **cetua** he is going down it / **kuigkun**

cetukilta let's go down the river, let's go down along the river

cetuaq beluga, white whale *(Delphinapterus leucas)*

cetuqupak gray whale *(Eschrichtius glaucus)* ×-qupak

ceturrnaq arctic cod *(Microgadus proximus);* yellow bullhead *(species ☐)* ×-‡-naq[2]

Cetuyaraq New Stuyahok, village on the Nushagak River ×-yaraq

cetuinkaq, cetiinkaq (*also* **sitiinkaaq)** § pig ×*from Russian* zadínka 'back cut of meat'

cetuk (*also* **cituk)** fingernail, toenail, claw ☆ **nernginanrani-gguq tauna arnassagaq cetuminek naanguarturqili** while he ate, that old woman kept playing with her fingernails; *cf.* **cetur-**

cetugmig- to scratch hard with nails or claws, to claw ☆ **cetugmigtuq** it is scratching; **cetugmigaa** it is scratching him / **kuskam cetugmillruanga ulluvamkun** the cat scratched me on my cheek ×-mik

cetuguar(aq*) Y, **ceturuaq** HBC, **ceturqaaq, ceturqaar(aq*), ceturkaaq** § edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern *(Dryopteris austriaca)*

cetumquq talon, claw of bird; human nail deformed by injury ×-quq

cetuum ciutii hangnail, *lit. 'the nail's ear'*

cetur- stretching one's legs *(root: postural)* ☆ **cetungqauq** his legs are stretched out; **ceturtuq** he stretched out his legs; **ceturtaa** he stretched out her legs; *cf.* **cetuk**

ceturailitaq § kayak mat, kayak bottom board ×-‡-ilitaq

cetuskar(aq*) harlequin duck *(Histrionicus histrionicus)*

cetvilitaq LI quarter, twenty-five cent piece ×*from Russian* chetverták

cevak low altitude, area near ground *and* **cevag-** to flutter near the ground to distract intruders from its young (of a bird) ☆ **cevagtuq** it is fluttering near the ground; ☐/ **cevagkun tengssuun ayagtuq** the airplane left at a low altitude

ceve- to get cut through (of land) ☆ **cev'uq** it (land) got cut through (by a river cutting a new channel) / **cevtaat** they cut a channel through it

cev'aq cut-through place where the river has carved a new channel; man-made channel ×-aq[1]

Cev'aq Chevak ×-aq[1]

cevcilleq cleft palate; one with a cleft palate ×-te[2]-i[2]-lleq[1]

Cevv'arneq Chefornak, village on the coast below Nelson Island ×cevv'arte-neq[1]

cevv'arte- Y to emerge from the trees, to emerge into an open area ☆ **cevv'artuq** he emerged; ☐/

cevyirar(aq*) NUN dowitcher *(Limnodromus sp.)*

ciame- to crush, to break, to crumble ☆ **ciamuq** it got crushed / **ciamtaa** he crushed it; **kayunguq ciamellruuq igtellermini natermun** the egg broke when it fell on the floor; *cf.* **cii- [2]**

ciamruq Y, NS driftwood

cigur(aq*), ciguq, ciguraq NUN Kittlitz's murrelet *(Brachyramphus brevirostre)*

cigvik § nose bead, bead worn on a short string placed through a hole in the septum of the nose, in former times

cigyak split strip of spruce used to make a fishtrap or other device; NUN strip of sinew used for making thread

cii- [1] to get chapped ☆ **ciiguq** it got chapped / **ciissuun** skin lotion

ciileqtaaq cellophane; plastic sheeting × -qetaaq

ciilerte- to be crisp, dried to a crackly condition (of skins, dried fish, etc.) ☆ **ciilertuq** it is crackly and dry / × -lerte-

cii- [2] to get smashed (said of something with a soft inside and a harder shell, such as an insect, an egg, a berry, an eye, roe) ☆ **ciiguq** it got smashed / **ciitaa** he smashed it; **ciituq** it got smashed *(equivalent to* **ciiguq); egturyaq keggestellni ciigartaa** he squashed the mosquito that bit him; *cf.* **ciame-, ciikaq**

cii (*also* **ciiq**) inconnu, sheefish *(Stenodus leucichthys)* × *from Athabaskan via Inupiaq* sii, siu; *cf. Adams*

ciikaq diarrhea, runny feces *and* **ciikar-** to have a runny bowel movement, to have an attack of diarrhea ☆ **ciikartuq** he had diarrhea; **ciikaraa (ciikarluku)** he had diarrhea on it / *cf.* **cii- [2]**

ciikara- to have repeated runny bowel movements, to have repeated bouts of diarrhea ☆ **ciikarauq** he is repeatedly having diarrhea; **ciikaraa (ciikaraluku)** he is repeatedly having diarrhea on it / × -a-

ciikvak large grass basket for holding fish × -vak

ciilaq, cillaviq § three-cornered bone needle

ciilavik § edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern *(Dryopteris austriaca)*

ciilerte-; ciileqtaaq *see* **cii- [1]**

ciilmak black turnstone *(Arenaria melanocephala);* black-bellied plover *(Squatarola squatarola);* American golden plover *(Pluvialis dominica)*

ciilqaaq fireweed *(Epilobium angustifolium)*

ciilraq*, ciilernaq LI dragonfly; helicopter ☆ **ciilraat nerlartut egturyanek** dragonflies eat mosquitoes × -‡, -naq[2]

ciilvik LI heart in cards × *from Russian* chérvy

ciimaq* Y, NR, NS (*also* **siimaq**) stone, rock ☆ **ciimarnek kenerpallatulinek kenirlallruut** they used to make fires with sparking rocks (flints)

ciin why? *(interrogative particle)* ☆ **ciin ayagyuumiicit?** why don't you want to go?; **apesgu ciin qavarnivakaucianek** ask him why he is so sleepy; **ciin-kiq kaigpakarta** I wonder why he is so hungry ; **ciinllugguarauq** he continually asks himself why, he regrets; **ciiu͡rluq?** why? *(endearing form); cf.* **ca-** ×*consequential mood*

ciiq* (*also* **cii**) inconnu, sheefish *(Stenodus leucichthys)* ☆ **ciiret qeltait anglartut** sheefish scales are big ×*from Athabaskan via Inupiaq* sii, siu

ciirnarqe- NSU to be sour ☆ **ciirnarquq** it is sour / ×-narqe-

ciisquq (*also* **cisquq**) knee ☆ **puukaraa aqumllitaq ciisqumikun** he bumped into the chair with his knee; *cf. Nelson*

ciisqumig- kneeling *(root: postural)* ☆ **ciisqumigtuq** he knelt; **ciisqumigtaa** he put her in a kneeling position; **ciisqumingqauq** he is kneeling, is on his knees; **ciisqumigmi piicagtuq** he is praying on his knees ×-mik

ciisqurrilitaq, ciisquilitaq sealskin leggings coming down to just below the knee ×-ilitaq, -ilitaq

ciisqurrnaq kneecap ×-naq[2]

ciissiq (*also* **siissiq, tiissiq**) insect, bug, cold-blooded crawling thing; pimple *and* **ciissir-** to become infested with insects; to be infected ☆ **ciissirtuq** *or* **ciissiraa** it has bugs on it / **assiilkanka ciissit** I don't like insects

ciissirpak serpent, snake, dinosaur ☆ **Alaskami ciissirpagtaituq** in Alaska there are no snakes ×-rpak

ciissiryailkun insect repellant; antiseptic ×-yailkutaq

ciissiyagarcuun K disinfectant, chlorine bleach ×-ya(g)aq-cuun

ciissitsaaq LI (*also* **tiissitsaaq**) one thousand ×*from Russian* týsyacha

Ciissussaq, Ciissussaaq (*also* **Yiissus**) Jesus ×*from English*

ciitaarayuli varied thrush *(Ixoreus naevius);* hermit thrush *(Hylocichla guttata)* ×*imitative*-yuli

ciitsaaq lightweight cotton cloth ×*from Russian* sítets

ciivak (*also* **ciuvak**) housefly ×*perhaps* -vak

ciiviit anait *(plural)* fly eggs or larvae, *lit. 'fly feces'*

ciivcivciuk yellow warbler *(Dendroica petechia);* Wilson's warbler *(Wilsonia pusilla)* ×*imitative*

ciivikaaq whimbrel *(Numenius phaeopus)* × *imitative*

cikaaq, cikaar(aq*) capelin *(Mallotus villosus)*

cikaarturta NUN black whale, right whale *(Eubalaena glacialis), lit. 'capelin eater'* × -tur[2]-ta[1]

cikavte- HBC (*also* **cekavte-**) to scatter, to be in disarray

cikepiipiiq NSU (*also* **cekpiipiir(aq*)**) chickadee *(Parus sp.)* × *imitative*

cikete- to close in (of weather, hole, etc.); to bend over or bow closing in on oneself) ☆ **ciktuq** it closed in; he bent over, bowed / **cikvikaa** he bowed to it; **ciktaarvikaa** he is worshipping it

cikvagute- to close in on (of fog)☆ **cikvagutaa** it (fog) is closing in on him / × -te[5]

cikik NS arctic ground squirrel *(Citellus parryi)*

cikignaq lake trout *(Salvelinus namaycush); derivation semantically unclear to compiler* × -naq[2]

cikigpak § hoary marmot *(Marmota caligata)* × -rpak

cikir- to give something to ☆ **cikiraa** he is giving something to her / **akinek cikillrua** he gave her some money; **iqmigmek cikirnga!** give me some chewing tobacco!

cikiun gift, the thing that one gives ☆ **atkuk cikiutekaa qetunraminun** the parka is her gift to her son, she gave the parka to her son × -n

cikiutnaar(aq*) green-winged teal *(Anas carolinensis); derivation semantically unclear to compiler* × cikiun-naq[2]-ar(aq)

ciklaq pick, pickaxe

cikme-, cikmir- to close one's eyes; to become blind ☆ **cikmuq** *or* **cikmirtuq** he closed his eyes / **cikmumauq** *or* **cikmiumauq** his eyes are closed; he is blind; **cikemluten!** *or* **cikmirluten!** close your eyes!

cikempag- to close one's eyes tightly ☆ **cikempagtuq** he closed his eyes tightly / × -pag[2]

cikna- to be jealous, envious ☆ **ciknauq** he is jealous / **ciknatkaa** he is jealous on account of someone else's having it

ciknake- to be jealous of ☆ he is jealous of her (because of what she has and he doesn't) / × -ke[4]

cikpik HBC (*also* **cekpik**) § biceps muscle

ciku, cikuq [1] ice *and* **ciku-** to freeze ☆ **cikuuq** *or* **cikua** it froze / **cikumauq** it is frozen; **cikuirtuq** it has become free of ice; **cikumek urugciuq** he is melting some ice

cikuilquq, cikuirneq, cikuineq § open hole in river ice during winter; fontanelle, the soft spot in a baby's skull × -ite[1]-quq, -ir[2]-neq[1], -ite[1]-neq[1]
cikuliurun § ice pick × -liur-un
cikullaq frozen flood water on the ocean □ × -llaq
cikulqaraq, cikuaq, cikulraar(aq*) thin ice × -‡, -‡, -‡-ar(aq)
cikulraar- to walk on thin ice; to skate ☆ **cikulraartuq** he is walking on ice or skating; □/
cikulraq, cikulraar(aq*) glare ice on river or lake × -‡, -‡-ar(aq)
cikulrii- to slide on ice ☆ **cikulriiguq** he is sliding on the ice /
cikunerraq* new, freshly formed ice × -nerraq
cikunguaq § glass × -uaq
cikuquq jagged ice × -quq

cikuq [2] NUN needle; *also reported in Orloff-Pinart 1871 for K*
cikivik NUN needlecase × -i[3]-vik

cikutaq bladder of a small mammal such as a squirrel

cilig- tilting *(root: postural)* ☆ **ciligtuq** it tilted; **ciligtaa** he tilted it; **cilingqauq** it is tilting; **ciligtellria** tilted thing, such as a parallelogram

cilla HBC (*also* **cella, ella)** world, outdoors, weather, universe; awareness, sense *and* **cilla-** HBC to become weathered. ☆ **cillauq** it is weathering (fading, drying, cracking) /

cillapak NR (*also* **selapaq)** broad-brimmed hat × *from Russian* shlyápa

cill'aq circular calendar with a pointer that is moved to point to the days of the week × *from Russian* chisló

cilleg- HBC (*also* **celleg-, elleg-)** to be thick in diameter

cilli- HBC (*also* **celli-, elli-)** to whet, to sharpen

cillur- HBC (*also* **cellur-, ellur-)** to glide or slide down

cilluvak HBC salmon egg, especially aged salmon egg × *perhaps* -vak

cilte- Y to have an irritated throat ☆ **ciltuq** he has an irritated throat □/ **ciltua neqerrlugtullma kinguakun** I have an irritated throat after eating dried fish

cilumcuksugaq NUN snow bunting *(Plectrophenax nivalis)*

cilungaq NS sparrow *(species □)*

cilur- to glide; to skip on water ☆ **cilurtuq** it is skipping on the water; **ciluraa** he made it skip / **teggalquq manigcetellria ciluqetaartuq** the flat stone skipped repeatedly on the water

cilurnaq a flat stone × -naq[1]

cimigliq K, **cimirliq** NI, **cimerliq** Y, **cimerliaq** (*also* **cemerliq**) smelt × -li[1], -li[1], -li[1], -li[1]-‡

cimiq a substituted item *and* **cimir-** to change, to substitute, to exchange one state or item for another, to replace ☆ **cimirtuq** it changed; **cimiraa** he replaced it / **cimiraqa ak'allaq nutaramek** I replaced the old one with a new one; **cimiriuq** he changed clothes, or something else; **maqaruam melqurri cimirlartut up'nerkami** the rabbit's fur changes in spring; **cimiriyaqunak, akluten iqanritut** don't change, your clothes aren't dirty; **umyuani cimiraa** he changed his mind; **espaak nutaraq cimiq assirtuq** the new substituted spark plug is good

cina HBC (*also* **ceńa**) shore, coast, rim ☆ **cińii** its shore *(note that* **n** *becomes voiceless)*

cinarayak HBC seashore mollusk *(species* ☐*)*

cin'aq Y, HBC, LI, NUN cheese-like fish aged in a pit; NUN fish egg, fresh or aged

cinek HBC (*also* **cenek**) bruise *and* **cineg-** HBC (*also* **ceneg-**) to bruise

cingar- to kiss; *more specifically,* a gesture of affection consisting of a slight pressure of the nose against another's face, accompanied by a quick upward motion ☆ **cingartuq** he kissed someone; **cingaraa** he kissed her / **cingartuk** they[2] kissed; *cf.* **cinge-**

cingartur- to ask for the bestowing of special favors (usually from grandchildren) ☆ **cingarturtuq** he is asking for favors; ☐/ **apa'urluq cingarturtuq tutgaraminun** the grandfather asked his grandson to bestow something on him × *perhaps* -tur[1]

cinge- to push ☆ **cing'uq** he gave a push; **cingaa** he gave it a push / **keneq qamqataan cingaa murak kenermun** because the fire was about to die down he pushed the wood into it; **arnam irniani cingumaa elitnauresqelluku elitnauqsaitellruami** the woman encouraged her child to go to school because she had never gone herself; *cf.* **cingar-**

cingun K, BB elbow ☆ **cingaa amiik cingutemikun** he pushed the door with his elbow × -n

cinguur- to push repeatedly ☆ **cinguurtuq** he pushed repeatedly; **cinguuraa** he pushed it repeatedly / **cinguurutevkenaci!** don't push each other! × -ur-

cingik point, tip ☆ **igarcuutema cingia asemtuq** the point of my pencil broke *cf.* **cingssiik**; *cf. Nelson*

cingig- NUN to be sharp; to sharpen ☆ **cingigtuq** it is sharp; **cingigaa** he is sharpening it /

Cingik Golovin, village on the north shore of Norton Sound

cingikegte- to have a sharp point ☆ **cingikegtuq** it is sharp (pointed) / × -kegte-

cingikeggliq K whitefish with pointed head *(species* ☐*); perhaps* round whitefish *(Prosopium cylindraceum)* × -keggliq
cingileguaq one sent as a prodder, messenger × cingilek-uaq
cingilek, cingilegaq arrowhead, spearhead × -lek, -lek-‡

cingiq* shoelace, bootstring ☆ **qimugkauyar naanguartuq cingiigemnek** the puppy is playing with both of my shoelaces
cingilleq ankle × -lleq[1]

cingpaci- HBC to be a bum, to live off other people letting them work for one, to freeload ☆ ☐/ **cingpacista** a freeloader

cingqe- (*also* **cengqe-)** to crackle ☆ **cingquq** it is crackling /
cingqaqu- to play pool or billiards ☆ **cingqaquuq** he is playing pool / **cingqaquvik** pool hall
cingqullektaaq (*also* **cengqulleqcitaaq)** § bunchberry, ground dogwood *(Cornus canadensis)* ☆ **cingqullektaat yuilqumi tau͡gaam nerlarait assiirrngiata** bunchberries are usually eaten only in the wilderness as they go bad easily × -qetaaq
cingqurru- to make a sharp, intense crackling noise, as a gun firing ☆☐/

cingssiik (*also* **singssiiyaq)** elf, dwarf; one type of legendary little people having conical hats resembling traditional fishtraps ☆ **cingssiiget nacait cap'akiit-llu cingickegtut** the hats and shoes of the little people are sharply pointed; *cf.* **cingik**

cingyaaq, cingsaaq tarpaulin used to cover the load on a sled or boat × *perhaps* -ya(g)aq

cinirte- HBC (*also* **ceńirte-)** to visit (within a village or city), to walk along the shore ☆ **cinirtuq** he went visiting, went walking along the shore / *cf.* **cina**
ciningqa- HBC to be visiting ☆ **ciningqauq** he is visiting / × -ngqa-

cinkaq HBC (*also* **cenkaq)** land or river otter *(Lutra canadensis)*

cinkutak HBC (*also* **cenkutak)** sty in the eye

cipegte- to circle with one's fingers and run one's hands down while squeezing slightly to remove liquid or slime ☆ **cipegtaa** he is running his hand along it, squeezing it / **tangviarrluut cipegtaarluki aneski putiil'kaamek!** take the strips of seal fat out of the bottle, squeezing the oil from each strip!; **neqa cipegcia** the fish slipped out of his hands; **cipeggluki kuluviit emulgit muluk'uungelartut** they get milk by squeezing their hands down the cows' nipples

cipete- to have something left over; to have an excess of; NUN to overflow ☆ **ciptuq** it has something left over, there is something left over from it; **ciptaa** he has something left over from it, he took more than he needed / **qavcinek cipcisit?** how many do you have left over?; **cipluku,** *the subordinative form, is used in counting, e.g.* **yuinaat cetaman arvinlegnek cipluku** eighty-six, *lit. 'four twenties with six left over'*

cipsaq NS hip

ciq- *(root); deals with flashing of light and splashing of water*

ciqenqar- to flash, to glare, to shine ☆ **ciqenqertuq** it flashed; **ciqenqeraa** it is shining on it / **qainga nanvam ciqenqalartuq** the surface of the lake shines; *cf.* **akinqar-**

ciqer- to throw water ☆ **ciqertuq** he threw water; **ciqraa** he threw water on it / **meq ciqrutaa elatmun** he tossed the water outdoors

ciqertar- to splash in small amounts repeatedly ☆ **ciqertartuq** he or it (of water when boating in rough weather) is splashing; **ciqertaraa** he or it (water) is splashing on him / **qairmi angyalriani ciqertalaraakut mer'em** when we were riding in a boat in the waves the water splashed on us

ciqi- to bail a boat ☆ **ciqiuq** he is bailing; **ciqia** he is bailing it / **ciqin** *or* **ciqissuun** can used for bailing

ciqineq ray of the sun ☆ **akertem ciqinri atrartut amirlut akulaitgun** the sun's rays come down between the clouds × ciqite-neq[1]

ciqite- to pour out, to dump ☆ **ciqitaa** he dumped it / **ciqiciqatartua** I'm going to dump (the honeybucket, etc.); **ciqicivik** slop pail, dump, trash barrel; **ciqitaq** something that has been dumped; **ciqitarkaq** something that is to be dumped; **qessatulit-gguq ciqicinermek picuitetuut** they say that those who are unwilling to dump (honeybuckets) don't catch things hunting

ciqpag- to throw a lot of water ☆ **ciqpagtuq** he threw a lot of water; **ciqpagaa** he threw a lot of water on it / **ancarpiaraanga ciqpagallermini maqinginanemegni** he almost drove me out by all his throwing (of water on the rocks) while we[2] were taking a steambath × -pag[2]

ciqvallerte- to splash ☆ **ciqvallertuq** it is splashing; **ciqvallertaa** he splashed (on) it /

ciqamciq egg in formative stage, inside bird

ciqauyaq Y ruffle at hem of cloth parka cover

ciqlugaq NUN partially underground food cache

ciqume- to crumble to pieces; to break ☆ **ciqumuq** it crumbled / *cf.* **ciquq**

ciqumte- to crumble; to break; to change (money) ☆ **ciqumtuq** it got crumbled; **ciqumtaa** he crumbled it; he made change for it / **ciqumtaq** change; **una tamalkuq ciqumcugaqa** I would like change for this dollar × -te[2]

ciquq Y, NUN, HBC, **ciruq** NSU driftwood, *perhaps a particular kind, probably* cottonwood; *cf.* **ciqume-**

ciri- to have an abundance of things ☆ **ciriuq** he has an abundance of food and supplies /

ciriiq § snowshoe hare, varying hare *(Lepus americanus)* □ ×*perhaps* -iq

cirlak weakling; invalid, one who has been sick; sickness ☆ **cirlauguq** he is weak
cirlake- to dominate, to overcome, to overpower, to defeat ☆ **cirlakaa** he overcame him / **anguyagtemta inglussuteng cirlakait** our soldiers overcame their enemy ×-ke[2]
cirliqe- (*also* **irliqe-**) to have a hard time because of emotional or physical weakness, to be incapacitated ☆ **cirliquq** he is having a hard time / **pissuinanermini naulluungengami utertengnaqlermini cirliquq** when he was hunting, he had difficulty returning home because he became ill ×-liqe[2]
cirlite- to be tired of eating the same food ☆ **cirlituq** he is tired of the same food /

cirmik § mountain, high mountain □

cirmiute- to be iced in (of a squirrel-hole) ☆ **cirmiutuq** it is iced in /

ciru something used as a cover *and* **ciru-** to cover (with snow, dirt, grass, etc.) ☆ **ciruuq** it is covered; **cirua** he covered it / *cf.* **ciruneq**

ciruneq horn, antler ☆ **epuliraa uluaq cirunermek** he put a handle made of horn on the knife; *cf.* **ciru**
cirunel'kayak § caribou *(Rangifer tarandus), a word used in stories, lit. 'weird one with antlers'* ×-lek-kayag-
cirunelvialuk legendary sea creature, *a word used in stories, lit. 'strange one with antlers or horns'; perhaps* narwhal ×-lek-vialuk
ciruneruat *(plural)* reindeer moss, lichen *(Cladonia rangiferina)* ×-uaq

cirurtar- NSU to make a face □ ☆ **cirurtartuq** he made a face; **cirurtaraa** he made a face at her /

ciryaarute- to toss out bodily, to fling oneself down or out ☆ □ / **qang'a, qang'a, qessakan amiigmun ciryaaruskiciu** no, no, if he is lazy fling him out the door; **caaqamek tua-i natermun ciryaarutnaurtuk** sometimes they[2] would fling themselves down on the floor ×-te[5]

cisquq HBC, NUN (*also* **ciisquq**) knee ×-quq

citaman HBC (*also* **cetaman**) four
Citamirin HBC Thursday ×-irin

citaaq old-style coffin in which a person was buried with his knees folded and drawn up near his chin

citeg- HBC to scoop entrails out with one's finger when cleaning small fish ☆ □/
citegtaq * HBC fresh tomcod with entrails removed, ready for hanging ×-‡-aq[1]

citeq HBC (*also* **ceteq**) mark, line *and* **citer-** HBC (*also* **ceter-**) to mark, to engrave

Citnacuaq Nome × -cuar(aq)

citu- HBC (*also* **cetu-**) to go downstream, to go with the river current, to go along the shore
  cituaq HBC beluga, white whale *(Delphinapterus leucas)*
  citukvagaq* HBC young beluga

cituk HBC (*also* **cetuk**) fingernail, toenail, claw

ciuł (*also* **civuł**) area in front; time preceding; bow of a boat; forepart; *opposite of* **kinguł** ☆ **angyama ciunga navgumauq** the bow of my boat is broken; **ciungani tekiterraarluni ataam ayagtuq** he arrived before her and then left again; **ciuli!** you go first!; **ciumek ayagtuq** he left first; **arnam ciungani uitauq** he is in front of the woman
  ciuksuk forefoot of quadruped; bangs of hair on human head ☆ **aatama kepliallerminia ciuksuunka kepellrui** when my father cut my hair he cut off my bangs
  ciulek NS northern pike *(Esox lucius)* × -lek
  ciuliaq ancestor ☆ **ciuliamta kencikellruat nunavut** our ancestors respected our land × -liaq
  ciuliaqatuk NUN a person of long ago × -liaq-‡
  ciuliqagta leader of a church service × -li[2]-‡-ta[1]
  ciuliqagte- to lead ☆ **ciuliqagtuq** he is leading; **ciuliqagtaa** he is leading her / × -li[2]-‡
  ciulista leader (especially of a dog team) ☆ **ciulistem tunglia** the dog next to the leader × -li[2]-ta[1]
  ciullegte- to get ahead of ☆ **ciullegtaa** he got ahead of her /
  ciumuar- to go forward; to be persistent; to do something though told not to ☆ **ciumuartuq** he acted anyway; **ciumuaraa** he violated it (rule) / **maqiyugluni ciumuartuq** he was determined to take a steambath; **ciumuarpiiqnak!** stop being so persistent!
  ciuneq what lies ahead (in space or time) ☆ **ciunrakun** in front of him × -neq[4]
  ciunerkaq future ☆ **ciunerkiungnaqellriit** planners, prognosticators, those who try to deal with the future × -neq[4]-kaq
  ciunir- to arrive as a guest ☆ **ciunirtuq** he arrived as a guest; **ciuniraa** he arrived as her guest / *derivation semantically unclear to compiler* × *perhaps* -neq[1]-ir[1]
  ciunirvik § hotel × ciunir-vik
  ciuniur- to receive as a guest, to welcome ☆ **ciuniurtuq** he is welcoming someone; **ciuniuraa** he is welcoming her / *derivation semantically unclear to compiler* × *perhaps* -neq[1]-liur-

ciunrir- to get in front of ☆ **ciunriraa** he got in front of it / **aqvautellermeggni snuukuutgun ciuqlini ciunrirai** while they were racing with snow-machines he went in front of them × -nrir-

ciuqalek fancy skin boot made with a piece of dark fur over the shin part × -qaq-lek

ciuqaq area directly in front ☆ **ciuqerra** the area right in front of it

ciuqelvak age difference ☆ **ciuqelvaminek-wa kassuutellrulria** she married someone quite a bit older than herself □ × -vak

ciuqliq* the first one ☆ **ciuqliat** the first one of them; **ciuqlirmi** at first; **ciuqlikacaarmek** for the first time; **ciuqlirmi angniitellruuq** at first he was unhappy × -qliq

ciutmun forward *(adverb)* × -tmun

ciucekaaq (*also* **cuicekaaq, cuucekaaq**) § candle × *from Russian* svéchka

ciug- (*also* **civug-**) with one's head tilted up *(root: postural)* ☆ **ciugtuq** he tilted up his head; **ciugtaa** he tilted up her head; **ciungqauq** he has his head tilted up; **taum ciuggluni tangrraa qecirraarluni-llu qanertuq 'ayii!'** that one looking up saw him and after spitting said, 'go away!'

ciun ear ☆ **ciutegken qercuaguk** your ears are getting frostbitten; **ciutairaraanga** my ears are cold; **ciutaituq** he doesn't hear, *lit. 'he doesn't have ears'* × *perhaps* -n

ciucin NUN earring × -i[3]-n

ciuciqe- to have an earache ☆ **ciuciquq** he has an earache / **ciuciqsuun** ear medicine × -liqe[2]

ciulvak donkey, *lit. 'big ear'* × -vak

ciutailitaq, ciutailin ear protector, headband, earmuffs × -ilitaq, -ilitaq

ciutaiq, ciutair(aq*) insect *(species □; said to crawl into a person's ear)* × -iq, -iq

ciutemquq, ciutequluk snail shell; *also used as pejorative for a person who doesn't seem to hear* × -quq, -quq-‡

ciutnguaq, ciutequmlak NUN dried apple, pear, peach, apricot, etc.; NS an edible green vegetable that grows on bluffs *(species □); lit. 'imitation ear'* × -uaq, -‡

ciur- (*also* **civur-**) to wring liquid out ☆ **ciuraa** he is wringing the liquid out of it / **ciuriuq** he is wringing something out; **ciuvsiaqiki** please wring them out some more; **ciullrua perriutaq mecungelria** he wrung out the wet towel

Ciuraq NUN, **Ciuqaq** NS St. Lawrence Island ☆ **Ciurarmiu** *or* **Ciuqarmiu** St. Lawrence Islander, Siberian Yupik

ciuvak HBC, NS (*also* **ciivak**) housefly × *perhaps*-vak

civassaq NUN (*also* **cuassaaq, suassaaq**) sourdock *(Rumex arcticus)*

cive- to chase a seal or other sea mammal ☐

civigte- NUN to urinate on (of an animal marking its territory)☆ **civigtaa** it urinated on it / **civigtaq** place where an animal has urinated; *cf.* **cuignilnguq**

civigniq* NUN yellow thing ☆ **paltuungqertua civignirmek** I have a yellow coat

civqar- NUN to fall in water with a splash ☆ **civqertuq** it fell in / ×*perhaps* -qar-

civte- to set (a fishtrap, net, tent, etc.) ☆ **civtuq** it is set; **civtaa** he is setting it / **civciuq** he is setting something; **kuvyaq iqallugcuun civciiqaqa** I shall set a dog salmon net

civuł HBC, NUN (*also* **ciuł**) area in front, time preceding, bow of a boat, forepart; *for derivatives see* **ciuł**; *cf.* **civuaq, civuura-**

civuaq incisor tooth; *cf.* **civuł**

civug- HBC (*also* **ciug-**) with one's head tilted up *(root: postural)* ☆ **civugtuq** he tilted up his head; **civugtaa** he tilted up her head; **civungqauq** he has his head tilted up

civur- HBC (*also* **ciur-**) to wring liquid out

civuura- to be concerned, worried, reluctant ☆ **civuurauq** he is worried / **civuurauq akingenritnayukluni** he is worried that he won't get paid; *cf.* **civuł**

ciyuq small thrush-like bird *(species ☐)*

cuagte- to pout *(active)* ☆ **cuagtuq** he pouted; **cuagtaa** he is pouting at her /

cuangqa- to pout *(stative)* ☆ **cuangqauq** he is pouting /

cuaqerte- to lose one's temper, to fly into a rage, to suddenly get angry ☆ **cuaqertuq** he lost his temper; ☐/ ×-qerte-

cuak NS aged fish roe

cuassaaq (*also* **suassaaq, civassaq**) wild greens that can be cooked

cucu- to want to emulate; NUN to ask for **cucuuq** he wants to do what someone else is doing; **cucua** he wants to do what she is doing / **apa'urluum neqerrlugtulria cucua** the grandfather wants to eat dried fish too

cucuke- to opt for, to choose, to prefer ☆ **cucukaa** he prefers it / **cucukaa kuuvviaq saayumek** he prefers coffee to tea; **Anchorage-aamun ayallerkaqa cucukenruaqa** I would rather go to Anchorage ×*perhaps* -ke[4]

cugaraq HBC, **cuaraq** HBC (*also* **yuaraq**) finger, toe, digit; *cf.* **cuk**

cugg'aliq (*also* **sugg'aliq**) cracker, pilot bread ×*from Russian* sukhár'

cugg'eq (*also* **sugg'eq)** upper or lower part of a snout or beak; lip ☆ **cugg'rek** *or* **cuggrek** its beak, its or his lips

cugite- to get a sudden sharp pain (of body parts) ☆ **cugituq** it hurts in a sudden sharp way / **akekataki, putukuqa camna cugituq** ouch, my big toe down there hurts; *cf.* **cukite-**

cugkite-°; cugtu- *see* **cuk**

cuicekaaq (*also* **ciucekaaq, cuucekaaq)** § candle ×*from Russian* svéchka

cuignilnguq* K, BB land or river otter *(Lutra canadensis)* ☆ **cuignilnguut atkuut uqamaitut** otter parkas are heavy; *cf.* **civigte-**

cuk NUN, *(Chevak)* (*also* **yuk)** person, human being ☆ **cuut** *or* **cuuget** people *(the doubled* **u** *of* **cuuget** *is probably from an ancient initial* **e (ecuget)**; *see discussion under* **eyir-**); *most words derived from* **yuk** *are also used in NUN and Chevak with initial* **c** *rather than* **y**, *for example* **cuinaq** twenty; **cuilquq** wilderness; **Cup'ik** Southwest Alaskan Eskimo; **cugyagtuq** there are many people (there); **cuurtuq** he was born; **cuureskan** if he is born; **cuuguq** he is alive; *for other derivatives, see* **yuk;** *cf.* **cugaraq**

cugkite-° NUN, HBC, NI (*also* **sugkite-°)** to be short in stature (of humans) ☆ **cugkituq** he is short / *note that this word is used in Hooper Bay and NI, where* person *is* **yuk,** *not* **cuk** × -kite[2]

cugtu- NUN, HBC, NI (*also* **sugtu-)** to be tall (of humans) ☆ **cugtuuq** he is tall / *note that this word is used in Hooper Bay and NI, where* person *is* **yuk,** *not* **cuk** ×-tu-

cungcarta, cungcarista *(Chevak),* LI, NR (*also* **suungcarista)** medical doctor; *note that this word is used in LI and NR where* person *is* **yuk,** *not* **cuk,** *and that in NUN where* person *is* **cuk,** doctor *is* **yungcarista** ×-nge-car-ta[1], -nge-car-i[2]-ta[1]

cusr(aq*) NUN little person (legendary or otherwise) ☆ **cus'er** a little person; **cusraat** little people

cuucunguaq NUN doll ×-u-cuk-nguaq

cuka^e, cukaq NUN § post, pole, stake

cuka- to be fast ☆ **cukauq** he is fast / **qimugta pangalegtuq cukaluni** the dog is running fast; **cukamek pi!** do it fast!

cukacar-, cukate- to cause to be fast ☆ **cukacaraa** *or* **cukataa** he sped it up, caused it to be fast in some sense / **cukasgu cass'an!** wind your watch!; **cukacarru!** speed it up! ×car-te[5]

cukaite-° to be slow ☆ **cukaituq** he is slow / **cukaipaa!** my, how slow!; **cukaunak!** slowly!; **cukaiqanirluten!** slow down!; **cukailcarru!** slow it down!; **cukailcaarpiiqnak!** don't be so slow! ×-ite[1]

cukanrar- to travel at a steady fast pace ☆ **cukanrartuq** he is traveling at a good steady pace; ☐/

cukari- to speed up, to go faster, to accelerate ☆ **cukariuq** it is going faster / **cukarikanirluten!** a little faster! × -i[1]

cukarissuun, cukacarissuun accelerator × -i[1]-cuun, -car-i[2]-cuun

cukiq, cukilanaq quill, thorn; *cf.* **culuk**

cukilek § stickleback *(Pungitius pungitius);* porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum);* NUN small sea bird *(species ☐); lit. 'one with quills'* ☆ **angun cukilegnek qaluuq** the man is dipnetting for sticklebacks × -lek

cukite- to get something sharp in one's foot, to step on something sharp ☆ **cukituq** he stepped on something sharp / **kamilarmi pektellermini ussukcamun cukituq** walking around barefoot he stepped on a nail; *cf.* **cugite-**

cukluuk *(dual)* hair ornaments worn attached to the bangs at each side of the forehead

cukunaq, cukunak (*also* **sukunaq, kucunaq)** cast-iron pot × *from Russian* chugúnok

cukutaq HBC (*also* **yukutaq)** moisture, mildew, dampness

culug- *(root)*

culuguyug- to sigh ☆ **culuguyugtuq** he sighed / × -‡-yug-

culu'ugte-, culugyi- NUN to whistle (of the wind) ☆ **culu'ugtuq** the wind is whistling; ☐/

culuk quill of a feather; dorsal fin of a fish or whale ☆ **pitegcautem cului** the stiff feathers of an arrow; *cf.* **cukiq**

culugaq dorsal fin of fish

culugiaq neural spine of fish (part of fish backbone)

culugpauk, culugpaugaq arctic grayling *(Thymallus arcticus)* × -rpak-‡, -rpak-‡

culuksuk, culuksugun hanging decoration on a parka *(see Appendix 10);* spine, backbone × -‡, -‡-n

culunaq (*also* **sulunaq)** salted fish or meat which is eaten after it is cut up and soaked to remove excess salt ☆ **culunanek akurciuq** she is soaking some salted fish × *from Russian* solyónyy

culunallraq salted and dried salmon strip × -ller(aq)

culunivik saltery × -li[2]-vik

culurte- to dock, to land a boat ☆ **culurtuq** it docked; **culurtaa** (*or* **culurutaa)** he landed it / **angutem angyani culurtellrua** the man docked his boat

culurrvik, culurcaraq § dock, wharf × -vik, -yaraq

culu'ugte- to whistle (of the wind) *see* **culug-**

cumaci- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **cumacikaa** he finds it repulsive; **cumacinarquq** it is repulsive, repellent; **cumacitartuq** he is easily repulsed by messy, smelly, dirty things; **cumaciyugtuq** he feels repulsed by something; **paralungengateng neqet ceńami uitalriit cumacinariut** the fish on the beach are becoming repulsive because they are getting maggots; **tangllerminiu qimugtelleq cumaciyugtuq** when he saw the remains of the dog he felt repulsed

cumerte- to be concerned about one's supply of food or other necessities, and to work on it ☆ **cumertuq** he is worrying about his supply of food and working on it / **cumrutaa** he is gathering a supply of food for her; **cumertenqelarpagcit!** my, what a good food-gatherer you are!

cumerteqe- to be depressed about one's lack of food ☆ **cumertequq** he is depressed /

cumrun winter supply ×-n

cumig- *(root)*

cumigte- [1] to hurry, to be anxious ☆ **cumigtuq** he is in a hurry, is anxious / *cf.* **cumigte- [2]**

cumike- to take care of, to be attentive ☆ **cumikuq** he is attentive; **cumikaa** he is taking care of her / **cumikiuq** he is taking care of someone

cumilngu- to be peeved over being surpassed by someone ☆ **cumilnguuq** he is peeved / **cumilngutkaa** he is peeved over it; **yakiicimaagutlermeggni piurpakaami cumilnguuq** because he kept being 'it' at tag, he was peeved ×-lngu-

cuminge- to come almost to a boil (when water makes a sound right before it boils); to seethe with anger ☆ **cuminguq** it is almost at a boil; he is seething with anger / **meq cumingeksaituq** the water hasn't come near to boiling yet ×-nge-

cumigte- [2] NUN to look around ☆ **cumigtuq** he is looking around at things; ☐/ *cf.* **cumigte- [1]**

cunawa, cunaw' no wonder, so that's why, so that's how it is *(exclamation, adverb)* ☆ **keglunruyuksaaqellruaqa cunawa-tang qimugteńgullinilria** I thought it was a wolf, but actually it turned out to be a dog

cungak gall, bile

cungagliq, cungagyak NUN green thing ☆ **cungagglugcetellria** greenish ×-li[1], -yak

cungagpaguaq wild green grass *(species ☐)* ×-rpak-uaq

cungakcuarnaq, cungaqcuarnaq, cungakcaar(aq*) yellow warbler *(Dendroica petechia);* arctic warbler *(Phylloscopus borealis);* Wilson's warbler *(Wilsonia pusilla)* ×-‡-naq[2], -‡-naq[2], -‡-ar(aq)

cungaqvak NUN hawk *(species ☐)* × *perhaps* -vak

cungapak labret ☐

cungaralukvak a shrimp-like creature *(species □)* ×*perhaps* -vak

cungarrlugaq* HBC (*also* **yungaq)** jaeger *(Stercorarius sp.)* ×-rrlugaq

cungartak longnose sucker *(Catostomus catostomus)*

cungarteqe- to suffer anguish □ ×-teqe-

cungavseq, cungasveq, cungausaq, cungauyaq Y, NS, **cungavleq** LI § bead ☆ **aqlicilartut cungavsernek** they make earrings with beads

cungcarta, cungcarista medical doctor *see* **cuk**

cungite- to whine, to whimper ☆ **cungituq** he is whining / **cungiyutkaa** he is whining about it; **qavarniluni mikelnguq cungituq** being sleepy, the child is whimpering; **cungiarallagaluni** suddenly breaking out in a loud whimper

cungu- NUN to die down or get dim (of flame, stove, lamp) ☆ **cunguuq** it got dim / **cungutaa** he turned it down; *cf.* **suyute-**

cung'uq § forehead ☆ **puukpallermini cung'umikun puvqertellruuq cungua** when he bumped hard on his forehead it swelled up; *cf. Nelson*

cunguilitaq § dog muzzle to prevent biting ×-ilitaq

cupa^{e} ice floe *and* **cupe- [1]** to break up (of ice in river) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **cup'uq** it is breaking up / **cupa maliggluku ayagtuq nunakun** he left by land, following the ice as it broke up; *cf.* **cupe- [2]**

Cupun NI May; *see Appendix 7* ×-n

Cupvik Y June; *see Appendix 7* ×-vik

cupe- [2] to blow on ☆ **cupaa** he is blowing on it / *cf.* **cupe- [1]**

cuplulek NUN a type of skin scraper □ ×cupluq-lek

cupluq pipe, hose, gun barrel ☆ **cuplua nutgem qerruqertuq** the gun's barrel expanded (as a result of a bullet exploding in it)

cuplurpak pipeline, especially the Alaska Pipeline ×cupluq-rpak

cupun, cup'un NSU straw; ember; rifle; *lit. 'device for blowing'; the gemination in the NSU form is from Inupiaq influence* ×-n, -n

cup'urilleq draft hole in a wood-stove ×-‡-lleq[1]

cupu'uryarat *(plural)* harmonica; any blowing device ×-ur-yaraq

cupe- [3] NUN to have oil or fat stuck to it (of a skin which has not been well washed) ☆ **cup'uq** it has fat stuck to it /

cupegte- to be homesick; to be ill at ease in a situation and wish to be elsewhere ☆ **cupegtuq** he is homesick / **elitnaurat ilait elitnauryaumaaqameng cupegtelartut nunameggnun** some of the students away at school get homesick for their home towns

cupigte- NUN to put one's boots on the wrong feet ☆ **cupigtuk** they (boots) are on the wrong feet; **cupigtak** he put them (boots) on the wrong feet /

cupilaq chisel ×*from Russian* zubílo

cuplulek; cupluq; cuplurpak; cupun; cup'uryarat; cup'urilleq *see* **cupe- [2]**

cupuraq* NI small bush ☆ **cupuraat** small bushes

Cupvik *see* **cupe- [1]**

cuqa^{e} measurement; cord of wood ☆ **kiagmi kiirem cuqii mayulartuq** in the summer the temperature of the atmosphere goes up; **cuq'liuq** he is cutting a cord of wood
  cuqcaun, cuqcissuun, cuqyun, cuqeq [1] NUN gunsight; ruler; pattern ×cuqete-car-n, cuqete-i[2]-cuun, cuqete-n
  cuqcista judge ×-i[2]-ta[1]
  cuqete- to measure; to judge ☆ **cuqtaa** he is measuring it / **cuqciuq** he is measuring something, he is judging something

cuqaq* baleen, whalebone

cuqcurliq rusty blackbird *(Euphagus carolinus)* ×*imitative*, -li[1]

cuqeq [2] Y large open sore on body

cuqerte- HBC (*also* **yuqerte-**) to defecate or urinate in an appropriate place; *has the politeness of* to relieve oneself, to go to the toilet

cuqir- having bends *(root: postural)* ☆ **cuqingqauq** it has bends, is crooked; **cuqirtuq** it bends, turns, curves; **cuqirtaa** he bent it, made it crooked; **kuik man'a cuqiaguq** the river here meanders; **cuqirrluku ataa yuupeka'ani** she put her slip on crookedly; *cf.* **cuqlur-, cuqpeq**

cuqlamcaq NSU edible tubers of pink plumes *(Polygonum bistorta)*

cuqlur- being bent out of shape *(root: postural)* ☆ **cuqlungqauq** it is bent out of shape; **cuqlurtuq** it got bent out of shape; **cuqlurtaa** he bent it out of shape; **caanik cuqlurtellrua** he smashed, dented, or otherwise got the kettle out of shape; *cf.* **cuqir-, cuqpeq**

cuqpeq Y, HBC, **cuqveq** HBC humpback salmon, pink salmon *(Oncorhynchus gorbuscha); cf.* **cuqir-, cuqlur-**

{**cur-** to be murky (of liquids, ice, glass), to be strong (of tea or coffee) *see* **ecur-**}

curacituya(g)aq* baby muskrat ☆ **curacituyaaq** a baby muskrat; **curacituyagaat** baby muskrats; *the adult muskrat is called* **kanaqlak** *in most areas; cf.* **ecur-** ×-ya(g)aq

curangali gray dog or wolf; *cf.* **ecur-** × -li[1]

curaq (*also* **suraq**) blueberry *(Vaccinium uliginosum); by extension in some areas also* raisin, prune ☆ **amllernek iqvallruukut curanek** we picked a lot of blueberries; *cf.* **ecur-**

curacungaq* raisin, *lit. 'cute little blueberry'* × -cungaq

Curarpalek Chuathbaluk, village on the Kuskokwim × -rpak-lek

curavak a type of large blueberry *(species ☐)* × -vak

curar- NUN, **curaqerte-** HBC, **curtur-** NUN (*also* **yurar-**) to check outside ☆ **curartuq** he went out or looked out to check something / *cf.* **curvir-**

curcurliq § robin *(Turdus migratorius); cf.* **aaqcurliq, pitegcurliq** × *imitative,* -li[1]

curcurpak mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos);* shoveler *(Spatula clypeata)* ☆ **curcurpiit angucaluita melqurrita qaraliit tangnirqut** the marks on the feathers of male mallards are pretty × *imitative,* -rpak

curlu, curluq nostril, nasal passage, sinus; head of pike fish ☆ **qusrama curlurrliqua** I have a pain in my sinuses because I have a cold × -luq, -luq

curmak humidor, tobacco container; *etymology not known to compiler*

currluk black currant *(Ribes hudsonianum);* murky water; *cf.* **ecur-** × -rrluk

curug- to go over to attack (physically or verbally) ☆ **curugtuq** he or it went to attack someone; **curugaa** he or it went over to attack her / **panini eyurnaqluku curukaraa nakukestii** wanting to defend his daughter he went over to bawl out her tormentor

curukaq feast wherein one village goes over to another to dance and exchange gifts or challenges (athletic, dance, gift-giving, etc.) ☆ **curukaliyartut** they are going to a village-to-village challenging feast

curuq bedding skin, mattress ☆ **ak'a imumi curungqetullruut tuntut carayiit-llu amiitnek** back then they had bedding of caribou and bear skins

curuluk grass, etc., used for bed padding for humans or animals

curvir- HBC (*also* **cuvrir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-**) to examine; *cf.* **curar-**

curyiq NUN dirt *and* **curyir-** NUN to be dirty ☆ **curyirtuq** it is dirty / *cf.* **ecur-**

Curyung, Curyuk Dillingham, town on Bristol Bay; *cf.* **ecur-**

cusr(aq*) NUN little person (legendary or otherwise) *see* **cuk**

cuucekaaq (*also* **ciucekaaq, cuicekaaq**) § candle × *from Russian* svechka

cuucunguaq NUN doll *see* **cuk**

cuukiiq (*also* **suukiiq**) sock ×*from Russian* chulkí 'socks'

cuukcaute- to duck down; to mingle with others ☐ ×-‡-te[5]

cuukvak § northern pike *(Esox lucius)* ×-vak
  cuukvaguaq § alder *(Alnus sp.), lit. 'imitation pike', perhaps because its bark is similar to pike skin in appearance* ×-uaq
  Cuukvagtalek Chukwoktulik, Chukfaktoolik, *several old village sites between the Yukon and Kuskokwim have this name, lit. 'place with many pike'* ×-talek

cuupaq HBC (*also* **suupaq**) soup, stew-like soup served as a main course ×*from Russian* sup *or English* soup

cuuqun HBC kindling ×-n

cuvgeq NUN, **cuvayaaq** HBC (*also* **yuvgeq**) fish slime

cuvrir- HBC, NUN (*also* **curvir-, yuvrir-, yurvir-**) to examine

cuyaq § leaf, leaf tobacco; NUN *only* tobacco ☆ **uksuarmi napat cuyait igtetuut nunamun** in autumn the trees' leaves fall to the ground; **kipusvigmi cuyartairutuq** in the store there isn't any more leaf tobacco; **cuyarviutaq** tobacco container
  cuyaiq green caterpillar found on leaves, inchworm, larva of geometer moth ×-iq
  cuyalquq HBC tobacco twist ×-quq
  cuyaqsak brush, small trees and bushes
  cuyavleq HBC chopped, shredded tobacco; hanging shred or thread as on clothing

cuyarte- to have or speak with a high-pitched voice ☆ **cuyartuq** he is speaking in a high-pitched voice; ☐/ **"uuminaqvaa-lli!" aanaq qanertuq cuyarrluni** "oh, darn!" said the mother in a high-pitched voice

cuyu- [1] Y to be meek ☐; *cf.* **cuyu- [2]**

cuyu- [2] NSU to envy ☆ **cusuuq** he is envious; **cusua** he envies him / *cf.* **cuyu- [1]**

cuyuumiite-° HBC to not feel like doing anything ☆ **cuyuumiituq** he doesn't feel like doing anything / ×-yuumiite-

E

[e]ceg- (*also* **esseg-)** to cut fish; *see* **ceg-** *for more information*

[e]cgar- (*also* **essgar-)** to become more active, to become wide awake; *see* **cegg'ar-** *for more information*

[e]ceq (*also* **esseq)** sweat, perspiration *and* **[e]cer-** (*also* **esser-)** to sweat, to perspire; *see* **ceq** *for more information*

eciq taut membrane such as a drumskin; windowpane; lens ☆ **ackiigpet ecikek mamtuuk** the lenses of your glasses are thick

[e]cngur- NS (*also* **essngur-, seng'ur-)** to overflow; *see* **ceng'ur-** *for more information*

ecur- to be murky (of liquids, glass, ice); to be strong (of coffee, tea) ☆ **ecurtuq** it is strong / **kuuvviaq ecuriksaituq** the coffee hasn't become strong yet; *cf.* **currluk, curaq, curangali, curacituya(g)aq*, Curyung, curyir-**

ecuilnguq* clear water × -ite[1]-nguq

Ecuilnguq* Atcheulinguk River, a tributary of the Yukon × -ite[1]-nguq

ecuite-° to be clear (of liquids, glass, ice); to be weak (of coffee, tea) ☆ **ecuituq** it is clear / **uksumi Kuigpiim mer'a cikum aciani ecuitlartuq** in the winter the Yukon's water is clear under the ice; **saayuq ilacalliini ecuitelliniuq** the tea is weak because he diluted it too much × -ite[1]

ega- Y, HBC, NUN, NS to cook by boiling ☆ **egauq** she is cooking; **egaa** she is cooking *it* / **egataa** she is cooking for him; *though this base is not used in K or BB, the words derived from it and listed here are used in those areas; cf.* **ege-, eke- [1]**

egaaq boiled fish or other food; *by extension,* any cooked fish or other food × -aq[1]

egaarniq NSU jellyfish *(species ☐)*

egaksuar(aq*) small pot × -n-ksuar(aq)

egaleq (*also* **legaleq)** window; *formerly* smokehole of traditional Yup'ik house ☆ **egalret ikireski!** open the windows!

egamaarrluk partially dried fish boiled for eating ☆ **akakiiget egamaarrluut assikanka** I like half-dried whitefish which has been boiled × -maarrluk

egan § cooking pot ☆ **yuut egatelilallruyaaqut qikumek** people used to make cooking pots out of clay × -n

egacuayak, egassuayak elf, dwarf, one type of legendary little people × -cuar(aq)-yak, -cuar(aq)-yak

eg'arte- HBC to start suddenly □; *cf.* **ete-°**

ege- to become rendered (of fat); to release liquid from within ☆ **eg'uq** it is releasing liquid / **tangviarrluut eg'ut** the strips of seal fat are being rendered; **nuaga eg'uq** he is starting to salivate; **egmian kumlivigmun ekenrilamteng surat eg'ut** because I didn't put the blueberries into the freezer right away they are losing their juice; **pupii eg'u'rtut** his impetigo sores are running; *cf.* **ega-, eke- [1]**

egneq fluid or juice from cooking, broth × -neq[1]

egiaq BB mew gull *(Larus canus)*

egkuq corner or back wall of house or room

egkuaq handle of woman's knife **(uluaq)**

eglerte- (*also* **gilerte-**) to move, to be in motion, to travel ☆ **eglertuq** it is moving, he is traveling / **eglerutaa** he is driving it, piloting it; **massiinaq arulaingraan angyaq eglerqu'rtuq** although the motor has stopped the boat is still in motion

eglerun, egelrun § canoe ☆ **eglerutet atularait kuigni nanvani-llu imarpigmi tau͡gaam qayanek aturpallulartut** they use canoes on rivers and lakes, but on the ocean they mostly use kayaks × -n, -n

egelruciayuli ruffed grouse *(Bonasa umbellus)* × -‡-yuli

eglu, egluq sinew, thread ☆ **tuntuviim egluanek yualukirtuq** she has moose sinew for thread; *cf.* **keluk**

egliq welt seam on boot

egliraq HBC piece of thread with the end twisted to a point for threading through a needle's eye

egmian immediately *(adverb)* ☆ **ayaasqaaten egmian** he wants you to leave immediately; **taukut kemget egmian kumlivigmun ekekiki tekiskuvet, kumlivigmun egmian ekenrilkuvki urugciqut** put the meat into the freezer as soon as you arrive, if you don't put them in the freezer right away they will thaw out; *cf.* **egmir-**

egmir- NUN, HBC, NS to keep going toward one's destination or goal ☆ **egmirtuq** he kept going; □/ *cf.* **egmian**

egmirte- to reveal ☆□; **egmirtaa** he revealed it /

egnaarte- to be in a hurry ☆ **egnaartuq** he is in a hurry; □/ **egnaartengraan utaqavkangnaqaqa** even though he is in a hurry I'm trying to make him wait

egte- to throw; *usually* to throw away ☆ **egtaa** he threw it away / **eggviuguq merrlugmek** it is a place to throw dirty water; **egesgu!** throw it away!

egqakun NUN net used to capture birds on sea cliffs ×-‡-n

egtaq § possession of deceased person placed on his grave, according to a former traditional custom ×-aq[1]

egtuk, egtuuk spruce grouse *(Canachites canadensis)* ☆ **tan'gurraat egtugcurtut** the boys are hunting spruce grouse

egturyaq (*also* **kegturyaq)** § mosquito ☆ **egturyam keggellruanga tunucùmkun** a mosquito bit me on the back of my neck; **kiagmi nunapik egturyilartuq** in summer the tundra has lots of mosquitoes ×-yaq

egturyarcuun, egturyircuun mosquito repellent ×-cuun, -ir[1]-cuun

egturyaurcuun, egturyiurcuun mosquito net ×-‡-cuun, -liur-cuun

eguaqur- to persuade, urge, convince, exhort ☆ **eguaquraa** he urged her / **eguaquriuq** he urged others; **eguaquraanga maligtesqelluni** he urged me to go with him

egume- (*also* **engume-)** to come undone at a seam; to unravel ☆ **egumuq** *or* **egumaa** it came undone / **egumtaa qilagani** she undid her knitting; **lumarraan yualua egumuq** the seam of his shirt is coming apart

eka^{e} conflagration, large fire *and* **eke- [1]** to burn, to be on fire ☆ **ek'uq** it is burning / **eket** fires; **eka ayuuq** the fire is spreading; **ena ek'uq** the house is burning; *cf.* **ega-, ege-**

ek'liurta firefighter ×-liur-ta[1]

ekqun [1], ekqutaq, ekuanqun, ekuanqutaq kindling wood, tinder ×-‡-n, -‡-taq[1], -‡-n, -‡-taq[1]

eksuun fire extinguisher, fire engine ×-cuun

ekua- to burn ☆ **ekuaguq** it is burning; **ekuagaa** he is burning it / **ak'a legtarkat ekuagut** the trash to be burned is already burning; **ekuagiuq kalikanek** he is burning papers; **ekuagarkaq** something to be burned, *(Biblical)* animal for sacrifice

keneq, keńeq NSU fire; K, BB *also* match; *see* **keneq** *(under* **k***) for derivatives* ×-neq[1], -neq[1]

kuma- to be lit ☆ **kumauq** it is lit / *see* **kuma-** *(under* **k***) for derivatives* ×-ma-

ek'aq Y, HBC home-brew ☆ **ek'aq tau͡gaam taangarlartuq** he drinks only home-brew; *cf.* **eke- [2]**

eke- [2] to get in; to put in (applies to getting or putting into vehicles and containers, but not into buildings *(see* **iter-***)*) ☆ **ek'uq** he got in; **ekaa** he put it in / **mertarcuun ekellrua palayacuarmun** he put the water bucket into the skiff; **ekumauq** it is in; **eki!** get in!; **ekiu!** put it in!; **ekekekek tang!** see, they[2] put them in!; *cf.* **ek'aq**

ekqun [2] something taken along in case one needs it ☆ **qalqapagmeng ekqucirluni ayagtuq** he went, taking along an axe in case he needed it ×-‡-n

eksarvik NSU tool-box × -yar-vik
ekun something that gets one in, such as an airplane ticket or the ante in a card game × -n

ekiarqin wedge used to split wood into thin strips × -n

ekiliq HBC (*also* **ikilipik**) ring finger

ekiq § wound, cut ☆ **pilagtullran ekia tak'uq** his surgical incision is long; **ekii-qaa mameksaitut?** haven't his wounds healed?
kilir- to wound, to cut one's flesh ☆ **kilirtuq** he got cut; **kiliraa** he wounded him by cutting / *see* **kilir-** *(under* **k***) for derivatives* × -lir-
kirta pain; *see* **kirta** *(under* **k***) for derivatives* × -ta[1]

ekli- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **eklikaa** he is physically attracted to her, lusts after her; **eklinarquq** he is physically desirable, sexually attractive; **ekliyugtuq** he is physically attracted to someone, lusts after someone

ek'r(ar)- NUN (*also* **qerar-**) to cross over ☆ **ek'ertuq** he is crossing over; **ek'raraa** he is crossing over it / **ek'rautaa** he is taking it across; **ek'rallruuq** he crossed over

ekvik § cliff, bluff, bank of river ☆ **ekvigpiim iquani uitauq** he lives at the end of the big bluff; **ekvigenqegtuq** it is cliff-like
Ekvicuaq Eek, village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River × -cuar(aq)
ekvigtaar(aq*) bank swallow *(Riparia riparia)* × -taq[2]-ar(aq)

ela- *(root)*
elalingqa- to be visiting ☆ **elalingqauq** he is visiting / ×elalirte-ngqa-
elalirneq outside ☆ **elalirnermi** in the area outside × -lirneq
elalirte- (*also* **laalirte-**) § to visit (within a village or city) ☆ **elalirtuq** he went visiting; **elalirtaa** he visited her /
elaqliq* the one immediately outside, such as a next-door neighbor ☆ **elaqliqa Kuigpagmiunguuq** my neighbor is a Yukoner × -qliq
elate∤ (*also* **cellate∤**) area outside of ☆ **qimugteput uitalartut nemta elatiini** our dogs stay outside our house × -te[3]
elaturraq enclosed entry porch ☆ **piqertuutaq elliu elaturramun** put the axe in the porch × -‡-rraq

elag- (*also* **laag-**) § to dig ☆ **elagtuq** he is digging; **elagaa** he is digging it / **elagcuun** shovel or other digging tool; **elagaq** a dug-out place; **kitak elii!** go ahead, dig!; **qimugta elagartuq** the dog is digging (using its paws); **elaumauq** *or* **elagumauq** it has been dug
elagayuli fox sparrow *(Passerella iliaca);* robin *(Turdus migratorius);* spotted sandpiper *(Actitis macularia);* hermit thrush *(Catharus guttatus); lit. 'good digger'; dialect*

distribution not known to compiler × -a-yuli

elagyaq partially underground cache; pit for cleaning fish; smokehouse ☆ **neqerrlugnek elagyamek aqvatuq** he fetched some fish from the storage place × -yaq

elakaq man-made hole for water supply; *usually* hole through the ice *but also* well in the ground ☆ **elakamek mertartuq** he is getting water from the water hole

elaneq dug-out grave or other pit × *perhaps* -neq[1]

elautaq NS root digger × -taq[1]

elaute-, elagute- to bury ☆ **elautaa** *or* **elagutaa** he is burying it / × -te[5] , -te[5]

el'ar- (*also* **englar-, nenglar-, nel'ar-, ngel'ar-**) to laugh ☆ **el'artuq** he is laughing /

elara- to be dissatisfied; to complain, wanting more ☆ **elarauq** he is complaining / **elaratkaa** he is dissatisfied with it; **akutamek neqliullemni elarauq qanerluni "waq' tau͡gaam?"** when I gave him some "Eskimo ice cream," he complained, saying "is that all?"

elave- (*also* **lave-**) to crouch ☆ **elavuq** he crouched / **elavtai** he bent them down; **elavumaluni tengmianek utaqauq** crouching, he is waiting for the geese; **elavurluni pitarkani ullagaa** walking in a crouching position, he is approaching his prey; *cf.* **navte-, elivte-**

elavngavik § duck-hunting blind × -nga-vik

elcailkun; elciar-; elciayuli; elciayaaq; elciqaq; elcirpag-; elcervag- *see* **elte-**

[e]leg- (*also* **lege-**) to get scorched, to get singed, to char, to burn; *see* **leg-** for more information

[e]leq (*also* **neleq, naleq**) flatus, gas expelled rectally, *(vulgar)* fart *and* **[e]ler-** (*also* **neler-, naler-**) to break wind, to expel flatus, *(vulgar)* to fart; *see* **leq** *for more information; cf.* **elte-**

elgaq K (*also* **leg'aq, esgaq**) § sled brake; *cf.* **elgar-;** *see Appendix 9*

elgar- settled, lying down *(root: postural)* ☆ **elgangqauq** he is lying down; **elgartuq** he lay down, went to bed; **elgartaa** he laid it down; *cf.* **elkarte-, elgaq, ilgar-**

elicar-; elicungcar-; eligarte- *see* **elite-**

elillgia- to tell on someone behind his back, to tattle ☆ □/; **elillgiagaa** he told on her / *cf.* **elite-**

elingra- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **elingrakaa** he is grateful to her; **elingranarquq** it causes one to be grateful; **elingrayugtuq** he is grateful

elirqe- to cut out pieces of something; to cut out a pattern for something ☆ **elirqaa** he is cutting out the pieces for it or cutting out a pattern for it / **aataka tangvallruaqa elirqillrani ikamrarkaminek** I watched my father as he cut the pieces for his sled; **atkugkaminek elirqiuq** she is cutting out a pattern for her parka

eliqneq scrap left over when something has been cut out ×-neq[1]

elirqun pattern ×-n

elite- (*also* **liite-**) to learn; to get used to; to recognize ☆ **elituq** he is learning; **elitaa** he is learning it / **Yugtun qaneryaramek elitellruuq** he learned how to speak Yup'ik; **elisgu!** learn it!; **elicugyariqua yuraryaramek** I am obsessed with learning Eskimo-dancing; **elitarpenga-qaa?** do you recognize me?; *cf.* **elillgia-**

elicar- Y, NI, HBC (*also* **elitnaur-**) to study, to teach ☆ **elicartuq** he is attending school; **elicaraa** he is teaching her / **elicariuq** he is teaching ×-car-

elicaraq Y, NI, HBC student ×elicar-aq[1]

elicarista Y, NI, HBC teacher ×elicar-i[2]-ta[1]

elicarvik Y, NI, HBC school ×elicar-vik

elicaun Y, NI, HBC lesson, doctrine, subject matter taught ×elicar-n

elicungcar- to study, to teach ☆ **elicungcartuq** he is studying (engaged in the act of studying right now); **elicungcaraa** he is teaching her (right now) *or* he is studying it (right now) / ×-yug-ngcar-

eliga'rte- to learn quickly, to catch on; to become accustomed ☆ **eliga'rtuq** he learned something quickly, became accustomed to something; **eligartaa** he learned it quickly, became accustomed to it / **eligartua iqmigyaramek** I have become accustomed to chewing tobacco ×-ar(ar)te-

elisnga-, elima- to be learned, to be knowledgeable ☆ **elisngauq** he is learned / **Kass'atun nallunge'rmi elisngauq Yugtun** even though he doesn't know English, he is knowledgeable in Yup'ik ×-nga-, -ma-

elisngaciq knowledge ×elisnga-ciq

elitaqe- to recognize ☆ **elitaqaa** he recognized her or it / **elitaqiuq** he recognized someone ×-aqe-

elitnaur- K, BB, **elissar-** NI (*also* **elicar-**) to study; to teach ☆ **elitnaurtuq** he is attending school; **elitnauraa** he is teaching her / **elitnauriuq** he is teaching ×-naur-, -car-

elitnauraq K, BB student ×elitnaur-aq[1]

elitnaurista K, BB teacher ×elitnaur-i[2]-ta[1]

elitnaurun K, BB lesson, doctrine, subject matter taught ☆ **elitnaurutkaa naaqiyaraq** he is teaching arithmetic ×elitnaur-n

elitnaurvik K, BB school ×elitnaur-vik

eliveq K, **elivneq** Y (*also* **elliveq**) grave marker, possession of deceased person placed on his grave according to a former traditional custom; *cf.* **elivte-**

elivte- (*also* **livte-**) to flatten a standing object ☆ **elivtuq** it is flattened; **elivtaa** he flattened it /**elivesgu!** flatten it!; **anuqem elivqurarai can'get** the wind continues to flatten the grass; **elivtai nuyani** she smoothed her hair; **nell'er elivtellruat** they knocked down the old house; **cf. eliveq, elave-**

elkarte- (*also* **ngelkarte-**) to set, to settle on, to settle down after completion of activity ☆ **elkartuq** he settled down; **elkartaa** he set it down, put it away / **ingleq kangiramun elkartaa** he set the bed in the corner; **quyurtellermeggni arnamek atanerkameggnek elkarciut** when they held a meeting they settled on a woman as their director; *cf.* **elgar-**

ell- *(root for personal pronouns other than first person, for which see* **wa-***)* ☆ **elkek** they[2], them[2]; **ellait** they, them; **ellii** he, she, him, her; **ellmek** themselves[2]; **ellmeng** themselves; **ellmi** herself, himself; **elpeci** you *(plural)*, **elpet** you *(singular)*, **elpetek** you[2]; *cf.* **ete-°**; *see Appendix 1*

ella K, BB, NI, NR, NUN (*also* **cella, cilla**) world; outdoors; weather; universe; awareness, sense ☆ **nem yua ellametuq** the owner of the house is outside; **ellakegcivaa!** how nice the weather is!; **ellarrlainaq** the atmosphere, air; **ellassuun** weather device such as a barometer or other weather instrument

ellaculngu- to feel sick, out of sorts ☆ **ellaculnguuq** he feels poorly / × -culngu-

ellaliurta, ellalliurta weatherman × -liur-ta[1], ellalluk-liur-ta[1]

ellallir- § to rain *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **ellallirtuq** it is raining / **ellalliqan ayagngaitua** if it rains I won't go × ellalluk-ir[1]

ellalliurcuun raincoat, *also plural for one* raincoat × ellalluk-liur-cuun

ellalluk § rain × -lluk

Ellam Yua § God, *lit. 'the owner or spirit of the universe'*

ellamanarqe-, ellanarqe- to be suitable weather for outdoor activity *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **ellamanarquq** one can work outside / × -ma-marqe-, -narqe-

ellangcar- to reprimand ☆ **ellangcaraa** he is reprimanding her / **irniani navgillrani alerquutmek ellangcaraa** she reprimanded her child when he broke a rule; **ellangcarniara'rqa** I'll teach him a lesson × -nge-car-

ellange- to obtain awareness, to have one's first experience which leaves a lasting memory ☆ **ellanguq** he obtained awareness / × -nge-

ellanglluk weather which is poor, but not to the extent that outdoor activity is impossible × -nglluk

ellangpar- to act crazy, playing instead of trying to accomplish things ☐

ellanguaq NUN wooden ring sometimes put around a mask to represent the world of the object enclosed by it × -uaq

ellarayag- to be poor enough weather to make outdoor activity impossible *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **ellarayagtuq** one cannot work outside because of the weather / × -kayag-

ellarrluk weather which is so bad that outdoor activity is virtually impossible × -rrluk

ellai- to stroke gently once ☆ **ellaiguq** he stroked himself; **ellaigaa** he stroked it /**qaika ellaigaqa** I smoothed out my clothes *(lit. 'my surface')*

ellaigar- to stroke gently more than once ☆ **ellaigartuq** he is stroking himself; **ellaigaraa** he is stroking it / **ellaigartuq qertuniqngami** he is stroking his midsection because he has gas cramps × -a-
ellaissuun § eraser, or other device used for stroking × -cuun
ellaitaaq § broom

ellait they, them *(personal pronoun)* ☆ **ellaita pikait ukut** they own these; *cf.* **ell-;** *see Appendix 1*

ellaraq HBC, **[e]llerrar(aq*)** spinner toy (a small disk with two holes and a string through the holes; when wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise)

ellecpag- to burp loudly *see* **elte-**

elleg- K (*also* **celleg-, cilleg-)** to be thick in diameter ☆ **ellegtuq** it is thick /

elli- [1] to put; to place ☆ **elliuq** it has been put in place; **ellia** he put it, placed it / **elliu egan kaminiam qainganun** put the pot on top of the stove; **qaillun pingna piavet ellillrua?** how did that one get up there?
elliaq Y barrel packed full of fish × -aq[1]
elliin, elliiq, elliitaq bet, wager, ante, offering × -‡-n, -‡, -‡-taq[1]
elliqaun newly frozen ice × -qar-un
elliqeryaraq § outboard motor × -qar-yaraq
elliveq NUN (*also* **eliveq)** grave marker, possession of deceased person placed on his grave according to a former traditional custom
ellivik K, NI cache (K elevated cache; NI underground cache) × -vik

elli- [2] NUN, K, BB, NI, NR (*also* **celli-, cilli-)** to whet, to sharpen ☆ □; **ellia** he is sharpening it /
ellikaraq NUN whetstone × -n-kar(aq)[1]
Ellikarermiut Nash Harbor, site of former village on Nunivak Island × ellikaraq-miu
ellin K whetstone × -n
ellitnguaq K block chewing tobacco; *so called because it resembles a small whetstone* ellin-uaq

ellii he, she, him, her *(personal pronoun); cf.* **ell-;** *see Appendix 1*
elliinginaq in vain, for nothing *(adverb)* ☆ **elliinginaq pissurtuq** he is hunting in vain; **elliinginaq pekngiananemni kuigem cińiikun nayirmeng mallungellruunga** when I was walking around for no reason at all, down by the shore I found a beached hair seal carcass × -nginaq

ellimer- to request to perform a task, to order ☆ **ellimeraa** he asked her to do something / **ellimeyunarquq** it is easy to get him to do things; **ellimeyunaituq** it is not easy to get him to do things; **mertaasqelluku ellimeraqa** I asked him to fetch water

elliraq* orphan ☆ **una elliraq angayuqairutellruuq allragni** this orphan lost his parents last year; *cf.* **ellir-**

elliritke-, elliritqe-, elliriqe- to feel or act like an orphan ☆ **elliritkuq** he feels like an orphan / ×-i[3]-teqe-, -i[3]-teqe-, -liqe[2]

ellirivik orphanage ×-i[3]-vik

ellir- to reach a certain point; to become or make a certain way ☆ **ellirtuq** it became (like that); **elliraa** it caused him to become (like that) / **taangam elliraa tuaten** liquor made him that way; **tuaten ellirtuq** he has become like that; **cass'am tallia ataucimun ellirtuq** the hand of the clock reached one, it is one o'clock; **qavcinun ellirta?** what time is it?; *cf.* **ete-°, elliraq**

ellmaar, ellmacuar a little bit *(adverb)* ☆ **ellmaar ikirtaa** he opened it a little; **uinga ellmacuar Yugtun qaneryugngauq** her husband can speak Yup'ik a little; *cf.* **ete-°**

ellmar- NUN to fill, to be full ☆ **ellmartuq** it is full; **ellmaraa** he filled it / *cf.* **ete-°**

ellmek themselves[2] *(personal pronoun); see* **ell-;** *see Appendix 1*

ellmeng themselves *(personal pronoun); see* **ell-;** *see Appendix 1*

ellmi himself, herself *(personal pronoun)* ☆ **ellminek tangertuq tarenriurutkun** he saw himself in the mirror; **aanam qantarpak imiraa aatam pikaanek, mikenra qantaq imirluku ellmi pikaminek** the mother filled the big bowl for the father and filled the smaller bowl for herself; *see* **ell-;** *see Appendix 1*

ellmig- to retrieve, to take back one's possession ☆ **ellmigaa** he took it back /

ellmikun for no particular purpose; for one's own reasons; through one's own devices *(adverb)* ☆ **ellmikun ullagamken** I came to you for no special reason, just to visit; **ellmikun uitalria** one minding his own business ×*vialis*

ellmikutuar(aq*) mild-mannered person, one who minds his own business

ellngar- to leak liquids (from a container), to drip ☆ **ellngartuq** it is leaking liquid out; **ellngaraa** (*or* **ellngarvikaa)** it is leaking liquid out on it / **saskaqa ellngartuq kuuvviamek** my cup is leaking coffee; **puckaq mermek ellngallagtuq ukinemikun** the barrel suddenly gushed out water through its hole; *cf.* **elte-**

elluaq perfection, correctness, truth, the right *and* **elluar-** to be perfect, to be correct ☆ **elluartuq** it is perfect / **elluartaa** he made it perfect, corrected it, fixed it; **elluarrluni** making himself perfect or correct; **elluariuq** it is becoming perfect; **elluaria** he is putting the final touches on it; **elluatun yuungnaqkina** try to live correctly; *cf.* **ete-°**

elluake- to approve, to find correct ☆ **elluakaa** he approves of it / **elluaksaaqellruaqa mikelnguut kuimallerkaat kuigmi** I had approved of the children's swimming in the river × -ke[3]

ellui- to be comfortable; to be well off; to be happy ☆ **elluiguq** he is comfortable / × -i[3]

ellug- NUN, **ellurtur-** Y to shake or brush off snow or dirt ☆ **ellugtuq** he is shaking or brushing himself; **ellugaa** he is brushing it (garment or other object) *or* he is brushing her / **ellua!** shake the snow off yourself!; **it'gaten ellurturki!** shake the snow off your feet!; *cf.* **ellurte-** × -‡, -tur[1]

ellumrun BB **(***also* **tellunrun, pellumrun)** skin scraper × -n

elluqun, elluquq, elluqutaq sling; rock thrown with a sling ☆ **elluqutetgun ag'inertutassiigutleq anglanarquq** it's fun having contests with slings × -n, ‡, -taq[1]

ellur- K **(***also* **cellur-, cillur-)** to glide or slide down ☆ **ellurtuq** it glided down; **elluraa** it slid down it / **napam cuyaa ellurtuq** the tree leaf is gliding down; **elluryaraq** slope

elluugte- K to avalanche ☆☐/

ellu'urte- K to slide down fast; to dive through the air ☆ **ellu'urtuq** it is diving down; ☐/ **kukukuaq ellami ellu'urtaarturluni aturpagaura'rqan cat unguvalriit tamarmeng niitelaraat yaaqsingraan** when the snipe glides through the air, whenever it sings out all the animals hear it, even if they are far away × -ar(ar)te[1]

ellurte- HBC to fix oneself up, to groom oneself ☆ **ellurtuq** he is grooming himself; ☐/ *cf.* **ellug-, ete-°**

ellvik ventilator, vent, air hole or leak *see* **elte-**

elnguq (*also* **nelnguq)** birch *(Betula sp.) and* **elngur- (***also* **nelngur-)** to be tough but pliable; to be thick and viscous (of liquids) ☆ **elngurtuq** it is tough / **tuntut yualuit elngurtut** caribou sinews are strong and pliable; **nuaka elngurtuq** my saliva is thick; **tanglulillruuq elngumek** he made snowshoes out of birch

elngurliq tough linen twine that is retwisted into thread for skin-sewing × -li[1]

elpeg- *(root)*

elpegir- to become insensitive, to get numb ☆ **elpegirtuq** it got numb / **elpegircetaa** he made it insensitive; **kegguciurtem kapaanga elpegi'ircetaamek keggutaiqatallerminia** the dentist gave me a local anesthetic when he was going to pull my tooth × -ir[2]

elpegite-° to be numb; to be insensitive (physically or emotionally) ☆ **elpegituq** he is insensitive, numb / × -ite[1]

elpeke- to sense, to feel ☆ **elpekaa** he sensed it / **qavamini itellria elpekaa** he sensed that someone had come in while he was sleeping; **ellani kiingan elpekaa** he looks out only for himself, is selfish × -ke[1]

elpeksuun sensor, sense of the human body ☆ **yuut tallimanek elpeksuutengqertut** people have five senses × elpeke-cuun

elpengcar- to notify, to make aware, to revive from unconsciousness ☆ **elpengcaraa** he notified her / × elpenge-car-

elpenge- to acquire sensation; to come to one's senses ☆ **elpenguq** he came to his senses / **qalarulluku elpengevkaraa** talking to her, he made her come to her senses × -nge-

elpeci you *(plural) (personal pronoun)* ☆ **elpeci yugni** you people; **elpeceñun** to you *(plural); see* **ell-**; *see Appendix 1*

elpet you *(singular) (personal pronoun)* ☆ **elpesmi?** *or* **elpet-mi?** how about you?; **elpenguuq tarenrami** it is you in the picture; **sugtunruunga elpeni** I am taller than you; **qanrutellruanga elpenun navellruniluku nutka** he told me that you had broken my gun; *see* **ell-;** *see Appendix 1*

elpetek you *(dual) (personal pronoun); see* **ell-;** *see Appendix 1*

elqiaq* traditional wooden visor to protect the eyes from the sun's glare, visor eyeshade ☆ **elqialek** cap with a visor; **elqiarnek atulallruut qayaraqameng** they used to use visors when kayaking

elqiiq* dung beetle × *perhaps* -iq

elquaq* herring eggs, herring roe (attached to seaweed or otherwise); NUN seaweed; HBC dried herring roe; *cf.* **qelquaq**

elquarniq NSU boreal smelt *(Osmerus eperlanus)*

elqupak cast-iron kettle ☐

elraur- BB, LI, UK (*also* **gilraur-**) to move around, to travel ☆ **elraurtuq** he is moving around /

elravik NUN lung × *perhaps* -vik

elriq memorial feast traditionally held every ten years and lasting several days *and* **elri-, elrir-** to hold a memorial feast ☆ ☐/ **Alarnermi elrilartut uksumi** in Alakanuk they hold a memorial feast in the winter

elte- (*also* **nelte-**) to deflate, to let air out, to leak air ☆ **eltuq** it is deflating, the air is coming out of it; **eltaa** he is deflating it / **ellelluku** deflating it; *cf.* **[e]leq, ellngar-**

elcailkun gasket, seal, stopper, plug to retain air × -yailkutaq

elciar- § to burp, to belch ☆ **elciartuq** he burped; **elciaraa** he burped at him / **elciartuq nernermek taqngami** he belched upon finishing his meal; **elciaqucugtuq** he burped incompletely, with gas rising in his throat but not being released

elciayuli, elciaya(g)aq* rock ptarmigan *(Lagopus mutus);* ruffed grouse *(Bonasa umbellus)* ×elciar-yuli, elciar-ya(g)aq

elciqaq NUN cover or curtain for entrance ×-‡-*perhaps* -qaq

elcirpag-, elcervag-, ellecpag- to burp loudly ☆ **elcirpagtuq** he burped loudly; **elcirpagaa** he burped loudly at him / ×-pag[2] , -pag[2] , -pag[2]

ellvik ventilator, vent, air hole or leak ☆ **uksumi yuut kevilarait ellviit** in winter people plug the ventilators ×-vik

eltetuli fricative sound; *the fricatives of Yup'ik are* **v, l, s, y, g, r, vv, ll, ss, gg, rr, w, u͡g, u͡r,** *and* **u͡rr** ×-tuli

elturaq NUN grandchild

eluciq shape, form, condition, nature, what something is like *see* **ete-°**

{**eluqruuyak** northern pike *see* **luqruuyak**}

elur- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **elurtuuq** it is wide (of garment); **elurkituq** it is narrow (of garment); *also spelled* **lur-**

em'a word used to tell a child to drink*; cf.* **emeq**

ema- *(root)*

ema'urluq*, emacuaraq* HBC, **emacungaq*** HBC, **emarrlugaq*** HBC, **emaassa** UK grandmother; *the first four are generally spelled* **maurluq, maacuaraq, maacungaq, marrlugaq** ×-r(ur)luq, -cuar(aq), -cungaq, -rrlugaq, -‡

eme- *(root); cf.* **maruara-, menge-, mengqurpak, mecarte-, temli-, mig-**

emair- to quiet down, to calm down, to soothe ☆ **emairtuq** he quieted down; **emairaa** he calmed her down / **qeyayaaqvimineng emairulluni** he quieted down from his crying ×-ir[2]

[e]meq, emeq NUN water *and* **[e]mer-, emer-** NUN to drink; *in NUN initial* **e** *occurs in all forms, for example* **emra** his water *or* drink!; *elsewhere* **[e]** *drops from almost all forms (except for a few forms such as* **em'a** *(used to tell a child to drink), and* **emiumauq** it is diluted*); however, the effect of* **[e]** *appears as gemination in forms such as* **mer'a** his water *or* drink!; *see* **meq, mer-** *for more information and derivatives*

emrun NUN cup ☆ **emrutka** my cup ×-n

emuk § milk *and* **emug-** § to suckle ☆ **emugtuq** he is suckling; **emugaa** he is sucking it / **emugtaa** she is breast- or bottle-feeding him

emugcuun § baby bottle × -cuun

emulek nipple ☆ **emulgek** her nipples; **maklak cetamanek emulengqertuq** the bearded seal has four nipples × -lek

emunrir- to be weaned ☆ **emunrirtuq** he is weaned / **emunrircetaa** she weaned him × -nrir-

emute- (*also* **muute-**) to seek medical aid; to take an item for repair ☆ **emutuq** he went to the doctor, to the clinic; **emutaa** he took her to the clinic, he took it for repair / **emusgu!** take her to the clinic!; **emusngauq** he is hospitalized

[e]na^{e}, ena^{e} HBC, NUN house; place ☆ **net** *or* **enet** houses; **enii** his house; **nep'ut (enput** HBC, NUN) our houses; **tunellruat nes'eng (tunelqaat enyeng** HBC, NUN) they sold their house; **enairaanga** he took my place from me

enairayuliyagaq* LI small weasel ☐ × -ir[2]-a-yuli-ya(g)aq

enekvak HBC elevated cache × -‡-vak

enliaq, neliaq womb, uterus, *lit. 'a made house'* × -liaq, -liaq

en'aq sand bar *see* **ente-**

enci- to digest ☆ ☐/ **ner'aminek enciuq** he is digesting what he ate; **encinerciarallruuq** he relaxed after eating; *cf.* **ente-**

eneq (*also* **neneq, naneq**) bone ☆ **enret** bones; **enermek igqertua** I accidentally swallowed a bone; **enliquq** his bones hurt, he suffers from arthritis

enerrlainaq skeleton, frame; skinny person; *lit. 'bones only'* × -rrlainaq

eneryuk cartilage

enkataq LI, **enrualuk** backbone of fish

enrilnguaq soft edible willow shoot × -ite[1]-nguq-‡

enrite- Y to choke on a bone ☆ **enrituq** he choked on a bone / × -ite[3]

engelqaq (*also* **kengelqaq**) something that fits or is suitable ☆ **piluguugni engelqaqak** he fits his boots; **suupalikina engelqamteńek** make just the right amount of soup for us

[e]ngla^{e} (*also* **mengla^{e}, kengla^{e}, nel'a^{e}**) border, edge; *see* **ngel'a^{e}** *for more information*

[e]nglar-, englar- NUN, **englaarar-** NUN (*also* **nenglar-, nel'ar-, el'ar-**) to laugh ☆ **ngel'artuq, englartuq** NUN *or* **englaarartuq** NUN he is laughing / *see* **ngel'ar-** *for more information*

englarnarqe- NUN to be funny ☆ **englarnarquq** it is funny × -narqe-

[e]ngllugtur- (*also* **enllugtur-**) to suffer pain or have an ache from an injury, arthritis, etc.; *see* **ngell'ugtur-** *for more information*

[e]nglu (*also* **enlu, nel'u**) beaver house; *see* **ngel'u** *for more information*

englulluk HBC mound, hillock × -lluk

[e]nglur- (*also* **enlur-**) dented *(root: postural); see* **ngel'ur-** *for more information*

engume- NUN (*also* **egume-**) to come undone at a seam, to unravel ☆ **engumuq** it came undone / **engumtaa** she undid it

[e]ngva^{e}**, engva**^{e} NUN § mucus *and* **[e]ngve-, engve-** NUN § to blow one's nose ☆ **ngev'uq** *or* **engvuq** NUN he blew his nose / **ngevii** *or* **engvii** his mucus; *see* **ngev'a**^{e} *for more information*

enguga'rte- (*also* **nenguga'rte-**) to strain one's muscles; to get a hernia; to get a fallen uterus after pregnancy ☆ **enguga'rtuq** he got a hernia / ×*perhaps* -ar(ar)te[1]

enig- (*also* **niig-**) to put weight on (it); to press down; to hold down; to pin down ☆ **enigtuq** he is pressing down; **enigaa** he is pressing down on it /

enir- (*also* **niir-, kenir-**) to point ☆ **enirtuq** he pointed; **eniraa** he pointed at it / **eniutaa** he pointed something out to her; **angutem enirluni mikelnguq apertuutaa** the man showed the child by pointing; **agayuvigmek eniutaa allaneq** he pointed the church out to the stranger; **eniqalleq** a dot; **eniun** a pointer

enkataq backbone of fish *see* **eneq**

enki- NUN to prop ☆ ☐/ **enkiluku** putting a prop under it

enliaq womb, uterus *see* **ena**^{e}

enllugtur- (*also* **ngell'ugtur-**) to suffer pain or have an ache from an injury, arthritis, etc. ☆ **enllugturtuq** he is suffering / ×*perhaps* -tur[1]

enlu Y, HBC (*also* **[e]nglu, nel'u**) beaver house

enlur- (*also* **ngel'ur-**) dented *(root: postural)* ☆ **enlungqauq** it is dented; **enlurtuq** it got dented; **enlurtaa** he dented it

[e]nqake-, enqake- HBC, NUN to recall, to remember, to keep in mind with consideration; **neq'akaa** *or* **enqakaa** he remembers it / *see* **neq'ake-** *for more information*

enqangcar- HBC to try to recall ☆ **enqangcartuq** he is trying to recall something; **enqangcaraa** he is trying to recall it / × -ngcar-

enrilnguaq, enrualuk, enrite- *see* **eneq**

ente- (*also* **kente-**) to go down (of water), to ebb, to recede, to go out (of tide) ☆ **entuq** *or* **entaa** the water is going down / **Kuigpak uksuarmi entenglartuq** the Yukon River begins to drop in the fall; *cf.* **enci-**

en'aq sand bar exposed at low tide; beach; *cf.* **ceń'aq** × -‡-aq[1]

envvag-, envag- to be very low (of tide) ☆ **envvagtuq** the tide is very low; ☐/ × -pag[2], -pag[2]

enur- to be insufficient; to be unable to reach ☆ **enurtuq** it is insufficient; **enuraa** he can't reach it /

enuqite- to lack something, to be short of something ☆ **enuqituq** he is short of something / **up'nerkami neqerrlugnek enuqitnarilartuq** in the spring it is the time when one lacks dried fish ×-ite[3]

enurnaite-° to be abundant ☆ **enurnaituq** it is abundant / ×-naite-

enurnar- to be hard to obtain, to be scarce ☆ **enurnartuq** it is scarce /**Yup'igtaat neqkat enurnartut maani** Yup'ik foods are hard to obtain here ×-naq[1]

nurte- to fall short; to fail to reach ☆ **nurtuq** it didn't go far enough; **nurtaa** it fell short of it / **nureskan** if it falls short; **elitnaurtuq atauciq allrakuq nurrluku** he went to school for less than one year; *see* **nurte-** *(under* **n***) for derivatives*

enu- NSU to push, to shove ☆ **enua** he pushed it /

enuur- (*also* **kenuur-**) to nudge ☆ **enuurtuq** he is nudging something; **enuuraa** he is nudging it / **enuuqeraa** he gave it a little nudge; **enuuleraa** he suddenly and roughly shoved it; **enuurlua tupagtaanga** he woke me up by nudging me ×-ur-

envanek from time immemorial, from long ago; from far in the distance *(adverb); cf.* **ete-°**

epaar- NUN (*also* **pair-**) to scrape food from a vessel or utensil with one's finger, licking the food off the finger ☆ □/; **epaaraa** he cleaned it with his finger /

epe- to suffocate, to smother; to drown ☆ **ep'uq** it suffocated / **eptaa** he smothered it; **epsarpiallruunga** I almost suffocated

epsalngu- to feel bad because of lack of fresh air ☆ **epsalnguuq** he feels the lack of fresh air / ×-yar-lngu-

epsalngunarqe- to be stuffy ☆ **epsalngunarquq** it is stuffy / ×epsalngu-narqe-

ep'ura-, ep'urtur-, ep'urtua-, purtua-, purtuar-, puurtua- to choke and gasp for breath when the wind blows in one's face ☆ **ep'urauq** he is gasping for breath / ×-ur-a-, -ur-tur[1] , -ur-tur[1]-a-, -ur-tur[1]-a-, -ur-tur[1]-a-, -ur-tur[1]-a-

epnaq UK, LI (*also* **peńaq**) cliff, bluff

epnaiq UK, LI Dall sheep *(Ovis dalli)* ×-iq

epr- NUN (*also* **perrir-**) *(root)*

eprir- to wipe ☆ **epriraa** he is wiping it / ×-ir[2]

eprite-° to be clean ☆ **eprituq** it is clean / ×-ite[1]

epriun towel ×eprir-n

epu shaft, straight handle; *by extension for some speakers* any handle *(but see also* **teguyaraq***)* ☆ **qanikciurut'ma epua asmuq** the handle of my shovel broke; **epurralek** something with a little handle, such as a lollipop or a little pot

epulquq trunk of tree, stem, stalk; vein of a leaf ☆ **angukat epulquit nernarqut** wild rhubarb stalks are edible ×-quq

eqe- [1], eq'urte NUN to be infuriated, to suddenly become very angry ☆ **eq'uq** he is infuriated / **eqtaa** he infuriates her

eqnarqe- (*also* **qeńarqe-)** to be infuriating ☆ **eqnarquq** it is infuriating / **eqnaqvaa!** how infuriating! ×-narqe-

eq'u- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **eq'ukaa** he intensely dislikes her, hates her; **eq'utartuq** he is misanthropic, hates people; **eq'uyugtuq** he hates someone

qener- *(root); see* **qener-** *(under* **q***) for derivatives*

eqe- [2] § to shrink ☆ **eq'uq** *or* **eqaa** it shrank / **equmauq** it has shrunk; *cf.* **quuyurni-, qellur-, qelu-, qelengte-, quu-**

eqtaq NUN dough ☆ **eqciuq** she is making dough ×eqte-aq[1]

eqte- [1] NUN, **qet'e-** to embrace, to hug, to squeeze ☆ **eqtuq** *or* **qet'uq** he squeezed something; **eqtaa** *or* **qetaa** he squeezed it /*see* **qet'e-** *(under* **q***) for derivatives* ×-te[2]

eqte- [2] to tidy up, to straighten things out, to clean house☆ **eqtuq** he is tidying things up; **eqtaa** he is tidying it up /

equgaarpak legendary animal, about the size of an elephant, said to live underground; *also* mammoth, mastodon, the bones of which are found buried in Yup'ik areas; *also spelled* **quugarpak**; *cf.* **equk**

equk (*also* **quuk)** thing carried on one's shoulder; NS, Y wood *and* **equg-** (*also* **quug-)** to carry on one's shoulder, NUN to carry under one's arm ☆ **equgaa** he is carrying it on his shoulder / *cf.* **equgaarpak**

eqi- HBC to hit with a stick ☆ **eqia** he hit it /

eqiaq chopped firewood ×-liaq

eqiin NUN root pick, digging stick ×-‡-n

eqiite- NUN to come in a mass to shore (of driftwood) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **eqiituq** there is driftwood coming to shore /

eqir- Y to stoke ☆ **eqirtuq** it has been stoked; **eqiraa** he stoked it / **pelit'aaq eqiraqa ena nenglingengan** I stoked the stove because the house was getting cold ×-ir[1]

eqiur- to chop wood ☆ **eqiurtuq** he is chopping wood; **eqiuraa** (*or* **eqiurutaa)** he is chopping wood for her / ×-liur-

equgcuun canine tooth; wedge; *also spelled* **qugcuun** ×-cuun

equgmelnguq* tree swallow *(Iridoprocne bicolor); also spelled* **qugmelnguq** ×-mete-nguq

equgniilnguq* § balsam poplar *(Populus balsamifera), locally* cottonwood; *also spelled* **qugniilnguq** ×*perhaps* -niite-nguq

equgtaaq, equgtaq rifle butt; *also spelled* **qugtaaq**

equgtar- to gather firewood ☆ **equgtartuq** he is gathering firewood / *also spelled* **qugtar-** ×-tar[2]

ere- to run (of colors) ☆ **er'uq** *or* **eraa** its color is running /

ermig- to wash one's face ☆ **ermigtuq** he is washing his (own) face; **ermigaa** he is washing her face /**ermia!** wash your face!; **irniani ermigaa arnam** the woman is washing her child's face; **ermiutaq** washcloth

erur- to wash (not clothes) ☆ **erurtuq** he is washing himself (by sponging); **eruraa** he is washing it /**eruriuq qantanek** he is washing the dishes; **maklaarem amia eruraa** he is washing the skin of the bearded seal

erve-, erme- HBC to dissolve, to dissipate, to run (of colors), to fade ☆ **ervuq** it dissolved / **erevtaa** he dissolved it, erased it; **erevyuituq** it is colorfast; **miilaq ervuq mermun** the soap dissolved in the water

ervig- § to wash clothes ☆ **ervigtuq** it is being washed; **ervigaa** he is washing it / **ervigiuq** he is washing clothes

ervigissuun § washing machine; washtub ×ervig-i[2]-cuun

ervike- to stain in washing ☆ **ervikaa** it stained it / **kavirlim keggatem ervikai qatellriit ilupret** the red shirt stained the white underwear

ervuqar-, ervuqe- HBC to take a tub bath ☆ **ervuqertuq** he is taking a tub bath; **ervuqaraa** he is giving her a bath /**maqivigtailan ervuqertuq** because there is no steambath house he is taking a tub bath; **ervuqercuun** bathtub; **ervuqervik** bathroom

erevte- HBC, NUN (*also* **everte-, verte-**) to get a foreign object in one's eye ☆ **erevtuq** he got something in his eye / **ervun** the thing one has in his eye

erina, erinaq voice ☆ **erinii** his voice

erinairissuun tape recorder ×-ir[2]-i[2]-cuun

erinatuli sandhill crane *(Grus canadensis); reported in Wrangell 1837 for K and in Belkov 1881 for Y* ×-tuli

eriniqe- to have laryngitis ☆ **eriniquq** he has laryngitis / ×-liqe[2]

erinituli vowel; *the vowels of Yup'ik are* **a, i, u, e** ×-li[2]-tuli

erinituliunrilnguq* consonant; *the consonants of Yup'ik are* **p, t, c, k, q, v, l, s, y, g, r, vv, ll, ss, gg, rr, m, n, ng, ḿ, ń, ńg, w, ûg, ûr, ûrr** ×erinituli-u-nritenguq

erinkegcar- to clear one's throat ☆ **erinkegcartuq** he cleared his throat / ×-kegte-yar-

erinraq* § one down feather; one undercoat hair of animal; *cf.* **eritar-** ×*perhaps* -nraq

eriq milt of fish ☆ **tep'liaqameng erinek ilaluki pilartut** when they make aged fish heads they put milt with them

eritar- § to pluck (fowl) ☆ **eritartuq** he is plucking a bird; **eritaraa** he is plucking it / *cf.* **erinraq**

erme- to dissolve, to fade *see* **ere-**

ermig- to wash one's face *see* **ere-**

ernertur(aq*) LI, BB blue fox, gray fox *(Vulpes fulva var.); cf.* **erneq**

erte- to dawn; to be dawn, to be daybreak *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **ertuq** *or* **ertaa** it is dawn / **erqaarmi ayallruuq** he left right after dawn; **tekipailgan erutaa** the dawn came upon him before he arrived; **ertekegtaaralliniuq** the day began in a good way; **erulluni ayallruuq** he was gone for a day; *cf.* **ernertur(aq*)**

erneq day (either a twenty-four-hour period, or day as opposed to night) ☆ **ernermi caliaqluni unugmi-llu qavaraqluni** working in the day and sleeping in the night; **erneq avkan** when it is afternoon; **uitallruuq pingayukun ernerteggun** he stayed three days; *cf.* **ernertur(aq*)** × -neq[1]

ernequ later today *(adverb)* × erneq-ku

Ernerculria the bearer of daylight, Raven (in stories) × erneq-cur-lria

ernerem qukallra, erenrem qukallra, ernerem qukaryaraa, erenrem qukaryaraa noon ☆ **erenrem qukaryarani tekitaa** the day has reached its midpoint, it is noon

ernermikutaq, ernequtaq, erenqutaq lunch, noon meal × erneq-*localis*-ku-taq[2] erneq-ku-taq[2], erneq-ku-taq[2]

ernerpak § all day, today ☆ **ernerpak qavallruunga** I slept all day × -rpak

erni- to stay for a day ☆ **erniuq** he spent a day (there) / × -i[3]

erute- to recur, to happen again ☆ **erutuq** it recurred; **erutaa** it recurred on him / **yuurtellra erutuq** the day he was born has recurred, it is his birthday; **yuurtellra eruyutii** his birthday × -te[5]

erur- to wash (not clothes) *see* **ere-**

erve-; ervig-; ervigissuun; ervike-; ervuqar- *see* **ere-**

esevsiar(aq*) BB young whitefish *(species □)* × -ar(aq)

esgaq (*also* **elgaq, leg'aq)** § sled brake; *cf.* **saagaq;** *see Appendix 9*

esip'aq, esip'aaq, esepaaq zipper × *from English*

esiq, es'aq NUN (*also* **eyiq)** egg yolk

esirliq, esirngalnguq* § yellow thing × -li[1], -ngalnguq

Those of the following words which begin with **es** *followed by a stop consonant and which are loan words from Russian or English may be written and pronounced without the initial* **e**, *that is, beginning with a two-consonant cluster.*

eskaapaq, eskaapaaq shelf ☆ **eskaapat** *or* **eskaapaat** shelves, cupboard ×*from Russian* shkap

eskaayaq dog with a ring of dark fur around its eye; *possibly a loan word of undetermined origin*

eskaviaq hawk owl *(Surnia ulula);* goshawk *(Accipiter gentilis);* sharp-shinned hawk *(Accipiter striatus)*

eskavte- (*also* **cekavte-, cikavte-**) to scatter, to be in disarray ☆ **eskavtuq** it is in disarray; **eskavtaa** he scattered it / **eskavtut** they are scattered; **eskavciuq** he is scattering things

eskuulaq Y, HBC, **eskuuluq** BB, NI school ×*from English* school *or Russian* shkóla

eskuulutaq § skillet, frying pan ×*from Russian* skovorodá

eskuutaq sheet rope on a sailboat ×*from Russian* shkot

espaak spark plug ×*from English*

espickaq NI, HBC, **espiickaaq** Y match ×*from Russian* spíchka

essaar- to make a sibilant sound, as when soothing a baby ☆ **essaartuq** she is saying s-s-s; **essaaraa** she is saying s-s-s to him / ×*imitative*-r-

esseg- NUN, **[e]sseg-** (*also* **ceg-**) to cut fish for drying ☆ *for NUN speakers:* **essgaa** she is cutting it / **essgiuq** she is cutting fish; *see* **seg-** *for information on non-NUN use*

esseq NUN, **[e]sseq** (*also* **ceq**) sweat, perspiration *and* **esser-** NUN, **[e]sser-** (*also* **cer-**) to sweat, to perspire ☆ *for NUN speakers:* **essertuq** he is sweating / **esquni** if he sweats; *see* **seq** *for information on non-NUN use*

essgar- NUN, **[e]ssgar-** (*also* **cegg'ar-**) to become more active, to become wide awake ☆ *for NUN speakers:* **essgartuq** he became more awake / *see* **segg'ar-** *for information on non-NUN use*

esslaapaq, ess'laapaq (*also* **selapaq, cillapak**) broad-brimmed hat ×*from Russian* shlyápa

essmataq HBC, **essvataq** NI, HBC, **esswataq** K, **esswetaq** Y sweater ×*from English*

essmiar- to overflow ☆ **essmiartuq** it is overflowing / *cf.* **essngur-**

essngur- NI, **[e]ssngur-** Y (*also* **ceng'ur-**) to overflow ☆ **essngurtuq** *or* **seng'urtuq** it is overflowing, it overflowed / *cf.* **essmiar-**

essnguq HBC pus

essug- to scrub (floors, walls) ☆ **essugaa** he is scrubbing it / **essugluku** scrubbing it; *the form below is more common*

essugi- to scrub (floors, walls) ☆ **essugiuq** he is scrubbing something; **essugia** he is scrubbing it / *also spelled* **suugi-** × -i[2]

estaalista churchwarden, church caretaker ×*from Russian* stárosta

estakaanaq BB glass pitcher; chimney for kerosene lamp ×*from Russian* stakán

estikluuq, estik'luuq § glass (substance or drinking glass) ×*from Russian* stikló

estulussaq, estelussaq § carpenter's plane ×*from Russian* struzh

estuuluq § table ×*from Russian* stol

esvaik, esvaiq, esviaq (*also* **evsaik**) female breast

esvailitaq brassiere × -ilitaq

ete-° to be ☆ **etuq** he or it exists, is situated, or is (a certain way) / *productive in NUN and to a lesser extent in HBC:* **kinkuni ecit?** with whom are you staying?; **waten enani** being that way; **ecuituq maani** he doesn't stay here; *elsewhere occurs in lexicalized forms (listed below as derivatives), and in religious writings dating from the late 19th century:* **tuaten piqarraani etellruuq, watua-llu etuq, eterrlainarkauluni-llu akwanun** He (God) was from the beginning, now is, and always will be forever; *and in contractions with localis case endings:* **nancit?** where are you? *(from underlying* **nani ecit***);* **tamaanelngaituq** he won't be there *(from underlying* **tamaani elngaituq***);* **angyamelnguut tagesqiki** tell those in the boat to go up *(from underlying* **angyami elnguut tagesqiki***); cf.* **ell-, ellmaar, ellmar-, elluaq, ellir-, ellurte-, envanek, eg'arte-**

eluciq § shape, form, condition, nature, what something is like ☆ **qaillun elucingqerta?** what is it like?; **elucianek nalluunga** I don't know what it is like; **irniarualiara elucinguq** the doll she is making is taking form; **eluciqaa** that's how it is, or how he is; **eluciitaqa** I can't figure it out, I don't know what it is like

elucirar(ar)- to gesture ☆ **elucira'artuq** he is gesturing; **eluciraráraa** he is gesturing to her / **qanyuilnguut eluciraráraqameng taringnarqelartut** when mute people use sign language they can be understood ×eluciq-‡

[e]teq, eteq NUN anus; bottom; sea anemone ☆ **terr'a** *or* **etra** NUN its anus, its bottom; *see* **teq** *for more information and derivatives; cf.* **etgate-°, et'u-**

etquq NUN (*also* **teq'uq)** urine ☆ **etqurnilarquq** it smells of urine ×-quq

etruir- NUN to wipe one's anal area ☆ □/ ×-‡-ir[2]

etgate-° to be shallow ☆ **etgatuq** it is shallow / *cf.* **eteq** ×-ate-

etgalnguq*, etgalquq shallow place ☆ **kuik qerallruarput ivrarluta etgalngurkun** we crossed the river wading through the shallow place ×-nguq, -quq

et'u- to be deep ☆ **etuuq** it is deep / **qaillun et'utaa?** how deep is it?; **ivrarcuutegka qalutuk et'ulriamun tut'ellemni** my hip-boots got water in them when I stepped in the deep place; **nalluaqa et'utacia** I don't know its depth; *cf.* **eteq**

et've- NUN (*also* **teve-)** to portage ☆ **et'vuq** he is portaging; **et'vaa** he is going over it / **etevluni** portaging

eva-, evama- NUN to set, to sit on eggs, to incubate ☆ **evauq** it (hen) is sitting on its eggs; **evai** it is incubating them / ×-‡, -ma-

evaat *(plural)* HBC (*also* **evvaat)** harmonica × *imitative*

evate- HBC (*also* **avate-)** to place pressure on the carotid artery; *loosely* to strangle

evcug- § to shake or brush off snow or dirt ☆ **evcugtuq** he or it is shaking himself, he is brushing snow or dirt off himself;**evcugaa** he is shaking it to remove snow or dirt / **evcua!** brush yourself off!

evek Y, HBC, **[e]vek** Y grass ☆ *plural:* **evget** *or* **veg'et; evegpagnun pulaqaasqevkenaku** telling him never to go into the tall grasses; *see* **vek** *for more information*

evegtaq (*also* **megtaq)** § bumblebee, *lit. 'thing of the grass'* ×-taq[2]

evegtar- to gather grass; *used even in areas where* grass *is* **canek** *rather than* **evek** ☆ **evegtartuq** she is gathering grass / ×-tar[2]

evger(aq*) NUN short grass

evineq small grassy knoll or island ×-i[3]-neq[1]

ever- NS (*also* **uver-)** slanting, tilting *(root: postural)* ☆ **evengqauq** it is slanted, tilted; **evertuq** it slanted, tilted; **evertaa** he slanted it, tilted it

eveqaa- NS (*also* **uvaa-)** to rock from side to side (of a boat) ☆ **eveqaaguq** it is rocking / ×-qar-a-

everte-, [e]verte- (*also* **verte-, erevte-)** to get a foreign object in one's eye ☆ **evertuq** he got something in his eye / **evrun** *or* **ver'un** the foreign object in one's eye

evsaik § (*also* **esvaik)** female breast

evu- (*also* **ugu-)** to pile up (usually of ice, as when floes on the water slide up on one another) ☆ **evuut** they are piling up; ☐/ **evunret** piled-up ice

evvaat *(plural)* K (*also* **evaat)** harmonica ×*imitative*

eyag- (*also* **yaag-)** to follow a traditional practice associated with birth, death, illness, puberty, etc., consisting of abstaining from certain foods or activities ☆ **eyagtuq** he is abstaining / **eyaumauq** he has been abstaining; **eyii!** abstain!; **aataseng tuqullrani tamarmeng eyagtut** when their father died they all followed traditional abstinence practices

eyaq, eyaneq tattoo (traditionally made by passing charcoal-coated thread through the skin) *and* **eyar-** to tattoo ☆ **eyartuq** she tattooed herself; **eyaraa** he tattooed her / *cf.* **igaq, yaarui-** ×-‡, *perhaps* -neq[1]
  eyalirtaq seal with its hair rubbed off ☐ ×-lir-‡

eyiq HBC (*also* **esiq)** egg yolk

eyir- to occupy a vacant building or site, to people ☆ **eyirtuq** it is occupied; **eyiraa** he occupied it / **eyirluku** occupying it; **eyiumauq** it has been occupied; *probably from* **yuk,** person, *and* **-lir-,** to provide with; *thus* **eyir-** *suggests that historically* **yuk** *had an initial* **e** *(as does evidence from other Eskimo languages); cf.* **yuk, cuk**

eyur- [1] (*also* **igur-)** to defend another person verbally; to feel defensive on another's behalf ☆ **eyurtuq** (*or* **eyuriuq)** he is defending someone; **eyuraa** he is defending her /

eyur- [2] (*also* **igur-)** to jell, to congeal ☆ **eyurtuq** *or* **eyuraa** it jelled / **eyurtaa** he (or it) jelled it; **eyuumauq** it is jelled

G

For words which sound as if they start with **g,** *look also under* **eg.**

gguun through here, this way; *short for* **maaggun** (*see* **maani)** *or* **uuggun** (*see* **wani)** × *vialis*

gilerte- K (*also* **eglerte-)** to move, to be in motion, to travel ☆ **gilertuq** he or it is traveling / **snuukuuq gilrutaa** he is making the snow machine go, driving it; *cf.* **gilraur-**

gilraur- NUN (*also* **elraur-)** to move, to be in motion, to travel ☆ **gilaurtuq** he is traveling / *cf.* **gilerte-**

I

icamiirte- (*also* **caamiirte-**) to be disappointed, saddened ☆ **icamiirtuq** he is disappointed /

icaqe- NI to babysit; HBC to hold (child) in lap ☆ **icaqaa** she is babysitting him, she is holding him / **icaqiuq** she is babysitting; she is holding a child in her lap; *cf.* **icarqe-**

icarqe- NSU to fix, to repair ☆ **icarquq** he fixed himself up (tidied himself, reformed his behavior, etc.); **icarqaa** he fixed it / **icarqumauq** it is fixed; *cf.* **icaqe-**

icivaq a few days ago, a few weeks ago, recently *(adverb)* ☆ **icivaq kayangussullruukut** a while ago we hunted for birds' eggs

icivaaraqu, icivaarqu in the near future, soon *(adverb)* × -ar(aq)-ku, -ar(aq)-ku

icivaqu a few days from now; a few weeks from now *(adverb)* ☆ **icivaq allamun nem'un nugtarciiqua** later on I'll move to another house × -ku

iciwa, iciw', icugg' you know, remember *(exclamation)* ☆ **iciwa imumi qavartarvillmegnuk ukatiini** you know, on this side of the place where we[2] camped

ic'ukcak (*also* **ikcukcak**) mink scent gland

icungte- NI to encourage □

igaq mark, symbol; letter (of alphabet, or correspondence) *and* **igar-** K, NI, BB, HBC to write ☆ **igartuq** he is writing; **igaraa** he is writing to her / **igat** writings, written things; **igautaa kalikamun** he is writing it on a piece of paper; **igarkaq** writing paper; **igarrliquq** he has sloppy handwriting; **igausngauq** it is written down; **naaqiyugngauten-qaa Uyaqum igaryaraanek?** are you able to read Helper Neck's system of writing? *(Uyaquq or Helper Neck was a native of the lower Kuskokwim who evolved his own system of writing for Yup'ik using symbols of his own invention; a few people today can still read and write in his system); cf.* **eyaq, yaarui-**

igarcuun K, **igarrsuun** NI, HBC, **igaraun** BB pen, pencil ☆ **igarcuuteka ipgiatuq** my pencil is dull × -cuun, -ssuun, -a-n

igarta writer, secretary × -ta[1]

igauk *(dual)* NS eyeglasses; *cf.* **ii, iiguak**

ige- to swallow ☆ **ig'uq** he swallowed or swallowed something; **igaa** he swallowed it /
iglairte- K to scorch one's throat (on hot food or drink)☆ **iglairtuq** he scorched his throat / ×-ir(ar)te-
iglaq, iglak esophagus
igmar- to repeatedly swallow ☆ **igmartuq** he is repeatedly swallowing; **igmarai** he is repeatedly swallowing them / -mar-
igyamcuk esophagus of fish ☆ **igyamcuut neryunarqut** fish esophaguses are good to eat
igyaralek NI type of small clam *(species ☐); lit. 'one with a throat'* ×igyaraq-lek
igyaraq, igsaraq NS throat; area of river at outlet of lake ☆ **igyariqua** I have a sore throat ×-yaraq, -yaraq
Igyaraq Igiugig, village on Lake Iliamna at the point where it empties into the Kvichak River ×-yaraq

iggag-, igag- NUN resting against something *(root: postural)* ☆ **iggagtuq** he rested against something, leaning on his elbow; **iggangqauq** he is resting against something, he is leaning on his elbow

iggiayuli, iggiggiayuli, iggiasuli NSK great horned owl *(Bubo virginianus)* ×*imitative,* -yuli, -yuli, -yuli

igta, igigta NUN den, lair ☆ **igtet** dens; **kaviaq itellruuq igteminun** the fox went into its den ×*perhaps* -ta[1]

igte- to fall (from a height) ☆ **igtuq** it fell / **igcetaa** he allowed or caused it to fall, he dropped it; **igcecaqunaku!** don't let it fall, don't drop it!
igceńeq § cliff, bank ×*perhaps* -neq[2]
igcetaaq NUN traditional pit trap ×-cetaaq

igur- [1] HBC, NUN, NS (*also* **eyur-**) to defend another person verbally; to feel defensive on another's behalf ☆ **igurtuq** he defended someone; **iguraa** he defended her /

igur- [2] HBC, NUN, NS (*also* **eyur-**) to jell, to congeal ☆ **igurtuq** *or* **iguraa** it jelled /
igurneq HBC, NUN, NS draft of cold air ×-neq[1]

igur- [3] to drill ☆ **igurtuq** he is drilling a hole; **iguraa** he is drilling a hole in it /
iguun, igurcuun, igurtuun drill ×-n, -cuun, -tur[1]-n

iguuk § testicle ☆ **iguugek** his testicles

igvar- (*also* **ivgar-**) to appear, to come into view from behind something ☆ **igvartuq** it came into view; **igvaraa** he got it into his view (i.e., it came into his view, *but the viewer is the subject and the thing seen is the object)* / **igvaraqa** it came into my view;

angyat igvartut cingiim amatiinek the boats are coming into view from the other side of the point

ii- § to be blue in the face from not breathing because of hard crying (of a child); *for some speakers also* to be stunned so that one does not react appropriately ☆ **iiguq** he is blue in the face / *cf.* **nuu-**

ii, iik NUN eye ☆ **iin (iigen** NUN**)** your eye; **iigken (iigegken** NUN**)** your eyes[2]; **iinga kavircetuq** his eye is red; **iilliquq** he has sore or infected eyes; **iingi'rtuq** he got injured in the eye, he got something in his eye; **nuvesciigataqa mingqun iinga miksiyaagan** I can't thread the needle because its eye is too small; *cf.* **igauk, iilla-, iirra-, iir-**

iigmiur- to signal with one's eyes ☆ **iigmiurtuq** he signaled with his eyes; **iigmiuraa** he signaled to her with his eyes / **iigmiullruanga taisqellua** he signaled with his eyes for me to come

Iik Eek, village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, *lit. 'two eyes'; also called* **Ekvicuar**

Iilgayaq Bristol Bay; the Nushagak River

iimiute- to aim ☆ **iimiutuq** he aimed; **iimiutaa** he aimed at it / **iimiutellrani tuntuvak ayallruuq** when he aimed at the moose it ran off

iingaq eye; *to some speakers this is an acceptable variant of* **ii,** *while for others it is childish; some speakers use* **iingaq** *for* disembodied eyeball

iingaraq NUN head, especially fish head ×iingaq-aq[3]

iingarnak volcanic rock with eye-like holes (put on the stove in a steambath house; water is poured on the rocks to make them steam) ×iingaq-‡

iingir-, iigte- NS to be snowblind ☆ **iingirtuq** he is snowblind / ×-ir[2], -‡

iinguak, iiguak, iigguak NUN (*also* **niiguak)** *(dual)* § eyeglasses, *lit. 'imitation eyes'; cf.* **igauk** ×-uaq, -uaq, -uaq

iinguaq false eye, glass eye ×-uaq

iipaq § tote-hole in bow of kayak

iiqupak seed; *by extension* single fish egg, single bead, any other seed-like thing ☆ **atsalugpiat iiqupagpangqertut** cloudberries have big seeds ×-qupak

iiqupalissuun pistil of flower ×iiqupak-li[2]-cuun

iiqupiim neqkautii pollen of flower

iissuuyaq NUN sty in the eye

iitu- to have big eyes ☆ **iituuq** he has big eyes / ×-tu-

iituliar(aq*) Y whitefish fry, young whitefish ×-tuli-ar(aq)

iicill'er Y that's great!, excellent! *(exclamation)*

ii-i yes; you're welcome *(exclamation)*

iilla- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **iillakaa** he is amazed at it; **iillanarquq** it is amazing; **iillayugtuq** he is amazed; *cf.* **ii, iirra-**

iini NUN, NS (*also* **agaani**) across there *(extended demonstrative adverb); see Appendix 3*

iinraq, iiraq evil spirit; ghost □; *cf.* **iir-** ×*perhaps* -nraq, -‡

iinru, iinruq (*also* **inru**) *traditionally* amulet, charm; *modern* medicine, aspirin, pill ☆ **cakucinek iinrungqellrua apa'urluun?** what kind of amulet did your grandfather have?; **iinruq igesciigataqa** I can't swallow the pill

iinriurta nurse, pharmacist ☆ **iinriurtet kapuriut yugnek** the nurses are inoculating the people ×-liur-ta[1]

iinru- to take medicine ☆ **iinruuq** he is taking medicine; **iinrua** he is taking it (medicine) / **iinru!** take your medicine!

iipuuyaaq HBC, **iipuuskaaq** NI see-saw, teeter-totter ; *cf.* **ipuuyaaq**

iiqupak seed *see* **ii**

iir- to hide ☆ **iirtuq** he hid; **iiraa** he hid it; he hid from him / **iiriuq** he hid something; **iirumauq** he is in hiding, it is hidden; **tan'gaurluq iirtuq tuntuanun aanami allanermek** the little boy hid behind his mother from the stranger; **iiraa naanguaq nasaurlurmek** he hid the toy from the girl; **iirumalria** *or* **iirtuamalria** hidden or secret thing; *cf.* **iinraq, ii**

iiqumtug- to hide (something) ☆ **iiqumtugtuq** he hid something, did something stealthily; **iiqumtugaa** he hid it /

iirutaagute- § to play hide-and-seek ☆ **iirutaagutut** they are playing hide-and-seek ×-‡-te[5]

iiraq scar on body; parotid gland in the neck; side of neck; tonsil ☆ **iiriquq** he has a swollen parotid gland

iiřgii NS oh dear!, how scary! *(exclamation); the* **ř** *in this word sounds like English* r *or like English* s *in 'measure'* ×*from Inupiaq* iirgii

iirra- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **iirrakaa** he is amazed at it, horrified by it; **iirranarquq** it is amazing, horrifying; **iirrayugtuq** he is amazed, horrified; *cf.* **iilla-, ii, irr'i-, ira-**

iissuuyaq NUN sty in the eye *see* **ii**

iistaq (*also* **yiistaq**) yeast ×*from English*

iisuraar(aq*), iisuaya(g)aq*, iisuayaar(aq*), iiyuraar(aq*) HBC solitary sandpiper *(Tringa solitaria);* western sandpiper *(Ereunetes mauri)* ×-ar(aq), -ya(g)aq, -ya(g)aq, -ar(aq)

iitaq tall cottongrass *(Eriophorum angustifolium), especially* edible lower part of stem of tall cottongrass ☆ **iitarcuqatartua** I'm going to look for tall cottongrass plants

iitu-; iituliar(aq*) *see* **ii**

iivkar- (*also* **ivkar-**) to fall or lower from a height ☆ **iivkartuq** it fell; **iivkaraa** he lowered it / ×*perhaps* -vkar-

ikaa-i ugh! *(exclamation) used when a situation is somewhat undesirable; cf.* **ik'atak**

ikaknaq LI southeast

ikam- *(root)*

ikamralugpiaq big freight sled ×ikamraq-lugpiaq

ikamraq § sled, dogsled; *by extension* snow machine, automobile, truck, taxi; *also dual for* one sled ☆ **ikamragka assiituk** my sled is no good

ikamracuar(aq*) small sled, child's toy sled ×ikamraq-cuar(aq)

ikamtag-, ikamtar- to go over the surface of snow, ice, or water (for example, a boat moving quickly on the surface of the water, or a person shuffling across snow or ice) ☆ **ikamtagtuq** he or it is moving on the surface; **ikamtagaa** he or it is moving on the surface of it /

ikanga- NSU to be a sloppy, messy person ☆ **ikangauq** he is sloppy /

ikani across there *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **ikani watua tuntuvak qavalliniuq** across there a moose was sleeping just a while ago; *see Appendix 3*

ikaraliin grass mat used in kayak; *also plural for* one mat ×-n

ik'atak (*also* **katak**) ugh! *(exclamation); cf.* **ikaa-i**

ikayur- § to help; NUN *also* to bless ☆ **ikayuraa** he is helping her / **ikayuutuq** he is helping out; **ikayuryugtuq** he wants to be helped; **ikayullrua ikamralillrani** she helped him while he built a sled; **kiima caliunga ikayurtailama** I am working alone because I don't have a helper

ikayurta helper; social worker ×-ta[1]

ikayuun NUN blessing ×-n

ikcukcak (*also* **ic'ukcak**) mink scent gland

ikeggna NI the one across there *see* **ikna**

ikgete-° to be small in amount, few in number ☆ **ikgetut** they are few; **ikgetaa** he put a few in it / **iqvallrenka atsat ikgetut** the berries I picked are few in number; **ukut ikgellruut taukuni** these are fewer than those; **ikegliuq** *or* **ikgeliuq** it decreased in amount

ikguar- to pry at more than once *see* **ikug-**

ikig- bent forward *(root: postural)* ☆ **ikigtuq** he bent over, sticking his buttocks out; **ikigtaa** he bent it over; **ikingqauq** he is bent over; **ikigtaa levaaq culurrnaluni** he tilted the motor in order to land (the boat); **ikiggluni tegua** bending over, he picked it up
ikigcaqaq yellow wagtail *(Motacilla flava)*

ikii *(exclamation) of discomfort because of wetness, dirtiness, etc.; cf.* **ik'iq**

ikiituk § wild celery *(Angelica ludica)* ☆ **ikiituut atulallruit nakaciuryarami** they used to use wild celery in the bladder ceremony

ikik it is to be hoped *(adverb)* ☆ **cali-llu ikik elpet ut'ruskiki elitelten nunavnun, ilavnun yullgutevnun-llu** and it is to be hoped that you will take back what you have learned to your village, your relatives, and your fellow citizens

ikika I suppose so *(exclamation)* ☆ **ikika maligeskumci assinruciqngatuq maani uitavkenii** I suppose it might be better if I go with you all instead of staying here ×-kika

ik'ikika, ik'iki so much!, so many!, so big! *(exclamation)* ☆ **maaten imna kuigem ceńii tekilluku uyangtarput ik'ikika unkut neqrugaat kiatmun kuimelriit** when we came to the shore and looked down into the river, boy, there were lots of fish that were swimming upriver ×-kika, -‡

ikilipik (*also* **ekiliq)** NUN ring finger ×-pik [1]

ik'iq ugly thing, bad thing ☆ **ikiuguq** it is ugly; *cf.* **ikii**

ikir- open *(root: postural)* ☆ **ikingqauq** it (door, box, can, store, meeting, etc.) is open; **ikirtuq** it opened; **ikirtaa** he opened it; **nengllirtuq nem'i amiik ikingqiin** it is cold in the house because the door is open; **amiik ikiresgu!** open the door!; **ikirutaa** he opened it for her or on her
ikircissuun can-opener ×-te[2]-i[2]-cuun
ikirnaq open space; page of book or magazine ×-naq[1]
ikirtaat *(plural)* magazine, book ×-te[2]-aq[1]
ikirtuqaq blanket or tarpaulin hung in front of door as a draft barrier ×*perhaps* -tuqaq

ikirni- to grimace; to snarl (of dogs) ☆ **ikirniuq** he is grimacing / **akngircami camek qanerpek'nani ikirniuq** when he got hurt he grimaced without saying anything ×*perhaps* -neq[1]-i[3]

ikna, ikeggna NI the one across there *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **ik'umi** in the one across there; **ikegkut** those across there; **iksuuq** you, across there; *see Appendix 3*

iknite- to hand down one's possessions (especially clothes) ☆ **iknitaa** he handed down something to her / **nayagani iknitaa paltuuminek mikelkessagucamiu** he passed his coat on to his younger sister because it had become too small for him

ikug- to lift by lever action such as prying ☆ **ikugtuq** he pried something; **ikugaa** he pried it up / **iku'arluku neptaillrua** he got it unstuck by prying

ikguar-, ikwar- to pry at more than once ☆ **ikguaraa** *or* **ikwaraa** he is prying at it / **ikguariuq, ikwariuq,** *or* **ikwiuq** he is prying at something; **tan'gaurluum ikwallinia nasaurluum yaaruivia** the boy maliciously dug up the girl's story-knife scene × -a-, -a-

ikuckar- to crochet ☆ **ikuckartuq** she is crocheting; □/ **ikuckarcuun** crochet hook × -ckar-

ikugcuun, ikukeggun, ikuutaq lever, crowbar, pew (tool) × -cuun, -kegte-n, -taq[1]

ikuktar- NUN to dig or probe with a pole or stick ☆ **ikuktartuq** he is probing; **ikuktaraa** he is probing for it / × -qtaq

ikwegte- HBC to pry at ☆ **ikwegtaa** he is prying at it /

ikusek Y, NI, NR, **ikuyek** HBC, NUN, NS elbow *and* **ikuseg-, ikuyeg-, ikuskar-** to elbow ☆ **ikusgaa** he elbowed it / **ikusga** *or* **ikuyga** his elbow; **ikusgegka ciiguk** my elbows are chapped

ikusgaq NI blade of a knife × -aq[3]

ikusgiilitaq NSU elbow protector, traditionally made of polar-bear skin × -ilitaq

ikuunaq icon × *from Russian* ikóna

ikwar-; ikwegte- *see* **ikug-**

ila part of, one of, some of; relative, associate *and* **ila-** to add to ☆ **ilauq** it has had something added to it; **ilaa** he added something to it / **ilaiguq mermek** he added some water; **ilautaa suupamun** he added it to the soup; **ilautuq** he joined in; **kuuvviaqa alqamnun ilasqaqa** I want my older sister to add more to my coffee; **ilii angyam** part of the boat; **iliit qimugtet** one of the dogs; **ilait qimugtet** some of the dogs; **kipusviliurtem ilai** the storekeeper's relatives; **ilavci atullrua** one of you used it; **ilateng neqkiurait** they are preparing food for their relatives; **ilakaqa** she is my relative; **ilaliraa** she joined him, *lit. 'provided him with an associate';* **ilakellriit** a family; **ilaituq** part of it is missing; **cam iliini** some time; **cat iliitni** one time; **cat ilaitni** once in a while; *cf.* **ilalke-, iliira-, iliq**

ilaaq § patch *and* **ilaar-** § to patch ☆ **ilaartuq (***or* **ilaariuq)** he is patching something; **ilaaraa** he is patching it /

ilacir- to refrain from acting, hoping others will act for one (for example, to refrain from defending oneself or from working, hoping that someone else will do it for one);

ila *(continued)*
NUN to draw breath again after almost drowning; K to act inappropriately when one's close relative is dying, even if the person so acting is unaware of the imminent death ☆ **ilacirtuq** he is refraining from acting, or reviving, or acting inappropriately; ☐/ **ilacirpek'nak!** don't act helpless!

ilagar- to join ☆ **ilagaraa** he joined her / **ilagautuq** he joined in

ilair- to lose or remove part ☆ **ilairtuq** part of it came off; **ilairaa** he removed part of it / ×-ir[2]

ilairtaayuli NS, HBC small biting gnat *(species ☐)* ×-ir[2]-‡-yuli

ilairtayuli horsefly *(Tabanus atratus), lit. 'one that is good at removing (pieces of flesh)'* **ilairtayulirpiim keggellruanga tallimkun** a big horsefly bit me on my arm ×-ir[2]-‡-yuli

ilake- to be related to ☆ **ilakaa** he is related to her / **ilakellriit** a family; **qaillun ilaksiu?** how are you related to her?; **ilakutuk** they[2] are related ×-ke[2]

ilaksagute- to adopt ☆ **ilaksagutaa** he adopted her / ×ilake-yagute-

ilakuaq remainder, leftover ☆ **ilakuaq akutaq elaturrami aqvau!** go get the leftover "Eskimo ice cream" that is in the porch!; **ilakuigaa** he left something for her ×-kuaq

ilakutaq relative ☆ **maani amllernek ilakutangqertua** I have a lot of relatives here ×ilake-taq[1]

ilalin Y flag, *lit. 'device for making allies'* ×-li[2]-n

ilaliunqegg- to be friendly ☆ **ilaliunqegtuq** he is friendly / ×-liur-nqegg-

ilaliur- to be sociable ☆ **ilaliurtuq** he is being sociable; **ilaliuraa** he is being sociable with her / ×-liur-

ilaliute- to mix, to join ☆ **ilaliutuq** he joined; **ilaliutaa** he put it with something else / ×-lir-te[5]

ilallugun the "black sheep" of a family, the one who doesn't get along with the others ×-lluk-n

ilanaaraq Y, HBC friend ☆ **yuut amllengraata ataucimek tau͡gaam ilanaarangqertua** out of many people, only one is my close friend

ilangarte- to take away from, to subtract from ☆ **ilangartuq** some of it has been taken away; **ilangartaa** he took some of it away / **ilangartut-am makumiut** someone has died here; **ilangartelriartangqertuq** a death has occurred here

ilangci- Y to ignore, to leave alone; K, NI to pay attention to ☆ **ilangcia** Y he is leaving it alone, K, NI he is paying attention to it / **ilangciu!** Y, **ilangcinrilgu!** K, NI leave it alone!; **pillruuq ilangcivkenani** K, NI he did it anyway

ilangciar(ar)- to tease in a friendly way ☆ **ilangciartuq** he is teasing; **ilangciararaa** he is teasing her /

ilaniite-° to be a poor companion ☆ **ilaniituq** he is a poor companion / ×-niite-

ilanirqe- to be a good companion ☆ **ilanirquq** he is a good companion / ×-nirqe-

ilayaraq the process of addition ×-yaraq

ilaaciq, ilaalek, ilaasek, ilaacuk NUN (*also* **kelaassiq**) cross fox *(Vulpes fulva var.)*

ilaanquciq NS porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum)*

ilag-, ilar-, ilarqute- to be tangled, to get tangled ☆ **ilagtuq** it is tangled / **ilagtaa** he tangled it
ilair-, ilarqutair- to untangle; to comb one's hair ☆ **ilairtuq** it got untangled; **ilairaa** he untangled it / × -ir[2] , -ir[2]
ilairin Y comb; *also plural for* one comb × ilair-i[2]-n

ilalke-, ilasqite- NSK, **ilalru-** NSU to pick on, to mistreat, to torment, to be cruel to ☆ **ilalkaa** he is picking on her / *cf.* **ila**
ilalketar- to be cruel ☆ **ilalketartuq** he is cruel / × -tar[1]

ilaqcuugaq NS stickleback fish *(Pungitius pungitius)*

ilaraaraq NSU small fish found in lakes *(species ☐)*

ilavkuk cord, rope

ilgar- BB to go back home after an evening activity ☐; *cf.* **elgar-**

iligvak NSK, **ilegvak** UK muskrat *(Ondatra zibethicus)* × -vak, -vak
iligviit neqait NSK poison water hemlock *(Cicuta mackenzieana), lit. 'muskrat food'*

iliira- to ask to have something ☆ **iliirauq** he asked for something / *cf.* **ila**

iliq, ilirraq NUN partner; *cf.* **ila** × -‡, -rraq

illug- tilting *(root: postural)* ☆ **illugtuq** it tilted; **illugtaa** he tilted it; **illungqauq** it is tilted

ilngir- to lose a tooth either naturally or through extraction ☆ **ilngirtuq** he lost a tooth / **ilngilleq** gap left by a missing tooth × -ir[2]

ilquq, il'quq HBC, **illequq** NSU brain × -quq, -quq, -quq
ilqiugneq, ilquineq § empty skull × -‡-neq[1], -‡-neq[1]

ilu⸗ interior, area inside; inner feelings ☆ **caliuq nem'i iluani** he is working inside his house; **yaassiigem iluantuq** it is inside the box
ilu- [1] to become frosted (of a window) ☆ **iluuq** *or* **ilua** it became frosted /
ilu intestinal tract ☆ **iluliquq** he has a stomach-ache
ilukaar- to have labor pains or stomach pains ☆ **ilukaartuq** she is having abdominal pains /
ilukegci- to feel pleased, to feel good, to be happy ☆ **ilukegciuq** he feels good inside / **ilukegcitkaa** he is pleased with it, proud of her; **ilukegcinarquq** it causes one to feel good inside × -kegci-

ilukite-° to be shallow (of hollow things) ☆ **ilukituq** it is shallow / × -kite[2]

ilulek NUN ladle × -lek

iluliarun NUN great-grandchild × -liaq-n

ilulirneq lining, inner surface, the innermost thing ☆ **atkuma ilulirneqai melquruat** my parka has imitation fur for a lining × -lirneq

ilulliqe-, ilullugte- to feel sorrowful or disappointed ☆ **ilulliquq** he feels sad / **ilulliqutekaa** he feels disappointed on account of it; **tan'gurraq ayanrilami ilulliquq** the boy is disappointed because he didn't go × -lliqe-, -lluk

ilulngu- to be upset and angry ☆ **ilulnguuq** he feels upset / × -lngu-

ilumun truly, indeed *(adverb)* ☆ **ilumun tekitellrulliniuq** I see that he has indeed arrived × *terminalis*

ilunge- to have sudden enthusiasm, to put forth renewed energy ☆ **ilunguq** he "got his second wind" / × -nge-

ilupeq § underwear, undershirt ☆ **camek iluperraunateng anellruut** not having a stitch of underwear they went out

ilupeqsaq NUN sock

iluperanqigtaq LI great-great-grandchild × iluperaq-nqigte-aq[1]

iluperaq great-grandchild; great-grandniece, great-grandnephew; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler, but cf.* **qelluraq, tutgaraq** × -ilupeq-aq[3]

iluqliq* inner thing × -qliq

ilutak Y valley, dip, bay

iluteqe- to grieve, to be emotionally pained ☆ **iluteququ** he is grieved / **ilutequtekaa yuunrillra** he is sorrowful on account of her death; **iluteqevkaraa** he causes her sorrow × -teqe-

ilutu- to be deep (of hollow things) ☆ **ilutuuq** it is deep / × -tu-

ilutuqaq depression, deep place, bay × -tuqaq

iluyaraq NUN tunnel entrance to old-style house × -yaraq

ilu- [2] *(root)*

ilungaq* female cross-cousin of a female; *by extension,* female friend of a female, especially one who is related

ilur(aq*) male cross-cousin of a male; *by extension,* male friend of a male, especially one who is related ☆ **iluraqaqa** *or* **ilu'urqaqa** he is my friend

ima *see* **imna**

imangaq § blackfish *(Dallia pectoralis)* ☆ **cikumang'ermeng imangat anertequt** even though frozen, the blackfish are alive

Imangaq Emmonak, village on the Yukon delta

imaq contents; bullet; pus; ocean *(where clear from context)* ☆ **camek imangqerta?** what does it contain?; **kalngaka allgumiin tamallruanka imai** because my pack was ripped I lost its contents; **man'a kuik imartuuq** this river has (contains) much water; **imarvika** my bullet pouch

imaite-° to be empty ☆ **imaituq** it is empty / **puckaq uqiggetuq imailami** the barrel is light because it is empty ×-ite[1]

Imam Umgutii NUN November; *lit. 'the sea closes in (with ice)'; see Appendix 7*

imanaq guts, internal organs, abdominal viscera ×*perhaps* -naq[2]

imange- to leak in liquids ☆ **imanguq** it is leaking / **angyaqa imangelartuq** my boat leaks ×-nge-

imaqcaar(aq*) northern phalarope *(Lobipes lobatus)* ×-‡-ar(aq)

Imaqliq Diomede Islands ×-qliq

imaqucuk, imaquq, imaryuk NI, **imaller(aq*), imaryaq** HBC undesirable contents, phlegm, pus ×-qucuk, -quq, -yuk, -ller(aq), -yaq

imarkaq lead (metal) ×-kaq

imarkuaq, imarkualleq liquid part of a stew, broth ☆ **yuurqaartuq imarkuallermek caskakun** he drank some of the broth with a cup ×-kuaq, -kuaq-lleq

imarmiutaq* mink *(Mustela vison)* ☆ **qavcinek imarmiutartellrusit uksuq?** how many minks did you catch last winter? ×-miutaq

imarnin § gut rain parka; spray cover for kayak ×-‡-n

imarpik, imarpak NSU ocean, sea ☆ **uitalliniut imarpiim ceńiini** they lived by the shore of the sea; **imarpiliurta** sailor ×-pik[2], -rpak

imarpinraq* small whitefish found in lakes or ocean *(species □)* ×imarpik-nraq

imarrluk swamp; soup ×-rrluk

imartuliar(aq*) NUN snail, next to smallest kind *(species □)* ×-tuli-ar(aq)

imir- to put contents in, to fill (partially or entirely), to fill out (forms) ☆ **imirtuq** it has had contents put in it; **imiraa** he put contents in it / **imiutaa puckamun** he filled the barrel with it; **kuuvviamek imillrua caskaqa** he put some coffee in my cup ×-ir[1]

imirite- to fill a cup for, to fill out forms for ☆ **imiritaa** he filled a cup for her, he filled out a form for her / **angutem arnaq imiritellrua kuuvviamek** the man filled the cup with coffee for the woman; **imirisnga!** fill my cup for me! × imir-i[2]-te[5]

ime- to collapse (of tent, house, etc.) ☆ **im'uq** it collapsed / **imumauq** it is collapsed; **imtaa** he collapsed it, tore it down

imeg- to roll up; to fold up ☆ **imgaa** he rolled it up / **neqsurtem imellrua ilavkuk angyaminun** the fisherman rolled up the rope in his boat; **ellminek uliminun imgutuq** he rolled himself up in his blanket

imegglug- to get or be wrinkled ☆ **imegglugtuq** *or* **imegglugaa** it got wrinkled, it is wrinkled / ×-rrluk

imegyuk NR birch-bark

imgayagaq* hand-rolled cigarette ×-ya(g)aq

imguaraq roll of cloth × -uaq-aq[1]

imgutaq K netting shuttle × -taq[1]

imguyutaq NSU roll-up container for small items × -te[5]-taq[1]

imlauk Y fish egg, roe; NUN dried herring egg; K slab of cottonwood bark, formerly used for roofing smokehouses ☆ **arnacalut pupsulget 240 tiissitsaanek amllertalrianek imlaungelartut tukervigmeggni ataucimi allrakumi** female crabs produce as many as 240,000 eggs at their hatching places in one year

imna the aforementioned one, the identity of which is known to both speaker and listener *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **im'umun** to that place, to that thing or person; **imkut** those; **imna qaku taiciqa?** when will that one we talked about come?; **im'umi nerellruunga** I ate at that place; **im'utuunrituq** he is not as he was; *see Appendix 3*

ima *(particle) directing listener toward something known to him and to speaker* ☆ **kituulria ima** what's his name (you know who I mean); *cf.* **tayima, taima, anirtima**

imkuciq something whose name is forgotten by the speaker, but which is known to the listener, a "whatchamacallit" ☆ **imkuciq unitellruaqa** I left the whatchamacallit behind × -kuciq

imumi at that time which both speaker and listener know about, long ago *(adverb)* ☆ **imumi miklemni iirutaagutelallruukut** at that time when I was small we used to play hide-and-seek × *localis*

imtuqar- to stutter ☆ **imtuqertuq** he is stuttering; □/ **taringesciigatellruaqa imtuqan** I couldn't understand him because he was stuttering × *perhaps* -qar-

imur- *(root)*

imuqite- to react vocally to a sudden chill, usually from contact with cold water ☆ **imuqituq** he cried because of the cold / **imuqicetaanga ciqlerminia kumlanek** he made me cry out because of a sudden chill when he splashed me with cold water × -te[3]

imurnarqe- to be uncomfortably wet and cold (of clothing or weather) ☆ **imurnarquq** it is wet and cold / × -narqe-

imurpag- to start to cry □ × -rpak

imuryug- to be uncomfortable because of wet cold ☆ **imuryugtuq** he is uncomfortable from wet cold / **irnian mecungan terr'ilitani imuryugtuq** the child is uncomfortable because of his wet diaper × -yug-

inar- lying down *(root: postural)* ☆ **inangqauq** he is lying down; **inartuq** he lay down, went to bed; **inartaa** he laid it down; **inarten!** go to bed!; **inarrnariuq** it is bedtime; **inangqamciartuq** he is resting

inaqutaq bedtime snack ×*perhaps* -kutaq
inarayuli, inarayuk small crustacean caught with sticklebacks but not eaten, moves while lying on its side, hence the name *(species* ☐*)* ×-a-yuli, -a-yuk
inarnaq NUN side of face ×-naq[1]
inarrvik § bedroom; sleeping bag; *also dual for* one sleeping bag ×-te[2]-vik
inartaq Y bundled fish ×-te[2]-aq[1]
inarun Y, LI, NUN rib ×-te[2]-n
inaryug- to keep wanting to lie down; to tend to list (of a boat); to tip on its side (of a spawning fish) ☆ **inaryugtuq** he keeps wanting to lie down / ×-yug-

ineqe- NSU (*also* **inqe-)** to coo to a child, using the words made up for that child

ineqsikika; ineqsunarqe- *see* **inqe-**

iner- *(root)*
inerciigate-° to be disobedient ☆ **inerciigatuq** he is disobedient / ×-ciigate-
inerqua- to tell or warn not to do things ☆ **inerquagaa** he is lecturing her, telling her not to do things / ×inerqur-a-
inerqur- to admonish, to tell or warn not to do something ☆ **inerquraa** he admonished her / **maurluan inerqurnauraa canegnun ayaasqevkenaku** his grandmother would tell him not to go into the grasses
inerqurciryar- to be obedient ☆ **inerqurciryartuq** he is obedient / ×inerqur-ciryar-
inerquun law, admonition, warning, prohibition, proscription ×inerqur-n

ing'ar- NI to appear as if the line of hills is doubled (a mirage effect) ☐

ingciq NUN engraved design, especially in ivory *and* **ingcir-** NUN to engrave designs, especially in ivory ☆ ☐/ **ingciun** ivory-engraving knife or other tool

ingcu NUN nosebead; testicle; mantle in gas lamp

ingek ink ×*from English*
ingegcuun fountain pen ×-cuun

ingkiq gum (anatomical)

ingleq bed; *also plural for* one bed ☆ **inglerenka** my bed; *cf.* **ingu**
ingelvissaaq HBC, **ingler(aq*)** NUN cupboard, shelf
ingleraq, ingleraraq bench in men's community house; slat on bed of sled; slat of (sleeping) bed; *see Appendix 9* ×-aq[3], -‡-aq[3]

inglu other one of a pair; enemy, rival, opponent *and* **inglu-** to make a pair ☆ ☐/ **sap'akima inglua tamartuq** my other shoe is lost; **ingluliurtut** they are fighting;

inglukutuk they[2] are enemies; **inglurrarmek tallingqertuq** he has only one arm; **piluguma inglua qaqiteksaituq** the other one of my boots isn't finished yet; **inglukellriik** a pair; two enemies

ingluilnguq* legendary creature which is only half a person □ ×-ite[1]-nguq

inglukegte- to pair objects ☆ □; **inglukegtak** he paired them / **inglukegglukek piluguugni agartak** pairing his boots, he hung them up ×-kegte-

inglukiitaq juggling □

inglulgen BB eight; *see Appendix 6* ×-lek

inglupiar- to operate utilizing only one side ☆ **inglupiartuq** only one side of it is functioning; □/ **levaaq inglupiartuq** the motor is running on one cylinder of the two ×-pik[1]

inglupiartaun NSU pistol ×-pik[1]-‡-n

inglussuk rival, opponent, enemy

ingna the one over there *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **ing'umi** in the one over there; **ingkut** the ones over there; **ingsuuq** *or* **ingyuuq** you, over there!; **ingna mayurcarturru estuulum qainganun!** go put that one over there on top of the table!; **ingkut yaqulget nerlapustuq** I wish we could eat those birds over there; *see Appendix 3*

ingnatar- NI to stalk ☆ □; **ingnataraa** he is stalking it / **ingnatarai tengmiat** he is stalking the birds

ingqaaq NS tobacco; *cf.* **ingqi-**

ingqi- to dice, to cut up ☆ **ingqiuq** he cut something up; **ingqia** he cut it up / **nulirqa sulunanek ingqillruuq** my wife cut up the salted fish; *cf.* **ingqaaq**

ingqii- to make the horizontal cuts in fish flesh while preparing it for drying ☆ □/ ×-aq[1]-i[2]

ingqit *(plural)* NS fancy, contrasting colored skin patchwork trim at hem of garment

ingqiq louse nit

Ingqiliq *traditionally* Athabaskan, *now also* any other Indian ☆ **ak'a tamaani Ingqilit Yupiat-llu anguyagutelallruut** a long time ago Indians and Yup'ik Eskimos had wars with each other ×-li[1]

ingqilirtaq NSU red currant *(Ribes triste), lit. 'Indian thing'* ×ingqiliq-taq[2]

ingqircuun § fine-toothed comb ×-cuun

ingriq, ingri mountain

Ing'errlak Roberts Mountain on Nunivak Island ×-rrlak

Ingricuar Twin Hills, village in the Bristol Bay area ×-cuar(aq)

Ingrill'er Kusilvak Mountain, near Mountain Village on the Yukon ×-ller(aq)

Ingrirralleq, Ingrirraller Holy Cross, village on the Yukon River at the boundary between Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabaskan Indians × -rraq-lleq[1], -rraq-ller(aq)

Ingri'u͡rluq* Three Step Mountain near the Kwethluk River × -r(ur)luq

ingte- to molt ☆ **ingtuq** it is molting / **kiakan yaqulget ingciiqut** in summer the birds will molt

ingtaq* fledgling ☆ **ingtarcurciqukut pinarikan** when it is time we will hunt fledglings × -aq[1]

Ingun [1] July, *lit. 'time of molting'; see Appendix 7* × -n

ingu- *(root); cf.* **ingleq**

ingun [2] crosspiece on which one sits in a boat × -n

inguqaq pad, mat × -qaq

inguqin, inguqitaq board on which one prepares meat or fish × -‡-n, -‡-taq[1]

ingulaq an old-time dance and feast held in the fall season □

ingulate- (*also* **angulate-)** NUN to stir ☆ **ingulataa** he is stirring it / × *perhaps* -te[2]

ini- to hang out to dry; to hang in the air (of a mirage) ☆ **iniuq** there is a mirage hanging in the air; **inia** he hung it / **iniiguq** he is hanging things; **inii iqairat** she hung out the washed clothes; **lumarraqa mecungelleq inimauq** my shirt which got soaked is hanging

inigar- NI, NUN to toss up in a blanket-toss ☆ □/

iniissuun clothespin × -i[2]-cuun

initaq* part of a fish-rack on which the fish is directly hung × -taq[1]

inivik clothesline × -vik

inivkaq mirage effect of temperature inversion above hills × *perhaps* -vkar-

inqe- (*also* **ineqe-)** to coo to a child using the words made up for that child ☆ **inqaa** he is cooing to him / **inqiuq** he is cooing to someone

ineqsikika my, how cute! *(exclamation)* × -‡-kika

ineqsunarqe- to be cute, to make one wish to coo to it ☆ **ineqsunarquq** he is cute / **ineqsunaqvaa!** how cute! × -yunarqe-

inqutaq, inqun the particular made-up words used to coo to a child ☆ **irniarpet inqutii nalluyagutaqa** I forget the cooing words for your child × -taq[1], -n

inru NUN (*also* **iinruq)** amulet, charm

inuguaq small doll × *probably from Inupiaq* inuk 'person' *(which corresponds to Yup'ik* **yuk***) and* **-uaq** 'imitation'; *cf. Khromchenko*

ipeg-, ipegcete-° to be sharp ☆ **ipegtuq** *or* **ipegcetuq** it is sharp / **una nuussiq ipkapigtuq** this knife is very sharp × -‡, -cete[2]

ipegcar- § to sharpen ☆ **ipegcartuq** it is being sharpened; **ipegcaraa** he is sharpening it / **ipegcariuq** he is sharpening something; **ipegcallrua piqertuutaq napiilkaarkun** he sharpened the axe with a file × -car-

ipegcarissuun § whetstone; pencil sharpener × ipegcar-i[2]-cuun

ipek diamond in cards

ipgiate-° to be dull ☆ **ipgiatuq** it is dull / **cegciigatuq uluani ipgialan** she can't cut fish because her knife is dull × -ate-

ipgut'lek § three-cornered skin-sewing needle × -n-lek

ipete- to go out of sight behind something; to block view of ☆ **iptuq** it disappeared behind something; **iptaa** it blocks the view of it /**tengssuun iptuq ingrim amatiinun** the airplane disappeared behind the mountain; **ipesngauq** it is hidden from sight

ipik, ipi NUN limb of quadruped or insect; NUN finger ☆ **ungungssit nunamiutaat ipingqetuut cetamanek** land mammals have four legs

ipiaq Y unit of twenty; *used in counting from 40 on (for 20 to 39* **yuinaq** *is used); used in the singular even though more than one unit of twenty is involved;* **malruk ipiaq** forty; **cetaman ipiaq pingayunlegen** eighty-eight; *see Appendix 6* × *perhaps* -aq[2]

ipigtu- to be long-limbed ☆ **ipigtuuq** he or it is long-limbed / × -tu-

ipililria octopus, *lit. 'one with many limbs'* × -lir-lria

ipiutaq NSU fishing line × -taq[1]

ipug- to ladle; to move with bow high in air (of boat) ☆ **ipugtuq** he is ladling, it is moving with its bow high; **ipugaa** he is ladling it / **keniramek ipugtuq egatmek qantanun** she is ladling cooked food from the pot into the bowls; **ipugcuun** scoop

ipuun § ladle ☆ **tegganrem ipuucillruanga acilqurranek kevraartum** the old man made me a ladle out of a spruce root × -n

ipuutaq NUN dipper for water, saucepan × -taq[1]

ipuuyaaq, ipuussutaaq Y, HBC, **ipussektaq** NUN see-saw, teeter-totter ; *cf.* **iipuuyaaq**

ipugpak NUN small snail *(species* ☐*)* × -rpak

Ipuuncaq BB Japanese × *from Russian* yapónets

iq- *(root: dimensional)* § ☆ **iqkituq** it is narrow; **iqtuuq** it is wide; **iqtutacia** its width

iqa, iqaq dirt *and* **iqa-** to be dirty ☆ **iqauq** it is dirty / **asngaitagka ukuk qerrulliik iqassiyaagagnek** I won't put on these pants because they are too dirty; **iqam iluanetuq** it is very dirty, *lit. 'it is inside the dirt'*

iqair- to wash, to clean (clothes, bedding, etc.) ☆ **iqairtuq** it is being washed; **iqairaa** he is washing it / **iqairiuq** he is washing clothes; **iqairarkat** clothes to be washed; **iqairat** washed clothes × -ir[2]

iqairissuun § washing machine; washtub ×iqair-i[2]-cuun

iqalluk § dog salmon, chum salmon *(Oncorhynchus keta);* NUN fish

iqalluaq Y, HBC NUN arctic cod *(Microgadus proximus);* BB boreal smelt *(Osmerus eperlanus)* ×*perhaps* -aq[2]

iqalluarpak, iqallugpak Y herring *(Clupea pallasii)*; *cf.* **neqalluarpak** ×iqalluaq-rpak, -rpak

iqallugpik Dolly Varden char *(Salvelinus malma)* ×-pik[2]

iqalluguaq snowdrift in the lee of an object, *lit. 'imitation dog salmon', so called from its shape* ×-uaq

iqelquq little finger; *cf.* **iqeq, iqiquq** ×-quq

iqeq, iqek NUN, HBC corner of mouth ☆ **iqregka ciiguk** the corners of my mouth are cracking; *cf.* **iqelquq, iryagte- [1], irseg-**

iqemler- to pop (it) into one's mouth ☆ **iqemleraa** he popped it into his mouth / ×-ler-

iqlirpak molar (tooth) ×-‡-rpak

iqmiguaq Y prune, *lit. 'imitation chewing tobacco'* ×iqmik-uaq

iqmik something held in the mouth; chewing tobacco *and* **iqmig-** to put or hold something in the mouth without intending to eat it; to chew tobacco ☆ **iqmigtuq** he is holding something in his mouth, he is chewing tobacco; **iqmigaa** he put it in his mouth / **iqminrilgu!** don't put it in your mouth!; **kuingiyuitua tau͡gaam iqmituunga** I don't smoke but I chew tobacco; **iqmiguartuq** he is chewing tobacco in such a way that no one notices; **iqmiliunga** I'm preparing chewing tobacco *(by thoroughly masticating a ball of tobacco leaf wrapped around several teaspoonsful of ash,* **araq** *or* **peluq,** *made from birch fungus,* **kumakaq, arakaq,** *or* **pupiguaq***; the resulting pulverized and moistened mixture is put in a tobacco box,* **iqmiutaq**, *from which small portions are taken for chewing)*

iqmiutaq* box for chewing tobacco, snuffbox; *also dual for* one snuffbox ☆ **ak'allamek iqmiutangqertua tugka'rmek** I have an old tobacco box of ivory ×-taq[1]

iqertaq, iqertak boot made of sealskin with hair inward; fish-skin boot ; *cf.* **iqre-**

iqiquq § little finger (word used in a finger-naming jingle); *cf.* **iqelquq** ×-quq

iqkite-° to be narrow *see* **iq-**

iqlu wrong one *and* **iqlu-** to lie, to tell a falsehood, to deceive (playfully or maliciously), to go astray ☆ **iqluuq** he is telling a lie; **iqlua** he is telling her a lie / **iqluuten** you are lying, you are fooling; **iqluamken** I am fooling you; **iqlumek cikilliniaqa** I discovered that I gave him the wrong one; **aanaminun iqlullruuq maqiyarturniluni** he lied to his mother, saying that he was going to take a steambath

iqlungar- to tend to tell lies ☆ **iqlungartuq** he is a habitual liar / ×-ngar-

iqlungarli liar × -ngarli
iqluqu- to lie maliciously ☆ **iqluquuq** he lied; **iqluqua** he lied to her / × *perhaps* -qu-
iqlutmun the wrong way, wrong direction *(adverb)* ☆ **ayallruuq iqlutmun pitsaqevkenani** he went the wrong way by mistake × -tmun
iqlutuu- to not be good, to be the wrong thing ☆ **iqlutuuguq** it isn't right / × *aequalis*, -u-

iqre- NUN to sew a waterproof seam, as on a seal-gut rain parka ☆ **iqruq** she is sewing a waterproof seam; **iqraa** she is sewing a waterproof seam on it / *cf.* **iqertaq**

iqsak § fishhook *and* **iqsag-** § to fish with a hook and line, to jig for fish ☆ **iqsagtuq** he is hooking for fish; **iqsagaa** he hooked it / **uksumi-llu iqsagnaurtut cuukvagnek** and in the winter they would hook for pike

iqsuq, iqsuk § left hand, left foot ☆ **unateni iqsuq atularaa** he uses his left hand
iqsulirneq thing of the left side ☆ **ciuteka iqsulirneq akngirnarquq** my left ear hurts × -lirneq

iqtu- to be wide *see* **iq-**

iqu- to fall over from an upright position ☆ **iquuq** he or it fell over / **iqutaa** he toppled it; **iquvikaa** it fell on it; **iqutaq** toppled thing; **angutem napat iqutellrui** the man cut down the trees; **iquneq** fallen tree or other thing; *cf.* **iqute-**

iquk end (of object, time period, story, etc.), other end, tip ☆ **ayarurpet iqua asmumauq** the end of your walking-stick is broken; **ella iquituq** the universe is endless
Iquaq Ekwok, village on the Nushagak River × *perhaps* -aq[2]
iqugkuaq cigarette butt, end part of something × -kuaq
iqugta fisherman's helper, one who holds the end of the net × -ta[1]
Iquk [1], Iqugmiut *(plural)* Russian Mission, village on the Yukon ☆ **ak'a tamaani Kass'alugpiat uitallruut Iqugmiuni** a long time ago Russians lived at Russian Mission × -‡, -miu
Iquk [2] Ekuk, village at the mouth of the Nushagak River
iquklite- to come to the end ☆ **iquklituq** it came to an end, that's all, that's the end of the story / **natmun man'a tumyaraq iquklita?** where does this trail end?
iqupki- to utter an incomplete sentence ☆ ☐/ **iqupkiqaqsaunak qalartaqavet niicugnissuutekun!** don't make incomplete sentences when you talk on the radio!
iquulqutaq large float at the end of a fishnet × -‡-qutaq

iqute- § to make a skin pliable by scraping it ☆ **iqutuq** it is being scraped, it is scraped; **iqutaa** he scraped it / *cf.* **iqu-**

iqucissuun § skin-scraping implement × -i[2]-cuun

iqvaq picked berry *and* **iqvar-** § to pick berries ☆ **iqvartuq** he is picking berries; **iqvarai** he is picking them / **kiituani-gguq iqvakek nang'ut** finally the berries they[2] had picked were used up; **pamavirtellruut iqvaryarluteng** they went back there berry-picking; **iqvainanemni tangellruunga tan'gerliyagarmek** while I was berry-picking I saw a black bear cub; **iqvarcuun** berry-picking bucket or other berry-picking implement; **iqvautaa atsalugpianek** he is picking cloudberries for her

iqviqe- to pick a lot of berries ☆ **iqviquq** he picked a lot of berries / × -liqe[1]

ira- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **irakaa** he is amazed at it; **iranarquq** it is amazing; **irayugtuq** he is amazed; *cf.* **irr'i-, iirra-**

iraluq § moon; month ☆ **iraluq nalatuq** there is an eclipse of the moon; **iralumun malruk yuuk tut'ellruuk 1969-ami** two men stepped on the moon in 1969; **iraluq nang'uq** it is the end of the month; **iralunguq** it is the beginning of the month; **iraluq avegtuq** it is the middle of the month

iralir- to shine (of moon) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **iralirtuq** the moon is shining / × -ir[1]

iralurcuun, iralissuun calendar ☆ **iralissuutet aturluki erenret nallunrit'laraput** we keep track of the days using calendars × -cuun, -i[3]-cuun

iralurngalnguq* crescent × -ngalnguq

ircaquq § heart ☆ **ircaqurra** his heart; **ircaqiquq** he has heart trouble × -quq

irci NUN legendary creature, one side of which is an animal and the other a man

ircenrraq*, ircinrraq* HBC legendary little person said to inhabit mountain areas × *perhaps* -nerraq, -nerraq

ircug-, ircunga- to show one's unwillingness to do something, to grimace (of a child who is about to cry when told to do something he does not want to do) ☆ **ircugtuq** he is grimacing /

irel- *(root)*

irelgite-°, irlaite-° HBC, NUN to be generous ☆ **irelgituq** he is generous / × -ite[1], -ite[1]

irelpik HBC stingy person

ireltar- HBC, **irelte-** NUN to be stingy ☆ **ireltartuq** he is stingy / × -tar[1], -‡

irleg- NS to be possessive, stingy ☆ **irlegtuq** he is possessive /

irleke- NS to be possessive of ☆ **irlekaa** he is possessive of it / × irleg-ke[4]

irir- slanting, tilted *(root: postural)* ☆ **irirtuq** it slanted; **iringqauq** it is slanted

iria- to waddle when walking ☆ **iriaguq** he is waddling / ×-a-

irliqe- (*also* **cirliqe-)** to have a hard time because of emotional or physical illness, to be incapacitated ☆ **irliquq** he is having a hard time / ×-liqe[2]

irnerrluk seal gut ☆ **Yupiit enait egalengqelallruut irnerrlugmek** Yup'ik houses used to have windows of seal gut; **tangnircalarait mingqaaliateng kepcimalrianek irnerrlugnek** they decorate their baskets with dyed seal gut ×-rrluk

irnerrluguaq BB seaweed *(Porphyra laciniata)* ×-uaq

irni- to give birth ☆ **irniuq** she gave birth / **irnicuartuq** she had a miscarriage; **irnilliniuq angutmek** she gave birth to a boy ×-li[2]

irniaq offspring, child *(for* child *without possession* **mikelnguq** *is used)* ☆ **irniarituk** they[2] don't have any children; **qavcinek irniangqercit?** how many children do you have?; **irnianka aquiyuumiirutut tiiviingengamta** my children don't care to play outside any more since we got a television; **irniakek sugkitut** their[2] children are not tall ×-aq[1]

irniaruaq, irnianguaq § doll, *lit. 'imitation child'* ×irniaq-uaq, irniaq-uaq

irr'i- to marvel, to be amazed, to be fascinated, to be awed, to stare, to watch ☆ **irriuq** he is amazed, he is watching; **irria** he is amazed by it, he is watching it / **irr'illruuq sun'amek** he was fascinated by the ship; **irria angalkuum tuunrillra** he marveled at the shaman's magic; **irr'inarquq** it is awesome, fascinating; *cf.* **ira-, iirra-**

irseg- Y to pout ☆ **irsegtuq** he is pouting; □/ *cf.* **iryagte-, iqeq**

iru, iruq leg ☆ **piyuaguq ayarurluni iruirtellruami** he is walking with a cane because his leg is broken

iruluq NS sourdock *(Rumex arcticus);* K, BB vein in the center of a tobacco leaf ☆ **iruluq mamcautekaa** he used the tobacco-leaf vein for a poultice ×-luq

irunaq steelhead trout *(anadromous Salmo gairdneri); derivation semantically unclear to compiler* ×-naq[2]

irunguaq Y cowslip, marsh marigold *(Caltha palustris)* ×-uaq

iruver- NSU to buy, to trade ☆ **iruvertuq** he is making a purchase; **iruveraa** he bought it /

irvar- (*also* **ivrar-)** to wade ☆ **irvartuq** he is wading /

iryagte- [1] NUN to have one's mouth open and stretched wide with teeth clamped shut ☆ **iryagtuq** he is gritting his teeth / *cf.* **irseg-, iqeq**

iryagte- [2] to be smoky from a distant fire *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **iryagtuq** it is smoky /

iryir- (*also* **aryur-**) *(root)*

iryiqe- to be glad to see someone or something after not having seen him or it for a long time ☆ **iryiqaa** he is glad to see her / × -ke[4]

iryiraite-° to be disrespectful toward guests, relatives, friends, etc. ☆ **iryiraituq** he is disrespectful / × -‡-ite[1]

isri- (*also* **iyri-**) to prop up ☆ **isria** he propped it up /

isriq, isrin prop; lining on the floor of a beaver den ☆ **isriciraa** he propped it up with something; *cf.* **ayag- [2]** × -‡, -n

issaluq, issaluuq § porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum)* ☆ **issaluq cukingqertuq mingqutetun ipegcetellrianek cakneq** the porcupine has needle-sharp quills; **issaluurciamken** I took your place, *lit. 'I have become a porcupine on you'*

issaquq humerus, upper arm bone □ *cf.* **yaquq** × -quq

isser- HBC naked *(root: postural)* ☆ **issengqauq** he is naked; **issertuq** he undressed; **issertaa** he undressed him

issengquq Y young bird × *perhaps* -quq

iss'ir- NSU to be bad ☆ **iss'irtuq** it is bad / **iss'iqaa** he finds it bad, dislikes it

issran loosely woven grass carrying-bag ☆ **mingqengaa issran** she began to sew the carrying-bag; *cf.* **qesran** × *from Aleut* isx̂atix̂

issuriq, issuri NUN (*also* **suuri**) spotted seal *(Phoca vitulina)* ☆ **issuriyagaq** one-year-old spotted seal × *from Aleut* isuĝix̂

isuumaq, issuumaq § prune × *from Russian* izyúm

isuumayagaq*, issuumayagaq* raisin × -ya(g)aq, -ya(g)aq

itegneq NSU jade × *perhaps* -neq[1]

itegte- NUN to rip ☆ **itegtuq** it ripped; **itegtaa** he ripped it /

itek piece of boot or shoe over the toes and the top of the foot

itegmig-, itegmiar- to kick ☆ **itegmigtuq** he kicked something; **itegmigaa** he kicked it / **qimugteni itegmigaa eqluni** he angrily kicked his dog × -mik, -mik

itegmik HBC false chamomile, pineapple weed *(Matricaria matricarioides)* × -mik

itegneq, it'ganeq foot (in length) ☆ **murak pingayunek itegnernek taktauq** the stick is three feet long; *perhaps a calque from English* × *perhaps* -neq[1], it'gaqneq[2]

it'gaq, itegaq NSU § foot (anatomical); LI *also* spade in cards; *plural as well as dual for* one person's pair of feet ☆ **it'gagka** *or* **it'ganka** my feet; **it'gairaraanga** my feet are cold; *cf. Nelson* × -aq[3], -aq[3]

it'garralek, itegaraq NSU beach greens, sea chickweed *(Honckenya peploides);* scurvy grass *(Cochlearia officinalis); lit. 'one having little feet'; cf.* **tukulleggaq** ×it'gaq-rraq-lek, itegaq-aq[3]

iter- to enter, to come in, to go in (to buildings and habitations, not to conveyances or containers *(see* **eke- [2]**)); to enter the house of ☆ **itertuq** he came in; **itraa** he entered it / **itertaa** he put it in; **itrutaa** he brought it in with him; **itrai** he entered their home; **itra!** come in!

itengqa- to be jailed, incarcerated ☆ **itengqauq** he is incarcerated / ×-te[2]-ngqa-

iterci- to put things in, especially to put fish in a smokehouse, or to put someone in jail ☆ **iterciuq** he is putting things in / ×-te[2]-i[2]

itercista § policeman, jailer ×iterci-ta[1]

itercivik § jail, prison ×iterci-vik

iterneq § cold draft entering from outside ☆ **iternirtuq** it is drafty ×-neq[1]

iterquri- to bring in firewood or other things by going in and out repeatedly ☆ **iterquriuq** he is bringing in wood / ×-qur-i[2]

itertaq* inmate ×-te[2]-aq[1]

iteryaraq, itervik entrance ×-yaraq, -vik

itrar-, itr(ar)- NUN to go upriver, to go in toward the back, to go farther in ☆ **itrartuq** *or* **it'ertuq** NUN he is going farther in; **itraraa** he is going farther into it / ×-a-, -a-

itrugta powdery snow that enters through cracks in house ×-‡-ta[1]

itrukar(aq*) small gift, usually food, brought to get into a dance or feast; *used as 'etrushka' by non-Native commentators to refer to the feast itself* ×-n-kar(aq)[1]

itqiirpak HBC, Y legendary big hand from the ocean with a mouth on each fingertip and a big mouth on the palm × -rpak

itruq skin or pelt of caribou taken in fall □

ituk serum, *reported in Barnum 1891; cf. Inupiaq* ituk 'congealed milk in caribou calf's stomach' *and* **itug-** NSU to be sweet ☆ **itugtuq** it is sweet /

itulek NSU jellyfish ×-lek

itum- *(root)*

itumte- NSU to undress ☆ **itumtuq** he undressed; **itumtaa** he undressed him / ×-te[2]

itumnga- NSU to be naked ☆ **itumngauq** he is naked / ×-nga-

itume- to break into pieces ☆ **itumuq** it broke up, fell apart / **itumtaa** he broke it up

itumtaq § change (monetary) ☆ **itumciuq** he is making change; **itumciyugyaaqua** I would like to get some change ×-te[2]-aq[1]

itute- to put alongside ☆ **itutaa** he put something alongside it, he added to it / **angyani allamun angyamun itutaa** he put his own boat next to the other boat × *perhaps* -te[2]
itusvik § dock × -vik

ivalriiyak NUN (*also* **yuale'rsaq**) crab

ivaluq, ivalu HBC, NUN (*also* **yualuq**) sinew, thread ☆ **tuntut ivaluitneng ivalirluteng mingqetullruut ak'a tamaani** they sewed using caribou sinews as thread in the old days × -luq, -luq
ivalukaq HBC, NUN sewing thread × -kaq
ivalukayagaq* HBC spool of thread × ivalukaq-ya(g)aq
ivalukiuraq HBC hand-twisted thread × ivalukaq-liur-aq[1]

ivar- HBC, NUN (*also* **yuar-**) to look for, to miss, to long for; *cf.* **ivarun**

ivarun HBC, NUN (*also* **yuarun**) song; *cf.* **ivar-** × -n

ivatqiluiq LI, NR robin *(Turdus migratorius)*

iver- to step into water ☆ **ivertuq** he stepped into the water /
ivrar- (*also* **irvar-**) to wade ☆ **ivrartuq** he is wading / **qerallrua kuicuar ivrarluni** he crossed the stream by wading × -a-
ivrarcuun hip-boot or other wading boot × -a-cuun
ivruciq waterproof skin boot; *by extension* any wading boot × -ciq

ivgar- (*also* **igvar-**) to appear, to come into view from behind something ☆ **ivgartuq** it appeared; **ivgaraa** he had it come into his view (by its coming from behind something) /

ivkar- HBC, NUN (*also* **iivkar-**) to fall or lower from a height

ivsuk, ivyuk HBC § drizzle, rain ☆ **ivsungutaa** it started to rain on him
ivsir-, ivyir- HBC to rain *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **ivsirtuq** it is raining / × -ir[1], -ir[1]
ivsirtuliq NSU small type of sculpin, said to cause rain if played with *(species □)* × ivsir-tuli

iyri- HBC (*also* **isri-**) to prop up

iyukaq HBC (*also* **yuukaq**) pintail *(Anas acuta)*
iyukarpak HBC (*also* **yuukarpak**) mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)* × -rpak

Iyussiiq Igushik, village in the Bristol Bay area

K

kaag- NUN (*also* **kaig-)** to be hungry

kaaka, kaak listen! *(exclamation) used to tell someone to listen for a sound* ☆ **kaaka, cauga temirtellria?** listen, what's that rumbling sound?

kaaleg- to search or rummage through a container ☆ **kaalegtuq** he is rummaging through something; **kaalgaa** he is rummaging through it /

kaaltaaq, kaal'taaq playing card *and* **kaaltaar-, kaal'taar-** to play cards ☆ **kaaltaartuq** he is playing cards / **kaaltaarcuun** cribbage board or other thing used in playing cards × *from Russian* kárta

kaame- NUN (*also* **kaime-)** to make or drop crumbs

kaapaq, kaapaaq, kaupaq, kaupaaq beaded hairnet worn by married Russian Orthodox women × *from Russian* kápa 'hood'

kaassalinaq § outboard motor; motor-boat; camp stove; gasoline × *from English* gasoline

kacakikika, kaca'a serves you right!, you caught it this time!, you're going to get it!, for shame! *(exclamation)* × -kika

kacete- [1] to arrive or return from a stay in the wilderness ☐ × *perhaps* -cete[1]

kacete- [2] NSU to gather ☆ **kacetut** they gathered; **kacetai** he gathered them / × *perhaps* -cete[1]

kagaluq stern of kayak; *see Appendix 9*

kaggirte- to pull (it) up onto an elevated area ☆ ☐; **kaggirtaa** he pulled it up / **murak kaggirtaa ekvicuarmun** he pulled the wood up onto the small bank

kagi- § to sweep ☆ **kagiuq** he is sweeping; **kagia** he is sweeping it (floor, house) / × *from Aleut* kagi-

kagin, kagissuun § broom ☆ **kagiksuar** duster, whisk-broom × -n, -cuun

kagista janitor, custodian × -ta[1]

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kaig- (*also* **kaag-**) to be hungry ☆ **kaigtuq** he is hungry / **kainrirtua** I am no longer hungry; **kainritua** I'm not hungry; **kaingeksaitua** I haven't gotten hungry yet
kaignaq famine ×-naq[1]
kaik pyloric caecum (part of stomach) of fish □
kainiqe- to starve ☆ **kainiquq** he is starving / ×-neq[2]-liqe[2]

kaiga- to request, to ask for something ☆ **kaigauq** he is requesting something / **aanani kaigavikaa neqerrlugnek** he asked his mother for dried fish; **kaigatkaa** he requested it

kaimaq bluff □; *cf.* **kaime-**

kaime- (*also* **kaame-**) to make or drop crumbs ☆ **kaimuq** he dropped crumbs / **kaimtaa** he crumbled it; **kelipartullermini kaimuq** when he ate bread he dropped crumbs; **kaimlleret** *or* **kaimellret** crumbs; *cf.* **kaimaq, kalme-**

kak'acuk pompon on tip of parka hood or hat ☆ **nacarraa elqiingqertuq kak'acucuarluni-llu** his little cap has a visor and a little pompon; *cf.* **kakgaq, kakangcaq**

kakangcaq NI, K, **kakengcaq** HBC crown or top of head; arrowhead; *cf.* **kakgaq, kak'acuk**

kakave- to clatter; to tremble making noise; to shake (as from fright) ☆ **kakavuq** it is clattering, he is shaking / **alingqertellrani keggutai kakavenga'artut** when he suddenly got frightened his teeth started to chatter; *cf.* **kavcagte-**

kakek § nasal mucus, snot; *largely superseded by* **kakeggluk**
kakeggliliyaraq area between nostrils and upper lip, *lit. 'mucus path'* ×kakegglir-‡-yaraq
kakegglir- § to have a runny nose ☆ **kakegglirtuq** he has a runny nose / ×-ir[1]
kakeggliyarvik NUN September, lit. 'running nose time'; *see Appendix 7* ×kakegglir-yar-vik
kakeggluirun, kakeggluilitaq § handkerchief, tissue ×kakeggluk-ir[2]-n, kakeggluk-ilitaq
kakeggluk § nasal mucus, snot ☆ **kakeggluiraa!** wipe or blow your nose! ×-rrluk
kakegte- to have a nosebleed ☆ **kakegtuq** he has a nosebleed /
kakelvak very snotty nose; person with a snotty running nose ×-‡-vak

kakgaq crown of head, top of head *and* **kakgar-** to carry (a person) on one's shoulders ☆ □; **kakgaraa** he is carrying him / **kakgaakun nulirran kaugtullrua** his wife hit him on the crown of his head; *cf.* **kakangcaq, kak'acuk**

kaki- to take a stitch, to put a needle into and back out the same side ☆ **kakia** he took a stitch through it / *a stitch used to be so taken through a person's skin to relieve pain;* **kakitaa** he poked it through and back

kakiaq NSU fork

kakilacag-, kakilacagar- to tingle, to have paresthesia, to "fall asleep" ☆ **kakilacagtuq** it has a "pins and needles" feeling /

kakin, kakiutaq NSU § pin ☆ **kakisvik** pincushion; **kakitet kapuski kakisvigmun** stick the pins in the pincushion ×-n, -‡-taq[1]

kakite- NUN to be poised, set, ready to spear or shoot ☆ **kakituq** he is poised / **kakiyutaa** he is poised to spear it

kakivik needlecase, sewing box ☆ **kakivima imai kuvellruut natermun** the contents of my sewing box spilled onto the floor ×-vik

kakivkar- to have a stabbing pain ☆ **kakivkartuq** he has a stabbing pain; □/ ×*perhaps* -vkar-

kakiungqite- to make a squeaking or crunching noise when walking on snow or ice ☆□/

kalackiiq, kalackaq § pointed stick used in a game like mumblety-peg *and* **kalackiir-, kalackar-** to play mumblety-peg ☆ **kalackiirtut** they are playing mumblety-peg; □/ **kalackiillemteńi akwaugaq atakumi ilanka anagtellruanka** yesterday evening when we were playing mumblety-peg I beat the others

kalagaq NUN sculpin *(species □)*

kalampiaq K ship ×*evidently from the English ship name* Columbia

kalantaassaq § pencil ×*from Russian* karandásh

kalap'aataq oakum, caulking material ×*from Russian* konopátit'

kalap'iinaq, kalav'iinaq rifle ×*from Russian* karabín

kal'ciissaaq (*also* **kalkiicaaq, kal'tiissaaq**) lead pellet, shot ×*from Russian* kartéch'

kalenquq BB longfin smelt *(Spirinchus thaleichthys)* □ ×*perhaps* -quq

kaleg- (*also* **kateg-**) to brush against ☆ **kalegtuq** it brushed against something; **kalgaa** it or he brushed against it / **estuulumek caarrluut kalellerminiki luuskaaq kalgutaa** when sweeping the dust from the table she also swept off a spoon; **kitalaq kalguraa** he is strumming on the guitar

kalgun § weir, fish fence extending from the bottom of the river and leading fish to a place where one can catch them with a dipnet ×-n

kalemaanaq NSU (*also* **kalmaanaq**) pocket ×*from Russian* karmán

kalikaq paper; mail; page ☆ **taisgu kalikaq igarniartua** bring me paper so that I can write; **kalikangua** I got some mail ×*from Chukchi, Koryak, or Kamchadal, see Appendix 10*

kalikartaq license; certificate ×-taq[2]
kalikat *(plural)* book, magazine
kalikayagaq* cigarette paper ×-ya(g)aq
kalikiurta, kalikiviliurta postmaster, mailman, mail plane ×-liur-ta[1], kalikivik-liur-ta[1]
kalikivik post office ×-i[3]-vik

kalivte- to be stranded, inaccessible ☆ **kalivtuq** he is stranded; it cannot be reached / **angyarput atercan kalivtukut** because our boat drifted off we are stranded
kalivci- to be unable to reach something after shooting it ☆ **kalivciuq** he cannot reach something; **kalivcia** he cannot reach it / **angyailamta yaqulek nutelqa kalivciaqa** because we don't have a boat I can't get the bird I shot ×*perhaps* -i[2]
kalivneq § chain: *also plural for* one chain ☆ **kalivneret** a chain ×-neq[1]

kalkiicaaq (*also* **kal'tiissaaq, kal'ciissaaq)** lead pellet, shot ×*from Russian* kartéch'

kallagte- to rattle ☆ **kallagtuq** it is rattling / **sass'aq kallagceskiu 9-eklaagmi!** set the clock to ring at 9 o'clock!; *cf.* **kallak, kallake-**
kallagcetaaq, kallakacetaaq rattle; bell; hairy milk-vetch *(Astragalus umbellatus)* ×-cetaaq, -‡-cetaaq
kallakutaq craw or crop of ptarmigan, often inflated and used as a toy × -kutaq
kallangkutaq NUN bell ×-‡-kutaq

kallak Y, HBC king in cards; *older meaning not known to compiler; cf.* **kallagte-**
kallalek § shaman ☐ ×-lek

kallake- NUN to be too loose-fitting, to fit into loosely ☆ **kallakuq** it is too loose; **kallakaa** it fits into it loosely / **kallakaqa atkucuaraqa** my shirt is too big for me, *lit. 'I fit into my shirt loosely'; cf.* **kallagte-**

kalluk thunder and lightning; electricity ☆ **kallirtuq** it is thundering and there is lightning; **kallirauq** it is thundering repeatedly; **kalluum unugmi kenurrangqercetevkalaraakut** electricity makes it possible for us to have lights at night

kalmaanaq, kalmainaq, kalmiinaq (*also* **kalemaanaq)** pocket ☆ **mikelnguum ekellrua tangviarrluk kalmaanaminun** the child put the strip of seal fat into his pocket ×*from Russian* karmán

kalme- (*also* **kanve-)** to sprinkle out, to scatter a granular or particulate substance ☆ **kalmuq** it is leaking out (as sugar leaking out of a sack) / **kalemtaa** he is dribbling it out (as a person carrying a leaking sugar-sack); *cf.* **kaime-**

kalngak bag made of reeds and used for carrying fish; *more generally,* any knapsack and
kalngag- to carry something in a knapsack ☆ **kalngagtuq** he put on a knapsack;

kalngagaa he is carrying it in a knapsack / **kalngani can'giirnek imiraa muirluku** he put blackfish in his bag, filling it up

kalpaassaq (*also* **palkaassaq**) sailboat ×*from Russian* barkás

kal'tiissaaq (*also* **kalkiicaaq, kal'ciissaaq**) lead pellet, shot ×*from Russian* kartéch'

kaltuugaq BB, **kaltuuvvilaq** (*also* **kantuuvvilaq**) § potato ×*from Russian* kartófel'

kalug- completely empty *(root: postural)* ☆ **kalugtuq** it is emptied; **kalugtaa** he emptied it; **kalungqauq** it is empty; *cf.* **kalukaq [2]**

kalukaq [1] feast, party *and* **kalukar-** to feast, to have a party; *formerly, a pre-Christian religious feast* ☆ **kalukartut** they are having a feast / **kalukautaak kinguqlikacaar irniatek** they gave a party for their youngest child

kalukaq [2] NUN wooden bowl; *cf.* **kalug-** × *from Aleut* kalukax̂

kalukaq [3] halo around sun or moon

kalukarte- to extend around, to encompass ☆ **kalukarrluku** extending around it; *cf.* **kassug-**

kalurrar- NS, Y to drag, pull behind ☆ □/

kal'utaq Y, K, **kaluutaq** HBC, NI stick used in a hockey-like game *and* **kal'utar-, kaluutar-** to play a hockey-like game; *two teams try to get the ball through a space indicated by goal markers; every player on each side (which may have any number of players) has a stick, the* **kal'utaq,** *which is the only means by which players may manipulate the ball* ☆ **kal'utartut** they are playing hockey; **kal'utaraa** he struck it (the ball) / **kal'utallermini iruirtellruuq** when playing hockey he broke his leg; *cf.* **ay'utaq**

kalve-, kalvag- to go down (usually into the ground) ☆ **kalvuq** he went down; □/ **cauyat kalvagtai ellivigmun** she lowered the drums into the underground cache

kalvagyaraq, kalvagvik § tunnel entrance into semi-subterranean house ×-yaraq, -vik

kalevyug- to be shy ☆; **kalevyugtuq** he is shy; □/ ×-yug-

kalvun device to push things down or bring them up, such as a hook for lowering things into and bringing them up from an underground cache ×-n

kama- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **kamakaa** he suspects her; NUN he is squeamish about it; **kamanarquq** it causes suspicion; NUN it is repulsive; NSU it is awesome; **kamatartuq** he is suspicious by nature; NUN he is squeamish by nature; **kamayugtuq** he feels suspicious; NUN he feels squeamish; **teglellruyukluku kamakaa** he suspects her of having stolen

kameg- *(root); cf.* **kamil-**

kameksak ankle-high skin boot, house slipper *and* **kameksag-** to put on boots ☆ **kameksagtuq** he put on his boots; **kameksagaa** he put boots on her / **kia piliaqakek kameksiigken?** who made your skin boots?

kamguk Y, NS knee-high or higher skin boots *and* **kamgug-** to put on boots ☆ **kamgugtuq** he put on his boots; **kamgugaa** he put boots on her / **angssiyaagngagnek kamguugken aturciigatagka** I can't use your skin boots because they are too big

kamegnaq BB sponge (sea creature) □ *cf.* **kemagnaq** × -naq[2]

kamil- *(root); cf.* **kameg-**

kamilar- barefoot *(root: postural)* ☆ **kamilangqauq** he is barefoot; **kamilartuq** he removed his shoes; **kamilartaa** he removed her shoes; **kamilarmi aqvaquallermini cukitellruuq** when running around barefoot he stepped on something sharp; **kamilarten iterpailegpet!** remove your shoes before you come in!

kamilqiir(ar)- NUN to be barefoot ☆ **kamilqii'rtuq** he is barefoot *(see p. 36, item 5, for this use of the apostrophe)* / **kamilqiirallruuq** he was barefoot

kaminiaq, kaminaaq stove for heating and cooking; *in areas where both this and* **pelit'aaq** *(another Russian loan meaning* stove*) are used,* **kaminiaq** *is a* heater, *and* **pelit'aaq** *is a* cook stove ☆ **kaminiaq nipeskiu inarpailemta** turn off the stove before we go to bed; **ataka kaminialillruuq taingkamek** my father made a stove out of a tank; **kaminiaq nipumayuksaaqluku ellillrua nacani qainganun** thinking that the stove was off he put his hat on it × *from Russian* kamín

kamipluk (*also* **kangipluk**) charcoal × -lluk

kamliikaq LI, UK waterproof jacket used with kayak; parka × *from Russian* kamléyka

kampaassaq (*also* **kangpaassaq**) compass × *from Russian* kómpas, *or English*

kan'a the one down there below, or toward the river *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **kat'umek** from the one down there; **kankut** the ones down there; **kacuuq** you, down there!; **angyaq kan'a qaluteqatartuq** the boat down there is about to ship water (i.e., take in water over the side); *see Appendix 3; cf.* **kanagaq, kanaknak**

kanag- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **kanagkituq** he has short legs; **kanagtuuq** he has long legs

kanagaq leg, lower limb, lower part ☆ **levaam kanagaa navegtuq** the lower part of the motor broke; *cf.* **kan'a** × *perhaps* -aq[1]

kanagartuli § caribou, *lit. 'one with long legs'* × kanagaq-tuli

kanaknak, kanaknaq, kanaqneq west; *cf.* **kan'a**

kanani down there *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **kanani angyaq kicaumauq** the boat is anchored down there; *see Appendix 3*

kanaqlak § muskrat *(Ondatra zibethicus)* ☆ **kanaqliit** muskrats; **up'nerkami kanaqlagcutuukut** in the spring we hunt muskrats; **kanaqlagluni** wearing a muskrat parka; **kanaqlalek** one with a muskrat parka; *cf.* **kanar- [1], kanar- [2]**

Kanaqnaq Kanaknak, village site near Dillingham; *cf.* **kanar- [1]**

kanar- [1] to emerge from the woods, coming down to a body of water ☆ **kanartuq** he emerged; **kanaraa** he emerged at it / **yuilqukun ayainanermini kuigmun kanartuq** while traveling through the wilderness he came to a river; *cf.* **Kanaqnaq, kanar- [2]**

kanar- [2] bent forward *(root: postural)* ☆ **kanangqauq** it is bent forward; **kanartuq** he bent forward; **kanartaa** he bent it forward; *cf.* **kanar- [1]**

kananglluqte- to be bent over with sadness, to pout unhappily ☆ **kananglluqtuq** he pouted unhappily / × -nglluk

kanar(ar)- to sleep, to be falling asleep ☆ **kana'artuq** he is sleeping / **kanarallruuq** he slept; **kana'aryugtua** I am sleepy

kanarcete-° to have the bow too far down in the water (of a boat) ☆ **kanarcetuq** its bow is down / × -cete[2]

kanartaq LI fish hung up to dry × -te[2]-aq[1]

Kanayuq* BB (*also* **Kenayuk)** Alutiiq; Kenai area Athabaskan □

kanayurnaq NSU loche, burbot *(Lota lota)* × -naq[2]

kaneq frost *and* **kaner-** to be frosted ☆ **kanertuq** *or* **kanraa** it is frosted / **negiliqa kanertuq** my parka ruff is frosted; **kanrem kanvurallran qat'ria** the frost, when sprinkled on it, turned it white

Kanruyauciq January; February; *see Appendix 7* × -u-yar-ciq

kanevlarte-; kanevvluk; kanevte- *see* **kanve-**

kangar- to walk around ☆ **kangartuq** he is walking around /

kangciq side wall of sod house

kangciraq tarpaulin, sled sheet × -aq[3]

kangeq top of mountain, tree, house, skin boot, etc.; summit, top part ☆ **ingrim kangra tan'gerpagtangqertuq** the top of the mountain has curlewberries; *cf.* **kangkuussitaq, kangquq, kangtu-**

kangipluk, kangipneq (*also* **kamipluk)** charcoal ☆ **kangiplugmek ungagualiraa** he used charcoal to draw whiskers on him; *cf.* **kangiq** × -lluk, *perhaps* -neq[1]

kangiq meaning; principle; source; headwaters of river; beginning ☆ **nalluaqa aperyaram kangia** I don't know the meaning of the word; **kuigem kangia nanvarpauguq** the source of the river is a big lake; *cf.* **kangipluk**

kangilir- to rename to cure; *if a person has become ill after someone else has died, he might be given the name of the dead person in an effort to cure him; lit. 'to provide with a beginning'* ☆ **kangilirtuq** he has been given a new name; **kangiliraa** he gave him a new name / × -lir-

kanginge- to discover or find out the principle behind something, to understand ☆ **kanginguq** he found out / **nutaan wiinga kangingua** I just now found out; **kangingutet** philosophy; **kangingnaurutet** science × -nge-

kangingyug- to become ill after someone has died; *the person who became ill is said to want to acquire the name of the deceased; lit. 'to want to get a (new) beginning'* ☆ **kangingyugtuq** he became ill when someone close died / × kanginge-yug-

kangiqaq strait of water, bay × -qaq

kangiqsigi- to come nearer ☆ **kangiqsigiuq** it is coming nearer; **kangiqsigia** he is coming nearer to it / × -qsigi-

kangiqutaq bay (especially when part of a lake) × -kutaq

kangiralek square five-gallon gas can × kangiraq-lek

kangiraq corner; quarter ☆ **kangirami aqumgauq** he is sitting in the corner; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler* × -aq[3]

kangiraulek BB barge × kangiraq-‡-lek

kangirci- to understand; to rename in order to cure ☆ **kangirciuq** he understands; he gave someone the name of the deceased in order to cure him; **kangircia** he understands it; he gave her the name of the deceased / **kangircitaa** he caused her to understand, explained to her; **kangircitai tan'gaurluut atiita tumkaatnek** their father explained to the boys what route they would take × *perhaps* -ci-

kangirenqegg-, kangiritateqe- NI to be square ☆ **kangirenqegtuq** it is square / **kangirenqellria** a square × kangiraq-nqegg-, kangiraq-li[2]-ta[2]-‡

kangirissuun carpenter's square × kangiraq-li[2]-cuun

Kangirnaq Kongiganek, village at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River × *perhaps* -naq[2]

kangirrluk Y strait of water, bay × -rrluk

kangiun harness snap × -n

kangitneq K, BB dog salmon, chum salmon *(Oncorhynchus keta); in parts of K, BB* old dog salmon after spawning

kangkuussitaq § pompon; *cf.* **kangeq**

kangniq NI one-year-old goose □; *cf.* **kanguq**

kangpaassaq NUN (*also* **kampaassaq**) compass ×*from Russian* kómpas, *or English*

kangpaniskaq HBC a young child just starting to play in the "Lapp game," a baseball-like game introduced by Lapp reindeer herders; *cf.* **kap'aniskaq** ×*perhaps from English* company *or* accompany

kangqiiq (*also* **qangqiiq**) ptarmigan *(Lagopus sp.)* ×*perhaps* -iq

kangquq § pussy-willow catkin; *cf.* **kaneq** ×-quq

kangtu- to be wide □; *cf.* **kangeq** ×-tu-

kanguq snow goose, white goose *(Chen hyperborea); cf.* **kangniq**

kanguruaq McKay's bunting, snow bunting *(Plectrophenax spp.);* northern shrike *(Lanius excubitor)* ×-uaq

kankiiq, kankiitaq ice skate *and* **kankiir-** to ice-skate ☆ **kankiirtuq** he is ice-skating / **kankiik** pair of ice skates *or* his ice skates; **wanikuarqu kankiiqilta** later on let's go ice-skating × *from Russian* kon'kí

kantalaq BB jail ☆ **kantalaumauq** he is in jail ×*from Russian* kandalý 'shackles'

kantiluq BB cap with visor × *from Russian* kondýr'

kantuuvvilaq (*also* **kaltuugaq**) § potato ×*from Russian* kartófel'

kanuyaq § copper ×-yaq

kanve- (*also* **kalme-**) to sprinkle out, to scatter a granular or particulate substance ☆ **kanvuq** it sprinkled or poured out; **kanevtaa** he sprinkled it / **kanevtellrua saarralaq natermun pitsaqevkenani** he brushed the sugar onto the floor by accident

kanevlarte- to shake (clothing, etc.) to remove debris; to sprinkle ☆ **kanevlartuq** it sprinkled out; **kanevlartai** he shook them to remove debris /

kanevcir- to have tiny ice crystals in it (of the air) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **kanevcirtuq** there are ice crystals in the air / ×-‡-ir[1]

kanevvluk light snow or rain ×-rrluk

kanvviitaq candy ×*from Russian* konféta

kap'aniskaq NSU store, storekeeper ×*from English* company *or Russian* kompániya; *cf.* **kangpaniskaq**

kapatak BB small bullhead *(species □)*

kapciliaq empty cartridge ×*from Russian* kápsyul

kapciq NUN, Y, **kapeciq** NSU scale of fish

kape- to stab, to poke in; to inoculate with a hypodermic needle ☆ **kap'uq** it got stabbed; **kapaa** he stabbed it / **kaputaa murak nunamun** he poked the stick into the ground; **iinriurta mikelngurnek kapuriuq** the nurse is giving the children shots; **kapsaqunii!** don't poke (stab) me!

kap'issuun hypodermic needle ×-i[2]-cuun

kapsuli insect similar to a mayfly *(species □)* ×-yuli

kapsuun hypodermic needle; pew (tool) for handling fish; Y fork ×-cuun

kap'uckaq K, NI pointed stick for playing a game like mumblety-peg

kapun hypodermic needle, inoculation; NUN multi-pronged fish spear; *also plural for* one spear ×-n

kapegcug- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **kapegcugnarquq** it is dreadful; **kapegcugyugtuq** he dreads something; **kapegcugtartuq** he is anxious by nature; **kapegcukaa** he dreads it

kapegcugna, kapegcugnarpiit-lli *(exclamation) of dread* ×-na[1], -naq[1]-rpak-lli

kapegcugniur- to dread something that one feels is inevitable ☆ **kapegcugniurtuq** he is in a state of great anxiety; □/ ×-niur-

kapgite-° to be narrow ☆ **kapgituq** it is narrow / ×-ite[1]

kapia- HBC to be in great need; to be in desperate straits ☆ **kapiaguq** he is in great need / ×*perhaps* -a-

kapilaq sled stanchion (upright support); *see Appendix 9*

kapit'aq NSU gut rain parka

kapkaanaq, kapkainaq, kapkaaniq steel animal trap *and* **kapkaanar-, kapkainar-, kapkaanir-** to get caught in a trap ☆ **kapkaanartuq** it got caught in a trap; **kapkaanaraa** he caught it in a trap / **tertuli kapkaanalliniuq** the lynx got caught in the trap; **kaviarmek kapkaanaq'nguq** he caught a fox in a trap; *also dual for* one trap ×*from Russian* kapkán

kapugar- Y to be irascible □

kapuukar(aq*), kapuun NS buttercup *(Ranunculus sp.)* ☆ **kapuukarcuun** tool used to gather this plant from lakes; *the plant is used in making soup* ×-n-karaq[1], -n

kasme- (*also* **kayme-**) to poke, to push ☆ **kasmuq** he is pushing; **kasmaa** he is pushing it / *cf.* **kasvun**

kasmurrar(ar)- to push a sled without using dogs to pull it, to help dogs pull a sled by pushing it ☆ **kasmurra'artuq** he is pushing a sled; **kasmurrararaa** he is pushing it / **kasmurra'arluni tekituq** he arrived pushing his sled (without dogs)

kasmurraun handlebar of a sled; *see Appendix 9* ×kasmurrar(ar)-n

kasmurun Y stick used to set a net under the ice; *the net is set by making a row of holes in the ice and pushing this stick, with a line attached to it, from hole to hole; the line is then used to pull the net under the ice and is left on the net for resetting it after checking it* ×-‡-n

kasngu- (*also* **kayngu-**) *(root)*

kasnguite-° to be shameless ☆ **kasnguituq** he is shameless / ×-ite[1]

kasngunarqe- to be embarrassing ☆ **kasngunarquq** he or it is embarrassing / ×-narqe-

kasnguyug- to be ashamed ☆ **kasnguyugtuq** he is ashamed / **assiilngurnek ping'e'rmi kasnguyuyuituq** although he does evil he is never ashamed ×-yug-

kasnguyuke- to be ashamed of ☆ **kasnguyukaa** he is ashamed of it / ×kasnguyug-ke[4]

kasruq (*also* **qasruq**) birch bark

kass'aq white person, Caucasian; NR, LI Russian Orthodox priest ☆ **kass'aq elitengnaquq yugcetun qaneryaramek** the white man is trying to learn the Yup'ik language; **kass'antellemni qitevtelallruunga** when I was among the whites I spoke English; **kass'atun** in English ×*from Russian* kazák, *which becomes 'cossack' in English*

kassaakaq NR, LI white man, Caucasian

Kass'alugpiaq, Kass'apik Russian; *by extension,* member of the Russian Orthodox Church; *lit. 'original white person'* ×-lugpiaq, -pik[1]

kass'alugpiartaq Russian Orthodox prayer book, other Russian Orthodox item; any Russian item ×kass'alugpiaq-taq[2]

kass'amirte-, kass'akci- HBC, **kass'ilugte-** HBC to act like a white person; *a derisive description applied to a Yup'ik trying to act like a white person* ☆ **kass'amirtuq** he acts like a white person /

kass'artaq, kass'allaq manufactured item such as cloth, steel needle, packaged bread, or any other store-bought item; *lit. 'thing of the white man'* ×-taq[2], -llaq

kass'arte- to go to a larger town (for example, Bethel or Anchorage) to shop ☆ **kass'artuq** he went on a shopping trip / ×-te[1]

kass'ig- to be making a dancing motion ☆ ☐/ **kass'ikegtuq** he is dancing well

kassig- to divide (of a river), to fork ☆ **kassigtuq** it (river) forks /

kassigluq confluence of rivers

Kassigluq Kasigluk, village in the tundra west of Bethel; *also,* old village site on the Holitna River

kassiyuq an old-time celebration ☐

kassug- to go around, to encompass☆ **kassugtuq** it forms a circle; **kassugaa** it extends around it / **kassugluku uivuq** he went around it, to his starting point; *cf.* **kalukarte-**

kassugneq joint of a hoop-like object ☆ **kassugnera puckam qes'utiin kevkartuq** the joint of the barrel's hoop broke ×-neq[1]

kassutmun going around something circumferentially *(adverb)* ×-tmun

kassuute- § to marry, to wed ☆ **kassuutuq** he or she got married; **kassuutaa** he married her, she married him / **kassuutuk** they[2] got married; **agayulirtem kassuutak (kassuucetak) angun arnaq-llu** the priest married the man and the woman; *from the ceremony of going in a circle around the church in a Russian Orthodox wedding* ×-te[5]

kasvun NUN bow part of a bow-drill; *cf.* **kasme-** ×-n

katag- to fall out, to fall off ☆ **katagtuq** it fell out; **katagaa** he (accidentally) let it fall out (from his garment, pack, etc.) / **kalmainani allgumiin kalmainarmiani katallinii** because his pocket was torn he accidentally dropped all the contents of his pocket; **kalngamnek katalliniuq** it fell out of my pack

katagutaq sieve ×-te[2]-taq[1]

katalurte- to scatter ☆ ☐; **katalurtai** he is scattering them /

katautaq NUN snow beater for cleaning snow off boots ×-taq[1]

katagciurun LI small comb kept in hair to keep it in place ×-liur-n

katak for shame! *(exclamation); also shortened form of* **ik'atak** ugh!

kateg- NUN (*also* **kaleg-**) to bump into, to brush against

katilaq censer, incense burner ×*from Russian* kadílo

katngalqitaaq Y opening at base of skull

katngite- to insult with a finger gesture; to hook one's curled index finger under someone's nose and push upward ☆ **katngitaa** he pushed her nose up as a gesture of derision /

katneq (*also* **qatneq**) § middle finger

katur- Y, NUN, NS gathered *(root: postural)* ☆ **katungqaut** they are gathered; **katurtut** they gathered; **katurtai** he gathered them; **katurmeng** they together; **katurrvik** community hall; **katungqalriit** crowd, flock

kau- to reach into a container or hollow place ☆ **kauguq** he reached into something; **kaugaa** he reached into it / **kaugaa puckaq sulunanek tegutnaluni** he reached into the barrel to get some salted fish; **kautuaraa** he has his hand in it (with the implication that it shouldn't be there); **kaumaurlukek kalmiinagni piyuaguq** he is walking around with his hands in his pockets

kaugaq § tallow × -aq[1]

kauman § mitten ☆ **kaumategka** my pair of mittens × -ma-n

kaussuun NUN woman's seal-skinning knife × -cuun

kaute- to enter a smaller part of the main area ☆ **kautuq** he or it entered a small part of the main area; **kautaa** (*or* **kauyutaa**) he took it into a smaller area / **ayallemteńi kuicuarmun kautellruukut** when we left we went into the little slough × -te[5]

kaug- to strike with an object ☆ **kaugtuq** it struck; **kaugaa** he struck it / *used in telling time:* **qavcinun kaugta?** *or* **qavcinek kaugta?** what time is it?, *lit. 'how many has it struck?';* **ataucimun kaugtuq** *or* **ataucimek kaugtuq** it is one o'clock; *cf.* **kauk**

kauggsuun HBC bell × -ssuun

kaugtuapak, kaugun, kaugtuutaq pseudobranch of a fish, the part of a fish next to the gills, at the end of which is a triangular bone × kaugtuar-‡, -n, kaugtur-taq[1]

kaugtuar- to strike more than once ☆ **kaugtuartuq** he is hitting something repeatedly; **kaugtuaraa** he is hitting it or her repeatedly / × kaugtur-a-

kaugtur- to strike with an object ☆ **kaugturtuq** he is hitting; **kaugturaa** he is hitting it / **kaugturaa muragkun** he hit it with a stick; **kaugtuutaa taingkamun** he is hitting it on the tank × -tur[1]

kaugtuutaq, kaugtuarcuun club (weapon) × kaugtur-taq[1], kaugtuar-cuun

kaugun NS hammer × -n

Kaugun June, *lit. 'time of hitting (fish); see Appendix 7* × -n

kauvag-, kav'ag- to strike hard ☆ **kauvagtuq** he struck hard; **kauvagaa** he hit it or her hard / × -pag[2] , -pag[2]

kauk NS thick edible layer of walrus skin; *cf.* **kaug-**

kaugpak HBC, NI, NUN walrus *(Obodenus divergens);* K thick edible layer of walrus skin

kauturyar(aq*) tree swallow *(Iridoprocne bicolor);* bank swallow *(Riparia riparia)*

kavam'aq (*also* **kavmaq**) government × *from English*

kavcagte- to rattle, to clatter ☆ **kavcagtut** they are rattling; **kavcagtai** he is rattling them / **kavtiit egalermun tut'ut kavcagpagluteng** the hailstones hit the window with a big clatter; *cf.* **kakave-, kavcak**

kavcak (*also* **kavtak**) hailstone; *cf.* **kavcagte-**

kavir- *(root)*

kaviaq* red fox *(Vulpes fulva)* ☆ **ak'a-gguq tamaani mikcuayaarmek kaviartangqelliniuq** once upon a time, it is said, there was a very little fox; **kaviarem igtii** *or* **kaviam igtii** fox's den

kaviaret *(plural)* constellation, Ursa Minor or the Pleiades, *lit. 'little foxes';* ☐

kavingali Y, **kavirlill'er** Y brown bear, grizzly bear *(Ursus arctos)* × -nga-li[1], kavirliq-ller(aq)

kavinge- to become red, to blush ☆ **kavinguq** he blushed / **kavingallagtuq** he suddenly blushed × -nge-

kavingkuksaq LI willow with red bark ☐ × -‡

kavinqupagtaq LI egg yolk × -‡-qupak-‡

kavircete-° to be red ☆ **kavircetuq** it is red / **nuliama taqmani assikaa kavircelan** my wife likes her dress because it is red × -cete[2]

kaviri- to become red ☆ **kaviriuq** it became red / × -i[1]

kavirliq red thing; lowbush cranberry *(Vaccinium vitis-idaea)* ☆ **yaqulegcuraqami atuyuituq kavirlinek** when he hunts birds he never wears red; **atsaliraa akutaq kavirlinek** she put cranberries into the "Eskimo ice cream" × -li[1]

kavirliyagaq willow with red bark; cent, penny × kavirliq-ya(g)aq

kavirpak red thing × -rpak

kavirrluk, kavirrlugcetellria, kavirya(g)aq*, kavircessngalnguq* pink, reddish × -rrluk, -rrluk-cete[2]-lria, -ya(g)aq, -cete[2]-ngalnguq

kavirte- to redden ☆ **kavirtaa** he reddened it / × -te[2]

kavirun ochre, soft red rock used for red decoration on wooden bowls, etc.; red dye obtained from the inner bark of alders × kavirte-n

kavlak, kavlagpak HBC bearberry *(Arctostaphylos sp.)* ☆ **kavliit assiilkai** she dislikes bearberries

kavlakuaraq* HBC crowberry *(Empetrum nigrum)*

kavluun Y one hundred; *this word of unknown etymology is said to have been used for percussion caps which came in packages of one hundred* ☆ **talliman kavluutet** five hundred

kavmaq (*also* **kavam'aq**) government × *from English*

kavtak, kavtuk (*also* **kavcak**) hailstone ☆ **kavtiit, kavtuut** hail; **kavtakuaraat** hailstones

kavcir- to hail *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **kavcirtuq** it is hailing / **kavcillrani nem iluani uitallruunga** when it hailed I stayed inside the house × -ir[1]

kavcircuun snow beater ☐ × kavcir-cuun

kavungqussaq species of willow ☐

kayanguq § bird's egg ☆ **up'nerkami kayangussullruukut allragni** last year we hunted birds' eggs in the spring; **kayangurngalnguq** oval thing

kayangi- to lay eggs ☆ **kayangiuq** it is laying eggs / ×li[2]

kayanguruaq NUN biceps muscle, *lit. 'imitation egg'* ×-uaq

Kayangut Anutiit May, *lit. 'hatching time of eggs'; see Appendix 7*

kayme- (*also* **kasme-**) to poke, to push ☆ **kaymuq** he is pushing; **kaymaa** he is pushing it /

kayemqeryaraq § drawer of dresser ×-qar-yaraq

kayngu- HBC *(root); see* **kasngu-**

kayu [1] coyote *(Canis latrans)* ×*from English*

kayu [2] NUN bullhead, sculpin; *cf. Nelson*

kayurpak NI, NUN, **kayuqupak** Y, **kayurrlugaq** HBC, **kayutaq** BB sculpin, "devil fish" *(species □)* ×-rpak, -qupak, -rrlugaq, -‡

kayu- to be strong; *in Y, NS, and HBC of anything, including people; elsewhere, mainly of the wind* ☆ **kayuuq** *or* **kasuuq** he or it is strong / **anuqa kayunguq** the wind is getting strong; **kayukituq** the weather is calm; **kayuituq** it is weak

kayugaq NS humerus, bone of the upper arm

kayuli strong person ×-li[1]

kayurun, kasurun wolverine-fur decoration on the upper part of parka sleeve ×-n, -n

kecete- NS, Y, UK to count ☆ **kecetai** he is counting them / **kececiuq** he is counting

kecug- NI to break up in the ocean (of ice) □

keggag- [1] to be a fast eater ☆ **keggagtuq** he eats fast / *cf.* **kegge-**

keggapatayuk, keggagliar(aq*) § gray jay *(Perisoreus canadensis)* ×-‡, -‡-ar(aq)

keggag- [2], keggagcete-° to be rough ☆ **keggagtuq** *or* **keggagcetuq** it is rough / **keggateka keggagcelami ungilagnarquq** because my shirt is rough it is itchy ×-‡, -cete[2] ; *cf.* **keggeve-**

keggalrun NUN sandpaper ×-‡-n

keggan upper part of torso (chest and shoulders); shirt; section of fish behind the head; **keggani**

keggalvalek Y brown bear, grizzly bear *(Ursus arctos); lit. 'one with a big torso'* ×-vak-lek

keggasek, keggayek NUN, HBC, NS shoulderblade

keggani outside *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **aquiguq keggani** he is playing outside; *see Appendix 3; cf.* **keggan**

kegge- to bite *(including the bite of a mosquito, but not the sting of a bee (see* **puukar-***))* ☆ **kegg'uq** it bit, it clenched its teeth; **keggaa** it bit him / **qimugtevet keggaanga unatemkun** your dog bit me on my hand; *cf.* **keggag-**

keggerpak § louse or flea found on rodents *(species □)* ×-rpak

keggiarnaq § land or river otter *(Lutra canadensis);* bear ×-‡-naq[2]

keggiayuli wood-chewing bug or larva *(species □)* ×-‡-yuli

kegginalek HBC woman's semilunar knife; *for a full description of this type of knife see* **uluaq**, *the name used elsewhere* ×kegginaq-lek

kegginaq § face; blade of knife ×-nginaq

kegginaquq § mask *and* **kegginaqur-** to put on or wear a mask ☆ **kegginaqurtuq** he put on a mask; **kegginaquraa** he put a mask on her / **kegginaqurluni yurartuq** he is dancing wearing a mask; **qetunraqa alingelartuq kegginaqunek** my son is afraid of masks ×kegginaq-quq

kegginiqe- to entertain, to amuse, to pay attention to ☆ **kegginiqaa** he is face-to-face with him, amusing him / ×kegginaq-*perhaps* -liqe[2]

kegglaq § saw *and* **kegglar-** to saw ☆ **kegglartuq** he is sawing; **kegglaraa** he is sawing it / **maqikaminek angun kegglartuq** the man is sawing wood for his steambath; **kegglallret** sawdust

kegglarkaq § shoulderblade ×kegglaq-kaq

keggmar- to bite more than once ☆ **keggmartuq** it is biting; **keggmaraa** it is biting it / **qimugtem eneq keggmaraa** the dog is biting on the bone ×-mar-

keggmiaq thing held by biting; respirator held in the teeth (used in a steambath) ☆ **ingna qimugta nacamnek keggmiangqertuq** that dog over there has my hat in its teeth ×-mik

keggsailkutaq § muzzle for dog ×-yailkutaq

keggsaq HBC saw tooth ×-yaq

keggsaraq mouthpiece of bow drill (used for starting fires or drilling holes) ×-yaraq

keggsu- to tend to bite, to be ferocious with its teeth ☆ **keggsuuq** it bites /**uitat'laraput tauna qimugta keggsuan** we leave that dog alone because it tends to bite ×-yu-

keggsuli Y northern pike *(Esox lucius)* ×-yuli

keggsuutek *(dual)* pliers ×-cuun

kegguciurcuun toothbrush ×keggun-liur-cuun

kegguciurta, kegguciurista, keggutairista § dentist ×keggun-liur-ta[1], keggun-liur-i[2]-ta[1], keggun-ir[2]-i[2]-ta[1]

keggun tooth ☆ **keggutaituq** he doesn't have any teeth; **kegguciuristem keviraa arumalria kegguteka** the dentist filled my rotten tooth ×-n

kegguteqarraaq baby tooth ×keggun-qarraar-

keggutnguaq false tooth ×keggun-uaq

kegkaniryaraq wrench ×-kanir-yaraq

kegler- to bite quickly ☆ **keglertuq** it bit quickly; **kegleraa** it bit him quickly / × -ler-

kegluneq, kegg'luneq NUN wolf *(Canis lupus)* ☆ **kegluneq yuilqurmiutauguq ungungssiq qimugtetun tangellra ayuqsarpiarluni** the wolf is a wilderness-dwelling animal almost like a dog in appearance

kegturyaq NUN, NSU (*also* **egturyaq**) mosquito × -‡-yaq

keggeve- NSU to wear out, to abrade ☆ **keggevuq** it wore out / **keggevumauq** it is worn out; **keggevtaa** he wore it out ; *cf.* **keggag- [2]**

keggirciur- NSU (*also* **kirciur-**) to be ill, to suffer pain ☆ **keggirciurtuq** he is in pain / × -liur-

keggna the one outside *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **kegg'um** of the one outside; **kegkut** those outside; *see Appendix 3*

kekingerte- (*also* **kiingerte-**) to grind, to creak ☆ **kekingertuq** it is creaking /

kelaassiq (*also* **ilaaciq**) cross fox *(Vulpes fulva var.)* × *perhaps from English* cross

kela'askaq paint *and* **kela'askar-** to paint ☆ ☐/; **kela'askaraa** he is painting it / **kela'askarissuutmek aturluni kela'askariuq angyaminek** he is painting his boat with a paintbrush; **kela'askaraa kavirlimek** he painted it red × *from Russian* kráska

kelassaq glass (drinking glass or substance) × *from English*

keleg- to invite to one's house (usually to eat) ☆ **kelgaa** he invited her / **arnam kelgaa alqami cakia** the woman invited her older sister's parent-in-law; **kel'ggu** *or* **kellgu!** invite him!; **kelgun** invitation; *cf.* **kelgur-**

kelessiniayaaq LI one of a certain kind of legendary little people, said to be spirits of the dead × *from Russian* kreshchénie 'baptism' *and* -ya(g)aq

kelgur- to tell someone what someone else has said about him behind his back ☆ **kelguraa** he is telling her what someone has said about her / **arnam kelguutekaa angutem upuyutii elitnauristemun** the woman revealed the man's criticisms to the teacher; *cf.* **keleg-**

kelig- to scrape; to scrape and eat the cambium layer of tree bark ☆ **keligtuq** he is scraping and eating the cambium layer; **keligaa** he is scraping it / **keligaraa** he is scraping it repeatedly; *cf.* **keligvak, keliurci-**

keligaun, keligcuun, keliutaq § skin scraper × -a-n, -cuun, -taq[1]

keligneq scrapings ☆ **keligaraa kuingimi kelignera** he is scraping the tar build-up in his pipe × -neq[1]

keligvak Y fossil mammoth or mastodon ivory; mammoth, mastodon; *cf.* **kelig-** ×-vak

kelipaq § bread; communion bread, Host; home-baked bread ☆ **saayurluk kelipamek avulunuk** let's[2] have tea with bread ×*from Russian* khleb
  kelipacuggluk sourdough bread ×-cuk-rrluk
  kalipayagaq communion bread, host ×-ya(g)aq
  kelipi- to make bread; to roast or bake any food ☆ **kelipiuq** he is making bread; **kelipia** he is making bread for her / **amllernek kelipikina waniku** make lots of bread later ×-li[2]
  kelipissuun bread-pan, oven ×-cuun

kelistaq cross, crucifix; LI club in cards ×*from Russian* krest

Kelistussaaq Christ ×*from Russian* Khristós

keliurci- to have heartburn ☆ **keliurciunga** I have heartburn; *cf.* **kelig-**

kellar- BB to put away in a storage container ☆ □; **kellaraa** he put it away /
  kellarvik pouch, grass basket, sewing box; *cf.* **kularvik** ×-vik
  kellarvilek BB spider that appears to have a pouch *(species □)* kellarvik-lek

kelliq*; kelliqutaq; kellirneq *see* **kete/**

kelte- to be alert, to observe warily ☆ **keltuq** he is alert; **keltaa** he is observing him warily / **kell'a'rtuq** he suddenly became alert
  kellute- to watch over closely, to guard ☆ **kellutuq** he is guarding, watching over something; **kellutaa** he is watching it closely / **nunam kellutestii** guardian of the land (name of the Native environmental protection agency in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region, 'Nunam Kitlutsiste') ×-te[5]

kelu/ area behind, back from the house and away from the river; *opposite of* **kete/** ☆ **aanama iqairat inii nem keluanun** my mother is hanging the washed clothes behind the house; **inglerem keluanun igtuq** it fell behind the bed
  keluqliq* one that is close behind ×-qliq
  kelutmun toward the area upland, away from the river or behind *(adverb)* ×-tmun
  keluvaq NI, **kelukneq** Y, **keluvaraq** HBC east ☆ **keluvarartuq** there is an east (or northeast) wind blowing
  keluvar- to move back ☆ **keluvartuq** he moved back; **keluvaraa** he moved it back / ×-var-

kelucaq, kelussaq NSU lock, padlock; key *and* **kelucar-** to lock ☆ **kelucaraa** he locked it / **amiik kelucarru!** lock the door!; **kelucaumauq** it is locked ×*from Russian* klyuch
  kelucairissuun § key

keluk stitch ☆ **keliuq** she is making stitches; **pilugullregka kelugpauqapigtuk** my old boots have big stitches; *cf.* **eglu**

kelugkaq sewing thread; sewing sinew; coarse grass used for weaving mats ×-kaq

kelullir- to baste in sewing □

kelurqútaq dark skin put behind row of beads in decorating a parka ×-kutaq

kelup'aaq BB rice (one grain) ☆ **kelup'aat** rice ×*from Russian* krupá 'groats'

keluskaq § cup ×*from Russian* krúzhka

kelussnaq godfather ×*from Russian* kryóstnyy

kemagnaq sea urchin □ *cf.* **kamegnaq** ×-naq[2]

kemek meat, flesh ☆ **maklaarem kemga kenirru!** cook the bearded seal meat!; **kemga** its flesh; **kemgutii** his supply of meat; **ilu'urma kemga tangellruaqa** I saw my cousin's dead body *(lit. 'his flesh')*

kemegmik, kemeqliq* § shirt, undershirt ×-mik, -qliq

kemegneq NSU lung □

kemegtuqaq thigh, upper leg ×-tuqaq

kemgir- to lose weight, to remove flesh ☆ **kemgirtuq** he lost weight; **kemgiraa** he removed the flesh from it / **kemgircartuq** she is dieting; **kemgiutuq** he has become skinny ×-ir[2]

kemgite-° to be skinny, *lit. 'to lack flesh'* ☆ **kemgituq** he is skinny / **kituuga ukna kemgilnguq?** who is that skinny person coming this way? ×-ite[1]

kemni- to be light-headed, drugged ☆ **kemniuq** he is light-headed / **kemniunga iqmigmek** I am dizzy and high from chewing tobacco ×*perhaps* -neq[1]-i[3]

kemyu- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **kemyukaa** she relies on him; **kemyunarquq** he inspires confidence; **kemyunaituq** he does not inspire confidence; **ellminek kemyukuq** he has confidence in himself

kenagte- (*also* **kenugte-**) to groom, to straighten up (person, house), to clean house ☆ **kenagtuq** he is grooming himself; **kenagtaa** he is straightening it up, cleaning it up, etc. / **neviarcam nuyani kenagtai** the young woman is combing her hair; **ena kenagesgu!** clean the house!; *cf.* **kencig-**

kenatagun NUN sled brake; *cf.* **kenerte-** ×-n

Kenayuk BB, **Kenaayuk** NI (*also* **Kanayuq**) Alutiiq; Kenai area Athabaskan □

kencig- to be careful with one's clothing ☆ **kencigtuq** he takes care of his clothes / *cf.* **kenagte-**

kencignarqe- to be worthy of honor; to be sacred ☆ **kencignarquq** it is sacred / ×-narqe-

kencike- to watch over with respect ☆ **kencikaa** he respects it / **yuut tamarmeng agayuvik kencikaat** all the people respect the church × -ke[4]

keneg- *(root)*

kenegnar- to be lovely, pretty, good ☆ **kenegnartuq** she is pretty, it is good / **kenegnaarallruuq** she was rather pretty × -naq[1]

kenegnarqe- to be lovable ☆ **kenegnarquq** he is lovable / × -narqe-

kenegyug- Y to be in love ☆ **kenegyugtuq** he is in love / × -yug-

kenke-, keneke- NSU to love (in any sense of love by people); NSU *also* to like (anything) ☆ **kenkaa** he loves her / **kenkiuq** he loves someone; **kenkamken** I love you; **kenkesteka** my lover; **kenkek'ngaqa** my loved one; **kenkutuk** they[2] love each other; **kenkai irniani** he loves his children × -ke[4]

kenegte- HBC, NUN (*also* **negte-**) to press down on, to push down on

keneq, keńeq NSU fire; K, BB *also* match ☆ **kenengqertuten-qaa?** do you have a match?; **kenliurpiiqnak!** don't play with matches!; *from* **eke-[1]**; *cf.* **kenur-**; *cf. Nelson*

Kencuar(aq*) Purgatory, *lit. 'the little fire'* × -cuar(aq)

kenerkuaryaraq electric appliance × -kuar-yaraq

Kenerpak Hell, *lit. 'the big fire'* ☆ **Kenerpagmi Tuunrangayak uitalartuq** the Devil resides in Hell × -rpak

kenerpallak lightning *and* **kenerpallag-** to flash (of lightning) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **kenerpallagtuq** there is lightning / × -pallag-

keńervik NSU stove × -vik

kenilleq fireplace, place where a fire is built × -lleq[1]

kenir- Y, HBC, NS to make a fire; K, NI, BB to cook ☆ **kenirtuq** Y, HBC, NS he is making a fire; K, NI, BB he is cooking; **keniraa** Y, HBC, NS he is making a fire under it; K, NI, BB he is cooking it / **kenirtuq neqmek** she is cooking fish; **keniyuvagcit!** my, you cook well! × -ir[1]

keniraq K, BB, NI cooked food, stew × kenir-aq[1]

kenircuun, kenircaun K, BB, NI hotplate, camp stove, cook-stove × kenir-cuun, kenir-car-n

kenirvik kitchen × kenir-vik

keniurun, keniurcuun fire poker × -liur-n, -liur-cuun

kenngallag- to burst into flames; to light a match ☆ **kenngallagtuq** it burst into flames; **kenngallagaa** he struck it (match) / × -‡-llag-

kennge- to start to burn ☆ **kennguq** it has started to burn / × -nge-

kenrurte- to get red-hot ☆ **kenrurtuq** it got red-hot / × -urte-

keneqpataq § short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus)*; *cf.* **kenriiq**

kenerte- to slow down forward progress, to brake ☆ **kenertuq** he is slowing down (as by dragging his feet from a sled); **kenertaa** he is slowing it down / **kenerrluni arulaircetaa angyaq atertellria** dragging (the oars) he stopped the drifting boat; *cf.* **kenatagun**

kenercetaaq cornmeal, starch, etc., used as a thickener in cooking × -cetaaq

kenercete-° to be of such a nature as to impede motion; to be viscous, rough-surfaced, etc. ☆ **kenercetuq** it is rough, viscous / × -cete[2]

kenercissuun, kenercessuun, kenerun NSU § sled brake; *see Appendix 9* × -i[2]-cuun, -cuun, -n

kengelqaq HBC (*also* **engelqaq**) something that fits or is suitable ☆ **atkuni kengelqaqaa** he fits his parka

kengla^{e} HBC, NUN (*also* **[e]ngla^{e}, mengla^{e}, nela^{e}**) border, edge ☆ **kenglii** its edge

kengluq NUN (*also* **kenlu**) wrong one, sin ☆ **kengluq taatan** you have given me the wrong one

keni- to soak in order to soften ☆ **keniuq** *or* **kenia** it is being soaked to make it pliable / **kenitaa** he soaked it to soften it; **kenitellruanka enrualuut** I soaked the dried fish backbones; **kenitaq** dried fish that has been soaked, or anything that has been softened by soaking

keniq front part of a parka cover, gathered up and used as a means of carrying things

kenimig- to put in the gathered front of one's parka cover ☆ **kenimigaa** she put it in the front of her parka cover / × -mik

kenimike-, kenimiaqe- to carry or hold in the gathered front of one's parka cover ☆ **kenimikaa** she carried it in the front of her parka cover / × -mike-, -mike-

kenir- [1] HBC, NUN (*also* **enir-**) to point ☆ **kenirtuq** he pointed; **keniraa** he pointed at it / **kenirluku angenrat qimugtet!** point to the biggest dog!

keniun NUN index finger, forefinger

kenir- [2] to cook, to make a fire *see* **keneq**

kenke- to love *see* **keneg-**

kenlu (*also* **kengluq**) wrong one *and* **kenlu-** to do something other than what one is supposed to do ☆ **kenluuq** he acted contrary; ☐/ **taisqenǵami kenluuq ayakili** upon being asked to come he went away instead

kenluqsagte- to act contrary to the way one is supposed to act ☆ **kenluqsagtuq** he acts contrary; ☐/

kenluqsak one who acts contrary to the way he should

kenlutmun contrary to the way it should be or the way one should act *(adverb)* × -tmun

kenriiq § short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus); cf.* **keneqpataq** ×*perhaps* -iq

kenruk NI friend, mate

kente- HBC, NUN (*also* **ente-)** to go down (of water), to ebb, to go out (of tide) ☆ **kentuq** *or* **kentaa** the water is going down /

kenqaute-, kenaqaute- HBC to be beached by the receding tide ☆ **kenqautuq** *or* **kenqautaa** it is beached / ×-‡-te[5] , -‡-te[5]

kenugte- (*also* **kenagte-)** to groom, to straighten up (person, house), to clean house ☆ **kenugtuq** he is grooming himself; **kenugtaa** he is straightening it up / **tengmiaqsar kenugtuq** the bird is preening itself

kenur- *(root); cf.* **keneq**

kenukcuk HBC candle; seal-oil lamp

kenurqutaq, kenurtarrsuun NUN flashlight ×-kutaq, -‡-ssuun

kenurraq § lamp, light; NS spark ☆ **nipesgu kenurraq inarpailegpet** turn off the light before you go to bed ×*perhaps* -rraq

kenurrarcuun kerosene ×kenurraq-cuun

kenurrayagaq § candle; votive candle ×kenurraq-ya(g)aq

kenurriurta light-plant operator ×kenurraq-liur-ta[1]

kenurrivik light plant, electric generator ×kenurraq-li[2]-vik

kenurte-, kenurrar- to throw light (on) ☆ **kenurrartuq** he is shining a light; **kenurraraa** he is shining a light on it /

kenuur- HBC, NUN (*also* **enuur-)** to nudge ☆ **kenuurtuq** he is nudging something; **kenuuraa** he is nudging it / ×-ur-

kenyaun NUN tallow from outside of stomach of reindeer, caribou, etc. ×-n

kepe- to sever, to be severed, to cut off ☆ **kep'uq** it got severed; **kepaa** he severed it / **kepiuq** he severed something; **kepumauq** it is severed; *cf. Turner*

kep'alek greater scaup *(Aythya marila)* ×-aq[1]-lek

Kepenkuq Brown's Slough in Bethel

kep'issuun cross-cut saw ×-i[2]-cuun

kep'iyuli § beaver *(Castor canadensis)* ×-i[2]-yuli

kepliar- to give or get a haircut ☆ **kepliartuq** he got a haircut; **kepliaraa** he gave her a haircut /

kepneq section of a fish just in front of the tail ×-neq[1]

kep'neq warm-weather above-ground entrance to a traditional semisubterranean house, opened when it is no longer cold enough to require a winter tunnel entrance ×-neq[2]

Kep'nerciq March, February; *see Appendix 7* ×kep'neq-‡

kepun adze ×-n

kevkarte- to break apart suddenly, as by overstretching, to snap ☆ **kevkartuq** it snapped; **kevkartaa** he snapped it /

kepete- to dye ☆ **keptuq** it is being dyed; **keptaa** he is dyeing it /

kepqe- to be in need of something and seek it ☆ **kepquq** he needs something; **kepqaa** he needs it / **kepqut mermek** they need water

ker'aq NSU (*also* **qer'aq**) fish-rack

ker'ar- NSU (*also* **ek'rar-, qerar-**) to cross over ☆ **ker'artuq** he crossed; **ker'araa** he crossed it /

kesirł *(Mountain Village)* (*also* **keyirł, kiił**) only, alone *(independent relative); see Appendix 2*

kesianek (*also* **keyianeng**) always *(adverb)* ☆ **kesianek inarcara'arturalartua** I always go to bed early ×*ablative-modalis*

keteł area down toward the river or sea, area away from the wall, area down from and in front; *opposite of* **keluł** ☆ **qavartartuq nemta ketiini** he is camping in the area toward the river from our house; **ketvut ustuq** our shoreline is eroding away; **ketvani** close to the shore; **qaltaq arnam ketiintuq** the bucket is down in front of the woman; **ketairaa** he is going through the area between it and the river

kelliq*, ketliq* the one toward the river, the one farthest from the wall (as on a shared bed) ☆ **ketliuluni qavarturalartuq** he always sleeps on the side away from the wall ×-li[1], -li[1]

kelliqutaq buoy at the end of a fishnet away from the shore ×kelliq-kutaq

kellirneq area toward the river ×-lirneq

kessig-, ketsig- NS to be far out away from shore ☆ **kessigtuq** he is far from shore /

ket'garvik coaming on a kayak; *see Appendix 9* ×-‡-vik

ketmun, ketetmun toward the water *(adverb)* ×*terminalis,* -tmun

ketvar- to go toward the water or edge ☆ **ketvartuq** he went toward the water or edge; **ketvaraa** he moved it toward the water or edge / ×-var-

ketgulliira- to behave improperly ☆ ☐/ **ketgulliiravallaavet naklegnaituten** because of your improper behavior you don't deserve sympathy

kevek load carried by a person *and* **keveg-** to lift ☆ **kevegtuq** he lifted something; **kevgaa** he lifted it / **kevgaa yaassiik uqamailnguq ellinaluku ellivigmun** he lifted the heavy box in order to put it into the cache; **kev'ggu!** *or* **kevvgu!** lift it!; **kevni uqamailkaa** his load is too heavy for him; **kevkaa** he is carrying it; *cf.* **kevgaq [1], kevgaq [2]**

kevkar- HBC to hover in the air ☆ **kevkartuq** it is hovering; ☐/ ×-qar-

kevgaq [1] unpaid helper; *cf.* **kevek**
kevgiur- to wait on, to serve ☆ **kevgiurtuq** he is serving; **kevgiuraa** he is serving him, waiting on him /**naulluullrani kevgiullrua** he waited on her when she was sick × -liur-

kevgaq [2] feast, *especially* traditional messenger feast; messenger; *cf.* **kevek**
kevgi- to have a feast ☆ **kevgiut** they are having a messenger feast / × -i[3]
kevgiaq invitation to a messenger feast × *perhaps* -liaq

kevgaluk NSU muskrat *(Ondatra zibethicus)*

keviq § plug, cork, stopper *and* **kevir-** § to plug, to stuff, to caulk ☆ **keviraa** he is plugging it / **angyam akulqucui kevirai** he is stuffing the cracks of the boat; **kuvyaq neqnek keviumauq** the net is filled with fish
kevirkaq, kevingutkaq § caulking material × -kaq, -un-kaq

kevkarte- to break apart suddenly, to snap *see* **kepe-**

kevraartuq (*also* **nekevraartuq)** spruce tree *(Picea sp.)*

keyir*ɨ, keyirrar*ɨ HBC (*also* **kesirɨ, kiiɨ)** only, alone *(independent relative)* ☆ **keyirmi** only he *(as subject);* **keyimta** *or* **keyirremta** only we, only us; **keyirmeng** only they; *see Appendix 2* × -‡, -rraq
keyianeng HBC (*also* **kesianeng)** always *(adverb)* ☆ **keyianeng-qaa quyerturatuuten?** do you cough all the time?; **nenglengqataraqan keyianeng quyngetuunga** when cold weather is about to set in I always start to cough × *ablative-modalis*

kia, kiam who, whose *(relative case) (interrogative pronoun) see* **kina**

kiak summer; last summer *and* **kiag-** to become summer ☆ **kiagtuq** *or* **kiagaa** it is summer, it has become summer / **kiagutaanga** it became summer on me; **kiak neq'liqellruunga** last summer I caught a lot of fish; **kiagmi akervagaqan kuigmi kuimalartukut** in summer whenever it is very sunny we swim in the river; **mat'umi kiagmi elitnaurtua** this summer I am going to school; **kiagcuun** *or* **kiaggsuun** summer garment or other piece of equipment used in summer
kiagi- to spend the summer ☆ **kiagiuq** he is spending the summer (there) / **kiagillruunga Mamterillerni** I spent the summer in Bethel × -i[3]
kiagpak the whole summer; all this present summer ☆ **kiagpak ellallilartuq** this summer it is rainy × -rpak
kiagtaq summer thing; Y *especially* king salmon *(Oncorhynchus tschawytscha)* × -taq[2]
kiagvik § summer fish camp × -vik
kiaku next summer *(adverb)* × -ku

kiakvaq all last summer ☆ **kiakvaq nengllilallruuq** all last summer it was cold

kiallaq*, kiagcetaq* thing of last summer, such as whitefish caught in spring, or last summer's dried fish × -llaq, -‡

kianeq § naturally occurring open hole in the ice in winter, *lit. 'the act of being summer'* ☆ **kic'arpiallruunga kianermun** I almost fell in the open hole × *perhaps* -neq[1]

kiapauq NUN spring season

kiakiaq LI solitary sandpiper *(Tringa solitaria)* × *imitative*

kiani inside, upriver *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **kiani agayuvik uitallruyaaquq** there used to be a church upriver; *see Appendix 3*

kiavar- to come or go farther in ☆ **kiavartuq** he came in / **kiavaa!** come in! (said to someone standing inside the door)

kiar- *(root)*

kiara- to repeatedly look around ☆ **kiarauq** he is repeatedly looking around; **kiaraa** he is repeatedly looking around for it /

kiaresngiate-° to be ashamed ☆ **kiaresngiatuq** he is ashamed / **kiaresngiatellruuq qetunrani taangiqerpallrani** she was ashamed when her son was very drunk × -ngiate-

kiarnaite-° to be poor visibility *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **kiarnaituq** visibility is poor / × -naite-

kiarte- (*also* **kiyarte-**) to look around, to scan ☆ **kiartuq** he is looking around; **kiartaa** he is looking around for it /**pengum kangranek kiartuq qugyugnek** from the top of the hill he is looking around for swans

kiarneq unsalted strip or fillet of fish flesh without skin, cut from along the backbone and hung to dry × *perhaps* -neq[1]

kicaq; kic'aqutaq *see* **kit'e-**

kiglin NUN knife sheath × -n

kiiɫ [1] (*also* **kesirɫ, keyirɫ**) only, alone *(independent relative)* ☆ **kiingan tangrraa** he saw only her; **kiimi tangrraa** only he saw her; **kiima nem'i uitaunga** I'm staying in the house alone; **kiimetaurtuq** *or* **kiimeta'artuq** he stayed all alone; *see Appendix 2*

kiimir- to stand by itself (of a baby) ☆ **kiimirtuq** he is standing by himself /

kiimurrsug- to be stingy, to not want to share ☆ **kiimurrsugtuq** he is stingy /

kiingraar(ar)-, kiinraar(ar)- K to be without a coat or parka in the cold ☆ **kiingraartuq** he is without a coat / **ceńirtellruuq kiingraarluni** he went visiting without a parka

kii- [2] to come off as a layer, to peel off ☆ **kiiguq** it peeled off / **kiitaa** he peeled it off;

nepcetaaq kiitaa he took off the bandage; **pupiim qecia kiiguq** the sore's scab came off; **sap'akima alua kiiguq** my shoe's sole came off

kiicissuun crowbar × -te[2]-i[2]-cuun

kiimacak Y, **kiineq** K layer of decomposed meat beneath the skin of a dried fish, caused by heat or maggots × -‡, -te[2]-neq[1]

kiipir- standing on tiptoe *(root: postural)* ☆ **kiipingqauq** he is standing on tiptoe; **kiipirtuq** he stood on tiptoe; **kiipirrluni saskaq tegungnaqellrua qulqitnek** standing on his toes, he tried to take the cup from the cupboard

kiitaq pried-up layer of sod ☆ **nen'i kiitaliraa** he put sod on his house × -te[2]-aq[1]

kiite- NI to stand on tiptoe ☆ **kiituq** he stood on tiptoe / **kiicimauq** he is on tiptoe × *perhaps* -te[2]

kii- [3] *(root)*

kiika-wa I too wish it were so! *(exclamation)*

kiiki hurry! *(exclamation)* ☆ **kiiki kinguraupailegpet eskuularyartua!** hurry up and go to school before you're late!

kiikiar- to tell to hurry ☆ **kiikiartuq** he said to hurry; **kiikiaraa** he told her to hurry / × kiiki-r-

kiituani, kiitavani finally, thereafter *(adverb); the* **v** *in the second form is pronounced like English* w *by all speakers* ☆ **kiituani tuaten ellirtuq** as time went by it became like that

kiituani tanem, kiitavani tanem oh, what if it had happened! *(exclamation)* ☆ **kiituani tanem pinaurtuq!** he might have done that!

kiingerte- (*also* **kekingerte-**) to creak, to grind ☆ **kiingertuq** it is creaking /

kiiq heat (in the air) ☆ **qasgiq kiirmek eltuq** the steambath is leaking out heat; **kaminiam kiiran kinercetai aklut** the heat from the stove is drying the clothes; **kiirmek makugtua** I'm suffering from the heat

kiircaun, kiircuun heater × -car-n, -cuun

kiircete- ° to be hot (of the weather) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **kiircetuq** it is hot / **kiircepaa!** *or* **kiircessvaa!** my, how hot it is!; **ella egturyirtuq kiirceńani-llu** the air is full of mosquitoes and it is hot × -cete[2]

kiirpag- to be very hot (of the weather) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **kiirpagtuq** it is very hot / × -rpag-

kiiryug-, kiirniur- NS to feel hot and sweaty ☆ **kiiryugtuq** he is hot / **kiiryugpaa!** my, I'm hot!; **kiiryussiyaagama qessaunga** because I am so hot I don't feel like doing anything; **kiiryugyailkun** device to keep from getting hot, such as a fan × -yug-, -niur-

kiiya NUN men's community house, "kashim", *lit. 'small heat', from the use of such houses for sweat baths* ☆ **kiiyacuar** a small men's community house × -yak

kiistaq (*also* **kistaq**) yarn, wool, tassel ×*from Russian* kist'

kilgaq anywhere at random, off the usual path ☆ **kilgakun** through any route; **kilgaakun** to the side of the main route

kilgaakuirta Y dog running loose alongside a team ×-‡-kuir-ta[1]

kilir- to wound, to cut one's flesh ☆ **kilirtuq** he got cut; **kiliraa** he wounded him by cutting / **kilip'agtuq** he got a big cut; *from* **ekiq** ×-lir-

kilineq wound, cut ☆ **kilineqa mam'uq** my wound healed; **kilinra imanguq** his wound got infected (acquired pus) ×*perhaps* -neq[1]

kilinercuun antiseptic, wound dressing ×kilineq-cuun

kilirnaq a type of coarse reed *(species □);* lamprey *(Lampreta japonica)* ×-naq[1]

kilngar- NUN to be on one's way here ☆ **kilngartuq** he is on his way here; □/

kimrar- Y to vomit □

kina who *(interrogative pronoun)* ☆ **kia, kiam,** *or* **kitum** who *(relative case);* **kinkut** who *(plural);* **kina taiga?** who is coming?; **kia angyaa atullrusiu?** whose boat did you use?; **kia tegullruagu?** who took it?; **kinkuni uitasit?** with whom do you live?; **kituusit?** who are you?; **kinkuuceci?** who are you (plural)?; **kituuga?** who is he?; **kituuga atra?** what is his name?; *see Appendix 3; see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"*

kinami NSU because *(conjunction)* ☆ **kaigtua kinami nereksaitua** I'm hungry because I haven't eaten

kin'anga- NSU to do foolish, stupid things ☆ **kin'angauq** he is doing foolish things / ×*from Inupiaq* kinnaŋa-

kiner- to dry ☆ **kinertuq (kinerluni)** *or* **kinraa** it is drying, it has dried / **kinertuq (kinerrluni)** *or* **kinertaa** it is dry; **arnam kinerciraa** the woman is drying it; **akertem kinercetaa** the sun is drying it; **cella kinernarquq** the air is dry (will cause things to dry quickly); **kinengqauq** it is dry

kinengyak, kinertaq, kinertalluk § dried meat ☆ **kinengyiit tamualngunarqut** (chewing) dried meat tends to make one tired of chewing ×-‡, -te[2]-aq[1], -te[2]-aq[1]-lluk

kingu⁄ rear, back part, area behind, stern, time after; *opposite of* **ciu⁄** ☆ **angyam kinguanun aqumekina!** sit in the back of the boat!; **kinguani aatam ayallran nerellruunga** after my father left I ate; **kinguliurtuq** he is at the rear; *cf.* **kingyar-**

kingu-, kingutmurte- to back up, to go back to where one has just been ☆ **kinguuq** he backed up, went back / ×-‡, -tmurte-

kingulirneq back of thigh; Achilles tendon ×-lirneq

kingullugte- to sing a ridiculing song about (him) ☆ **kingullugtaa** he sang a ridiculing song about him / ×-lluk

kingumek and next *(adverb)* ☆ **ciumek nerciqukut kingumek-llu aqvauteliyarluta** first we'll eat and then we'll go to the races ×*ablative-modalis*

kinguneq home, point of origin; area behind, time past ☆ **kingunengqertuq Kuigglugmek** his home is Kwethluk; **utercugtuq kinguneminun** he wants to go back to his home; **kingunerpegun maligciiqamken** I shall follow after you; **kingunrurtuq** it is of the past ×-neq[4]

kingunrirtur- to follow; to try to catch up with; to emulate☆ **kingunrirturaa** he is following her / ×kinguneq-ir[2]-tur[1]

kinguniur- to follow ☆ **kinguniurtuq** he is following; **kinguniuraa** he is following it / ×kinguneq-liur-

kinguqlikacaar(aq*) youngest sibling ×kinguqliq-kaca(g)ar-

kinguqliq* younger sibling; one at the rear ☆ **kinguqlima sap'akigni ellminek qillrutesciigatak** my younger sibling cannot tie his own shoes ×-qliq

kinguqsig- to be far to the rear ☆ **kinguqsigtuq** he is far to the rear / ×-qsig-

kinguqvaarni later on *(adverb)* ×-qvaaq, *localis*

kingur(ar)te- to miss (i.e., to come too late for) ☆ **kingu'urtaa** he missed it / **kingu'urtaqa anllinian iterpailegma** I missed him because he had gone out before I came in

kinguraute- § to be late ☆ **kingurautuq** he is late / **kinguraulluni tekituq** he arrived late; **kinguraucarpiallruunga** I was almost late ×kingur(ar)te-te[5]

kingutmun going back, going toward the back *(adverb)* ×-tmun

kinguvar- to go to the rear, to pass (it) down to succeeding generations ☆ **kinguvartuq** he is going toward the rear; **kinguvaraa** he took it to the rear, passed it down / ×-var-

kinguveq § descendant ☆ **kinguvri** his descendants

kinguq, kinguk worm □

kinkut who *(plural) (interrogative pronoun) see* **kina**

kingyar- to look back while moving ☆ **kingyartuq** he is looking back; **kingyaraa** he is looking back at her / **qimugta ciumkun ayagtuq kinguyaqa'aqluni** the dog is going in front of me, looking back once in a while; *cf.* **kingu-**

kipar-, kipagte- to go for a walk ☆ **kipartuq** he is going for a walk /

kipu- *(root)*

kipulkar- to beat *(object)* to something they *(subject and object)* both want, using information gained from object ☆ **kipulkaraa** he beat her to something / ×-‡, *perhaps* -qar-

kipullegte- to exchange places with, to relieve ☆ **kipullegtuk** they[2] exchanged places; **kipullegtaa** he exchanged places with her /

kipullgute- to miss each other, passing going in opposite directions ; to exchange (things) unintentionally ☆ **kipullgutuk** they[2] passed each other unaware, they exchanged things with each other unintentionally; **kipullgutak** he unintentionally exchanged the two of them (e.g. took someone else's, leaving his own) / × kipullegte-te[5]

kipusvik, kipuyvik HBC § store ☆ **ak'allaq kipusvigput ekuallruuq** our old store burned × kipute-vik, kipute-vik

kipusviliurta § storekeeper, store manager, store clerk × kipusvik-liur-ta[1]

kipute- to buy; NSU to exchange places ☆ **kiputuq** he bought something; **kiputaa** he bought it / **kipuyutaa angyamek qetunrani** he bought his son a boat; **kiputesta** trader, storekeeper; **kipukengaa** the thing he is buying; **kipucullrukumku kiputellruyaraqa** if I had wanted to buy it, I would have bought it

kirta pain ☆ **iruka kircirtuq** my leg is throbbing with pain; *cf.* **ekiq** × -ta[1]

kirciur- (*also* **keggirciur-**) to be ill, to suffer pain ☆ **kirciurtuq** he is in pain / × -liur-

kiryani- NUN to growl (of a dog) ☆ **kiryaniuq** it is growling; ☐/ × *perhaps* -neq[1]-i[3]

kistaq (*also* **kiistaq**) yarn, wool, tassel × *from Russian* kist'

kis'un; kisneq *see* **kit'e-**

kita here, take it, there it is *(exclamation) said when handing something to someone; cf.* **kitaki**

kitaki, kitak, kitek well then; please *(exclamation) used with the optative mood* ☆ **kitaki mulngakurqina ayakuvet** well then, be careful when you go; **kitak apteqerru aturyuumallemnek angyaa** please ask him if I could use his boat; *cf.* **kita**

kitalaq § guitar ☆ **kitalaq aturcetaaruuq** the guitar is a musical instrument × *from English, or from Russian* gitára

kit'e- to fall into water; to sink; to drown ☆ **kit'uq** *or* **kitaa** he or it fell into the water, sank, or drowned / **nanvami kit'ellruunga** I fell into the water at the lake; **kansuuq! kit'eqatartuten** hey you down there! you are about to fall into the water; **kic'arpiallruunga angyaq uvaallrani** I almost fell in when the boat was rocking; **kill'uni** falling in; **kisngaituq** it won't fall in; **pugtaqeryaaqluni kis'a'rtuq** it floated a while but then sank

kicaq, kit'aq NUN anchor ☆ **angyaput kicairtellruuq anuq'vallrani** our boat lost its anchor when it was very windy × -yaq, -aq[1]

kicaqutaq, kic'aqutaq, kis'un, kis'utaq, kiy'un HBC net-sinker × -yaq-kutaq, -yaq-kutaq, -n, -taq[1], -n

kisneq, kiyneq HBC something that has settled to the bottom of a liquid ☆ **kisneret** sediment; **kisneriraa meq puckami mer'uteknaluku** he removed the sediment from the water in the barrel so that he could have it for his water supply × -neq[1]

kitngu- to capsize ☆ **kitnguuq** it capsized / **angyaq kitnguuq kuik qairviin** the boat capsized because the river was rough

kitngik [1] heel; *cf.* **kitngik [2]**

kitngig- to kick with one's heel ☆ □; **kitngigaa** he kicked it / **kitngiarluku** repeatedly kicking it

kitngilquq heel of sled runner; *see Appendix 9* × -quq

kitngik [2] § lowbush cranberry *(Vaccinium vitis-idaea); cf.* **kitngik [1]**

kitu- who *(interrogative base) see* **kina**

kitugta UK daughter; *cf.* **kitugte-** × -ta[1]

kitugte- to repair, to mend, to fix, to arrange; to straighten out a person's behavior ☆ **kitugtuq** it is fixed; **kitugtaa** he is fixing it / **levaaq navellrani kitugtellrua** when the motor broke he fixed it; **kitugciuq navgumalriamek** he is fixing something that is broken; *cf.* **kitugta**

kitugtaq § stepchild; adopted child, foster child × -aq[1]

kitur- to pass ☆ **kiturtuq** he passed by; **kituraa** he passed it / **kituraa mermi nallunailkutaq** he passed the buoy in the water; **kituqenguq** he passed someone

kiu- to answer, to reply ☆ **kiuguq** he answered; **kiugaa** he answered him / **kiutii** his answer

kiumra- to talk back, to sass ☆ **kiumrauq** he is talking back; **kiumraa** he is talking back to her /

kiutaarute- to argue ☆ **kiutaarutut** they are arguing / × -te[5]-a-te[5]

kiugna, kiu͡gna HBC the one inside, the one upriver *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **kiugkut ingleret nugtareskiki!** move the beds that are inside!; *see Appendix 3*

kiugkenak east, LI northeast

kiuryaq, kiuryak, kiursaq NS (*also* **qiuryaq**) aurora, northern lights ☆ **kiuryirtuq** there is an aurora × -yaq, -yaq, -yaq

kive- to let down one's pants, to slip down (of pants), to have one's pants slip down; NUN to sink partway due to overloading (of a boat); HBC *also* to be incapacitated by emotional depression ☆ **kiv'uq** he pulled down his pants, his pants slipped down (*but,* **qerrulliik kiv'uk** his pants fell down); **kivaa** she pulled down his pants / **ukuk qerrulliik kivyugtuk angssiyaagagnek** these pants tend to slip down because they are too big; **cilla kivnarquq** the weather is depressing

kivegte- NUN to slip down (of pants) ☆ **kivegtuk** they (pants) slipped down; □/

kivkar- NUN, NS to pick and eat the scraps of meat clinging to a bone ☆ **kivkartuq** he is picking a bone; **kivkaraa** he is picking it /

kiyarte- HBC (*also* **kiarte-**) to look around, to scan

kiy'un; kiyneq *see* **kit'e-**

ku- *(deep root:* flowing liquid*); cf.* **kucuknaq, kuc'uq, kuik, kuime-, Kusquqvak, kuta, kuve-**

kua NUN it's right here *(exclamation)* ☆ **kua-tava-i** that's how it is; **kua-qaa?** is this it?; **kua-tar'i** here it is; *cf. enclitic* **=wa**

kuarte- to speak the Nunivak dialect; *said by mainlanders of Nunivak speakers because the latter use the exclamation* **kua,** *not used elsewhere* ☆ **kuartuq** he speaks the Nunivak dialect /

kuaksikika wow, what a close call! *(exclamation)* ×-kika

kucir-; kucin *see* **kuta**

kucuknaq icicle; *cf.* **ku-**

kucunaq, kucunak (*also* **cukunaq, sukunaq**) cast-iron pot ×*from Russian* chugúnok

kuc'uq Y, LI, NS chewing gum; *cf.* **ku-**

kuc'uqerte- to become dwarfed or stunted from exposure to cold (believed of dogs) ☆ **kuc'uqertuq** it got stunted / ×-qerte-

kucuquq pelvis, pelvic bones; *cf.* **kuya** ×-quq

kugkar(aq*) (*also* **tugkar(aq*)**) walrus tusk

kuik river ☆ **tengssuun kuigmun kiagmi mit'elartuq** the airplane lands on the river in summer; **kuiget etgatut maani** the rivers are shallow here; **kuik etuan qerarciigatellruunga ivrarlua** because the river was deep I couldn't get across by wading; **kuigem paingani kuvyartangqertuq** there is a fishnet at the mouth of the river; *cf.* **ku-**

Kuicaak Iliamna River

Kuiget Aaniit NUN February, *lit. 'mother of rivers'; see Appendix 7*

Kuiggayagaq* Oscarville, village downriver from Bethel, *lit. 'small river'* ×-ya(g)aq

Kuiggluk Kwethluk, village on the Kuskokwim ×-rrluk

Kuigilnguq* Kwigillingok, village on Kuskokwim Bay, *lit. 'one without a river'* ×-ite[1]-nguq

kuignayuk LI valley ×-‡-yuk

Kuigpak Yukon River, *lit. 'big river'* ☆ **Kuigpagmiu** person from the Yukon ×-rpak

kuigtaq river thing; *especially* muskrat *(Ondatra zibethicus) or* fish going upriver to spawn ×-taq[2]
kuiguaq oxbow lake, a long narrow U-shaped lake formed when a bend of a river is cut off from the river at both ends, *lit. 'imitation river'* ×-uaq
kuiguartaq Y muskrat *(Ondatra zibethicus)* ×kuiguaq-taq[2]
Kuiguk Kwiguk, old village site on the mouth of the Yukon, *lit. 'big river'* ×-ruk
kuigyaneq NUN valley ×-‡ *perhaps* -neq[1]
kuikaman'ayaaq ☐ blackpoll warbler *(Dendroica striata)* ×-‡-ya(g)aq
kuiliaq man-made river channel ×-liaq
kuineq deep channel ×*perhaps* -neq[4]
Kuinerraq* Quinhagak, village on the east side of Kuskokwim Bay, *lit. 'new river'* ×-nerraq
Kuissiiq Queen, village site in the Bristol Bay area

kuime- to swim, especially in a direct line from one point to another ☆ **kuimuq** it is swimming; **kuimaa** it is swimming it / *cf.* **ku-**
kuimar- to swim ☆ **kuimartuq** he is swimming; **kuimaraa** he is swimming it (i.e. a lake, a river, a distance) / **neqcuayaaq kuimaryaaqellrani neqerpiim nerleraa** the big fish suddenly ate the little fish when it was swimming ×-a-

kuingiq, kuiniq Y, NI, NUN tobacco pipe; K, BB cigarette or other smoking device *and* **kuingir-, kuinir** to smoke (tobacco) ☆ **kuingirtuq** he is smoking; **kuingiraa** he is smoking it / **kuingineq maani canrituq** it is okay to smoke here; **kuingiryaqunak!** don't smoke!; **kuingimek cikirnga** give me a smoke; **kuingin nipesgu egpailegpegu!** put out your cigarette before you throw it away!; **kuingirkaq** smoking tobacco ×*from Chukchi, probably via St. Lawrence Island or other Asiatic Eskimos; see Appendix 10*

kukeg- to ignite readily; to get singed ☆ **kukegtuq** it ignites readily, it got singed / **kukgituq** it doesn't ignite readily; **kukleq** singed spot; *cf.* **eke- [1]**
kukgun point on fire-drill; hardened black secretion on the trunk of a birch tree, formerly removed and used for keeping fires, and also used as a medicinal tea for stomach ailments ×-n

kukgaq, kukgar(aq*) large barbed harpoon used for hunting seal

kuki- NUN to be tall (of plants)

kukikcaq K glass-like stone ☐

kukisvak Y, **kukusvak** glaucous gull *(Larus hyperboreus)* ×-vak, -vak

kuksaga- NUN to be bashful ☆ **kuksagauq** he is bashful; ☐/

kuksug-, kukiiyar- to rock from side to side (of a boat) ☆ **kuksugtuq** it is rocking; ☐/

kukukuaq common snipe *(Capella gallinago);* dowitcher *(Limnodromus sp.)* ×*imitative*

kukumyarar(ar)-, kukumyarar- NUN, **kukumsir-** NS to whistle ☆ **kukumyara'artuq** he is whistling; **kukumyarararaa** he is whistling it, he is whistling to her /

kukumyar(aq*) common scoter *(Oidemia nigra)*

kukupak spot, dot, freckle ☆ **qimugta kukupangqertuq** the dog has spots

kuk'uq K animal *(child's word)*

kula'avkaaq (*also* **pula'avkaaq)** safety-pin ×*from Russian* bulávka 'pin'

kularvik ☐ NI woman's basket; *cf.* **kellarvik** ×-vik

kul'u § thumb; *from a finger-naming jingle; cf.* **kumlu**

kuluk'uunaq bell *and* **kuluk'uunar-** to ring ☆ **kuluk'uunartuq** it is ringing / ×*from Russian* kólokol 'bell' *or* kolokól'nya 'bell tower'

kululiaq BB, LI king in cards ×*from Russian* koról'

kulun ring ×*a possible loan word of undetermined origin*

kuluq, kulusvik ring finger ×-‡, -vik

kulutaq NI whip ×*from Russian* knut

kuluvak, kuluvaaq cow (domestic) ☆ **kuluvaliurta** cowboy; **mingquq kuluviim amianek** she is sewing calfskin ×*from Russian* koróva; *there is also a non-loan word in Inupiaq,* kulavak 'cow caribou', *not attested in Yup'ik;* **kuluvak** *may be a blend of this and the Russian word*

kuma- to be lit ☆ **kumauq** it is lit, is on / *from* **eke- [1]** ×-ma-

kumakaq birch bracket fungus *(Poria obliqua), formerly used as punk for fires, now used for reducing to ash* **(araq, peluq)** *which is mixed with leaf tobacco for chewing* ☆ **kumarkarcurluteng ayallruut** they went hunting for fungi; **kumakartuq aralinaluni** he is collecting fungi in order to make ash ×-kaq

kuman NUN lamp, light ×-n

kumarte- to light a fire, to ignite; to turn on (an electric appliance) ☆ **kumartuq** he lit the fire; it ignited; **kumartaa** he ignited it / **kumarcissuun** cigarette lighter or other device for lighting; **niicugnissuutet kumareski!** turn on the radio!

kumarun § wick ×kumarte-n

kumak § louse ☆ **kumiit** lice; *cf.* **kumeg- [2]**

kumakiarayuli § monkey ×-‡-yuli

kumakir- to look for lice ☆ **kumakirtuq** he is looking for lice; **kumakiraa** he is looking for lice on her /

kumakircuun, kumakiun, kumakiurrsuun HBC § comb, especially for lice ×kumakir-cuun, kumakir-n, -liur-ssuun

kumeg- [1] *(root: emotional)* ☆ **kumegnarquq** it (baby) is cute; **kumegtartuq** he is fond of babies; **kumegyugtuq** he is fond of a particular baby; **kumkaa** he is acting fondly toward it (baby); **kumegnaqvaa!** my, how cute!

kumeg- [2] to scratch (to relieve an itch) ☆ **kumegtuq** he is scratching himself; **kumgaa** he is scratching it / **kumgaqa talliqa ungiliin** I am scratching my arm because it itches

kumegneq parka ruff edging near the face*; see Appendix 9* ×-neq[1]

kumkar- Y to have a foreign object (e.g. a particle of food) stuck in one's teeth ☆ **kumkartuq** he has something stuck between his teeth /

kumkaili-, kumkair- to remove a foreign object from between one's teeth ☆ **kumkailiuq** he is picking his teeth / ×-‡, -ir[2]

kumkailin, kumkailissuun, kumkailitaq toothpick ×kumkaili-n, kumkaili-cuun, kumkaili-taq[1]

kumkailiq, kumkaq foreign object stuck between the teeth

kumla coldness, cold thing (especially cold water) ☆ **kumlamek meryugtua** I want to drink cold water; **kumlairtuq** it thawed

kumlaciq NUN frozen meat to be eaten in that state ×-ciq

kumlacir- to cool ☆ **kumlacirtuq** it is being cooled; **kumlaciraa** he is cooling it / ×-cir[1]

kumlaneq frozen fish to be eaten in that state ☆ **kumlanerturtuq meciarluni uqumek** he is eating frozen fish, dipping it in seal oil ×-neq[1]

kumlate-° to be cold (applies to liquids and objects) ☆ **kumlatuq** it is cold / **uksumi meq kumlat'lartuq** in winter the water is cold; **neresciigataqa kass'artaq akutaruaq kumlatsiyaagan** I cannot eat ice cream because it is too cold

kumlivik freezer, refrigerator, cold storage ×-i[3]-vik

kumlu, kumluq Y, HBC, NI, NR thumb ☆ **piipiqa melutuyaaquq kumluminek** my baby usually sucks his thumb; *cf.* **kul'u**

kun'aq* edible root of spreading wood fern *(Dryopteris austriaca)*

kupcaaq § storekeeper ×*from Russian* kupéts

kupete- to provide for ☆ **kuptaa** he provides for her /

kurnak NUN big tussock

kuryuk LI spruce gum, pitch

kusgur-, kusgu- (*also* **kuygur-**) to be protective (of a bird protecting its young) ☆ **kusgurtuq** it is being protective; **kusguraa** it is being protective of it / **yaqulek kusguluni piyagaminek puugtuaguq** the bird dove down protecting her young

kusgua- to help, to give aid ☆ **kusguaguq** he is helping; **kusguagaa** he is helping him / ×-a-

kusguke- to feel compassion toward ☆ **kusgukaa** he feels compassion toward her / ×-ke[4]

kusgunarqe- to cause one to feel compassion ☆ **kusgunarquq** it induces compassion / ×-narqe-

kusgutar- to be compassionate ☆ **kusgutartuq** he is compassionate / ×-tar[1]

kusguyug- to feel compassion ☆ **kusguyugtuq** he feels compassion / ×-yug-

kuskaq (*also* **kuuskaq**) domestic cat ×*from Russian* kóshka

kuskarngalnguq* BB lynx *(Lynx canadensis)* ×-ngalnguq

Kusquqvak Kuskokwim River; *this word may come from a root* **ku-** *(q.v.) dealing with flowing of liquid; a postbase* **-squq** small *(productive in Siberian Yupik but not in Central Yup'ik); and a postbase* **-vak** big; *thus* **Kusquqvak** *may literally be* a big thing (river) with a small flow; *the English word* Kuskokwim *comes from the relative case form* **Kusquqviim** ☆ **Kusquqviim painga iqtuqapiartuq** the mouth of the Kuskokwim is very wide; **Kusquqvak up'nerkami ulelartuq** the Kuskokwim floods its banks in spring; *cf.* **ku-**

kuta drop of liquid ☆ **kutet** drops of liquid; *cf.* **ku-**

kucin, kucitaq drip-catcher ☆ **kucicirtuq egatmek** she is using a pot as a drip-catcher ×-li[2]-n, -li[2]-taq[1]

kucir- to drip ☆ **kucirtuq** it is dripping; **kuciraa** it dripped on it / **ellallillrani nem puyirvicillran avatiikun kucillruuq** when it rained it dripped around the old stovepipe of the house; **naw'un kucirta?** where is it dripping? ×-ir[1]

kuucnaq hips; *cf.* **kuya**

kuugte- to be pigeon-toed ☆ **kuugtuq** he is pigeon-toed / **kuugcami paallangacauguq** because he walks pigeon-toed he falls easily

kuukicaaq (*also* **puukicaaq**) button ×*from Russian* púgovitsa

kuukissaaq cookie ×*from English* cookies

kuukuq LI younger brother

kuuliaq tent rope and stake ×*from Russian* kóly 'stakes'

kuulicaaq chicken; turkey ×*from Russian* kúritsa 'chicken'

kuuniq horse ×*from Russian* kon'

kuunqerte- NSU to pour oil or water over in preparation for eating ☆ ☐; **kuunqertaa** he poured oil or water over it / *cf.* **kuve-**

kuupik pot ×*from Russian* kúbik 'square metal container'

kuuraq NSU valley

kuuselaq Y card game similar to trumps ×*from Russian* kózyr'

kuuskaq (*also* **kuskaq**) domestic cat ×*from Russian* kóshka

kuusqun, kuusqulluk loosely woven flexible grass basket for fish × -n, -n-lluk

kuuvviaq, kuupiaq NSU coffee *and* **kuuvviar-** to drink coffee ☆ **kuuvviartuq** *he* is drinking coffee / **kuuvvialiuq** *or* **kuuvviiguq** he is making coffee; **kuuvviali** *or* **kuuvviigi!** make some coffee!; **kuuvviara!** have some coffee!; **kuuvviarcuun** coffeepot ×*from Russian* kófe

kuve- to spill, to pour out of a container (*for* pour into a container *see* **naive-**) ☆ **kuv'uq** it spilled; **kuvaa** he spilled it, he poured it out / **kuviuq** he spilled something; **kuvevikaa mermek** he spilled water on her; *cf.* **kuunqerte-, kuvugenkegte-, ku-**

kuv'aq Y bread, *lit. 'something that has been poured'*

kuvuur- to spill around here and there ☆ **kuvuurtuq** it spilled around; **kuvuuraa** he spilled it around /

kuvugenkegte- HBC to be very steep ☆ **kuvugenkegtuq** it is very steep / *cf.* **kuve-**

kuvvinaq coffeepot ×*from Russian* koféynik

kuvyaq, kuvya, kuvsaq NS fishnet *and* **kuvya-** to fish by drift-netting or purse-seining ☆ **kuvyauq** he is drift-netting / **kuvyaq cangliqellruuq nutaranek** the net caught lots of fresh fish; **qemiraa kuvyaq qilagcuutmek aturluni** he is stringing the net using a net-shuttle; **kuvyaq civtaa** he set the net; **kuvyaq takua** he checked the net; **kuvyarkaq** twine for making nets; **kuvyamun naptuq issuriq** a seal got caught in the net

kuvyassur- to check a net ☆ **kuvyassurtuq** he is checking the net /

kuvyasta net-fisherman

kuvyate- to catch fish with a net ☆ **kuvyatuq** he caught fish with a net / **kuvyatai** the things he caught with a net

kuvyir- to set a net ☆ **kuvyirtuq** he is setting a net /

kuya, kuyak hip; keel of kayak; *cf.* **kuucnaq;** *see Appendix 9*
kuyag- Y, **kuyug-** HBC to have sexual intercourse ☆ ☐/ *cf.* **uyug-**
kuyakcar- to move hips as during sexual intercourse ☆ **kuyakcartuq** he (or she) is thrusting his (her) hips against something or someone; **kuyakcaraa** he (she) is thrusting his (her) hips against her (him, it) / ×-‡-car-
kuyapegaq backbone, spine

kuyagtar- HBC to share a catch ☆ **kuyagtartuq** he is sharing /

kuygur- HBC (*also* **kusgur-)** to be protective

kuyungtur- LI to knock ☐

L

For words which sound as if they start with **l,** *look also under* **el.**

Some Yup'ik writers modify the orthography used in this dictionary by considering any word-initial fricative to be pronounced voiceless (in this book, only **s** *is treated this way). Consequently, to write a word that begins with a voiced* **l** *those writers use an apostrophe before the initial* **l** *of such a word. Thus for such writers, the words of the following* **l** *section would all be written with initial apostrophe, for example* **'luuskaaq** *rather than* **luuskaaq** spoon.

laag- NUN, HBC (*also* **elag-**) to dig ☆ **laagumauq** it has been dug

laalirte- NS (*also* **elalirte-**) to visit (within a village or city)

laalingqa- NS (*also* **elalingqa-**) to be visiting × -ngqa-

laamiq § sweater × *probably a loan word of undetermined origin*

laanguar- NUN (*also* **naanguar-**) to play sedentarily with toys, to play using objects as toys × -uaq

Laapaaq, Laavlaaq Saami, Lapp ☆ **Laapaat taillruut tuntuliuryaramek yuut elicarnaluki** the Lapps came over to teach the people reindeer-herding; *around the turn of the century the U.S. government brought Lapp reindeer herders to the Yup'ik area to help in setting up a reindeer-herding industry; some of these Lapps stayed, mixing with the local population* × *from English*

laavkaaq, laavkaq (*also* **lavkaaq**) § frame building; store × *from Russian* lávka

laavkiurta, laavkiiyurta LI storekeeper × -liur-ta[1], -‡-ta[1]

lagiq § goose *(Anser spp., Branta spp.)* × *imitative*

lagilugpiaq, lagipiaq, lagirpak Canada goose *(Branta canadensis)* × -lugpiaq, -pik[1], -rpak

lagturyaqliq NUN small sea anemone *(species ☐)*

laqlar- to gobble food ☆ **laqlartuq** he is gobbling food; **laqlaraa** he is gobbling it /

lauciq NSU reindeer halter or harness × *from Saami (Lapp), see Appendix 10*

lave- (*also* **elave-**) to crouch ☆ **lav'uq** he crouched / **lavtaa** he bent it over, down; **lavumauq** he is in a crouching position; *cf.* **navte-**

lavisqaq (*also* **navisqaq**) attic, loft ☆ **lavisqamun elliak ivrarcuutegni** he put his hip-boots up in the attic × *partly from Russian* navés 'shed'

lavkaaq HBC (*also* **laavkaaq**) § frame building; store × *from Russian* lávka

lavtak material for skin-boot soles, the yellowish skin of the bearded seal (**maklak**) prepared by removing the black outer layer of skin × *many Yup'ik speakers consider* **lavtak** *to be English trade jargon and use it only as such, preferring to use* **naterkaq** *(q.v.) when speaking Yup'ik*

leg-, lege- HBC, **legte-** NUN to get scorched, to get singed, to char, to burn; *underlyingly* **leg-** *is* **[e]leg-** ☆ **legtuq (legluni), leg'uq (legluni)** HBC, **legtuq (leggluni)** NUN it got singed / **lellruuq, legellruuq** HBC, **legtellruuq** NUN it has gotten singed; **legtaa** he singed it, burned it, cooked it by burning; **legtarararru arucetaarpailegpegu!** singe the dried fish skin a little before you chew it!; **leg'umalria keniraq egesgu!** throw the burnt food away!

legci- to burn or char things; to make ashes from birch fungus or other substances to mix with chewing tobacco ☆ **legciuq** he is making ashes / **legcin** can in which to make ashes × -te[2]-i[2]

leg'un, legun HBC wick, lamp mantle ☆ **leg'utii** *or* **legutii** its wick, its mantle × -n, -n

legqun § kindling ☆ **kinerquralriamek muragmek legquciuq** he made kindling out of the driest piece of wood × -‡-n

legaleq HB (*also* **egaleq**) window

leg'aq HBC (*also* **elgaq, esgaq**) sled brake; *see Appendix 9*

legcik NUN, HBC (*also* **negcik**) gaff, pew (tool for handling fish)

legiliq *(Scammon Bay)* (*also* **negiliq**) parka ruff*; see Appendix 9*

leq (*also* **neleq, naleq**) flatus, gas expelled rectally, *(vulgar)* fart *and* **ler-** to break wind, to expel flatus, *(vulgar)* to fart; *underlyingly* **[e]leq, [e]ler-** ☆ **lertuq** he broke wind; **leraa** he broke wind at him / **leq'an** if he breaks wind; **aqvaqulriim lertun unitai** the runner left them behind like a fart; *cf.* **[e]teq, teq, levaaq, leviar-**

lep'ag- to break wind loudly, expelling much flatus ☆ **lep'agtuq** he broke wind loudly; **lep'agaa** he broke wind loudly at him / **Lep'anertuli kivluni tuntuvak**

nalataa lep'allermini lowering his pants, Superfart killed the moose when he farted in a big way × -pag[2]

ler'a- to break wind repeatedly ☆ **lerauq** he is breaking wind repeatedly; **leraa** he is breaking wind repeatedly at him /

leraaniq aluminum or brass private coin formerly issued by canneries and trading posts; *so called because of its worthlessness outside the place of issue*

ler'arte- to make a churning, bubbling sound ☆ **ler'artuq** it made a bubbling sound (in the water) /

leriiq bubbling, churning water

leqecirar- NS (*also* **aaleqciir-)** to tickle

leqleq NS (*also* **neqleq)** white-fronted goose *(Anser albifrons)*

leqlernaq NUN, NS (*also* **neqlernaq)** black brant *(Branta nigricans)*

lerave- NUN to crumble ☆ **leravuq** it is crumbling / **leravtaa** he is crumbling it

Lerleraaq Chinese ×*perhaps from the way the Chinese language sounded to Yup'iks*

levaaq § outboard motor; *cf.* **leq**

leve- HBC (*also* **neve-)** to have things clinging to it (such as herring roe on seaweed, snow on clothing, bugs on food) ☆ **lev'uq** he or it has stuff clinging to him or it /

leviar- HBC to flap in the wind ☆ **leviartuq** it is flapping / **anuqem leviarutaa** the wind is flapping it; *cf.* **leq**

levlevleraq NSU sandpiper *(species ☐)* ×*imitative*

liite- NSU (*also* **elite-)** to learn; to get used to; to recognize

lintaq ribbon, bow ☆ **lintamek qillerciuq nuyaminun** she tied a ribbon in her hair ×*from Russian* lénta

livte- (*also* **elivte-)** to flatten a standing object ☆ **livtaa** he flattened it / **livesgu!** flatten it!

ller'ar(aq*) § spinner toy, a disk with two holes and a string through the holes; *when it is wound and the string is pulled, the disk spins rapidly, making a whirring noise; underlyingly* **[e]llerrar(aq*)**

lumarraq (*also* **numarraq)** shirt; cloth ×*from Russian* rubákha

lumarrallertuyuli moth, *lit. 'eater of old shirts'* × -lleq[1]-tur[2]-yuli

luqir- slanting *(root: postural)* ☆ **luqirtuq** it slanted; **luqirtaa** he slanted it; **luqingqauq** it is at a slant

luqruuyak K northern pike *(Esox lucius)* ☆ **manalartuq luqruuyagnek uksumi** they jig for pike in winter ×*from Athabaskan; see Appendix 10*

lur- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **lurtuuq** it (garment) is wide; **lurkituq** it (garment) is narrow; *also spelled* **elur-**

luri- *(root)*

lurirte- to gripe angrily; to talk without being invited to speak ☆ **lurirtuq** he is griping / **lurirutaa** he is griping to him

lurive-, lurivte- to attack verbally; to jabber ☆ **lurivuq** *or* **lurivtuq** he is jabbering / **lurivutaa** he is jabbering at her

lurr'arpak the sound of gurgling water × -rpak

lurrluk NUN very wet part of tundra

luuk BB, LI onion ×*from Russian* luk

luupiq BB lead birdshot, beebee ×*from Russian* dróbi

luuskaaq, luskaaq HBC § spoon ☆**manalillruunga ak'allarmek luuskaamek** I made a fishhook from an old spoon ×*from Russian* lózhka

luussiq NUN (*also* **nuussiq**) cutting knife (not semi-lunar) ×*from Russian* nozh

luussitaq § horse ☆ **kipuyutellruaqa qetunraqa luussitaruamek** I bought my son a play horse ×*from Russian* lóshad'

M

maacungaq HBC, **maacuaq** HBC (*also* **marrlugaq, maurluq**) grandmother; *from* **ema-** × -cungaq, -cuar(aq)

maakuluk HBC (*also* **muukuluk, maukuluk**) sleeping bag

maani here *(extended demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **maavet** to here; **maaken** from here; **maaggun** through here, this way; **maantuq** it is here; **maani calisit?** what are you doing here?; **maavet tekiskan apeskiu** when he comes here ask him; *see Appendix 3*

maa-i here, now, at the present time *(adverb)* ☆ **nunaciiqaqa qetunraqa maa-i uitalria qavani** I'll visit my son who lives upriver now; **maa-i tang** he is coming ×*enclitic* =i

maa-irpak this time *(adverb)* ☆ **maa-irpak ayagciqukut** this time we will go

maapelaaq marble for playing games ×*from English*

maasslaq (*also* **masslaq**) butter ×*from Russian* máslo

maastilaq BB carpenter ×*from Russian* máster 'foreman, master'

maaten when, upon, when it came to pass *(conjunction); used with a secondary verb in the participial or subordinative mood* ☆ **maaten eniinun iteryaaqua ceńircaaqlemku, cataunani** when I went into his house to visit him, he wasn't there; **maaten itertua nerelriit** upon entering (I discovered that) they were eating; **unataryaaqelriakut akwaugaq, maaten pivigkamteńun tekitukut aqevyigtaunani** we tried berry-picking yesterday, but when we got to the site there weren't any cloudberries

macaaskaak, maciaskaak, mackaak HBC, **maciaskak** HBC (*also* **mataaskaak, pataaskaak**) *(dual)* suspenders ×*from Russian* podvyázka 'garter'

macaq NS sun *and* **macar-** NS to shine (of the sun) ☆ **macartuq** the sun is shining / **macaqnirpaa** it is really hot; **macarcecaqunaki neqet!** don't let the fish get sunburned!; *cf.* **matneq, maqaq**

macari- NUN to be hot (of the weather) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **macariuq** it is hot /

macir(ar)- to warm, to expose to heat ☆ **maci'irtuq** he is warming himself; **maciraraa** he is warming it /
maciur- to warm oneself ☆ **maciurtuq** he is warming himself / ×-liur-

mac'utaq NUN dog salmon, chum salmon *(Oncorhynchus keta)*

mainaq prospector, miner ×*from English*

makaq Y, NI, NUN, NS diaper ☆ **makiraa** he is diapering him

mak'aq, makaaq "Eskimo ice cream" made with aged salmon eggs

makete- to rise, to get up; to set upright *(active)* ☆ **maktuq** he got up; **maktaa** he set it upright / **makten!** get up!; **makluni tupautartuq** getting up, he had breakfast
makesqiq Y, **makneq** K slice of dried fish protruding upright from the skin ×-‡, -neq[1]
makikcaq, makecaraq NSU spring-type snare for squirrels or birds ☆ **qanganarnek makikcatgun cangllinluq** he caught squirrels with spring snares ×-‡, -yaraq
maknginar- to rise from sleeping and go without breakfast ☆ **maknginartuq** he got up, skipping breakfast / ×-nginaq
makta- to be up, to be upright *(stative)* ☆ **maktauq** he is up, it is upright / ×-nga-
maktaat *(plural)* catalog, magazine, book; *from the pages rising as they are turned* ×makta-aq[1]
maktanqegcissuun carpenter's level ×makta-nqegg-i[2]-cuun

makira- [1] to gather greens or eggs to eat ☆ **makirauq** he is gathering greens; **makirai** he is gathering them /

makira- [2] NUN to go or send on an errand ☆ **makirauq** he is on an errand; **makiraa** he sent her on an errand /

makiur- to remove roots from plants ☆ ☐/ **makiurun** device for removing roots ×-liur-

maklak § bearded seal *(Erignathus barbatus)* ☆ **anngaqa maklagtellruuq cenatellermini** my older brother caught a bearded seal when he went down to the coast; *the word* **maklak** *has been borrowed into English as* 'mukluk' *as a name for Eskimo skin-boots* (**kamguk, kameksak, piluguk,** *etc., in Yup'ik), probably because bearded-seal skin is used for the soles of skin-boots*
maklaaq bearded seal in its first year ×-aq[2]
maklassuk bearded seal in its second year

maksaq (*also* **mamcaq)** spleen
maksak *(dual)* upper part of abdomen

makugte- to suffer hardship or discomfort; to work hard; to be frustrated ☆ **makugtuq** he is having a hard time / **irniaran makugcetaa** her child causes her to work hard

makuryaq Y, UK, **makursaq** NSK mosquito ☆ **makuryiurcuun** mosquito net or repellant ×-yaq

makut these *see* **man'a**

malagg'aayaq (*also* **palagg'aayaq**) fur hat with fur ear-flaps ☆ **malagg'aayalia nengauni** she made a fur hat for her son-in-law ×*from Russian* malakháy

malak'uuq NUN (*also* **muluk'uuq**) milk ×*from Russian* molokó

malik companion, thing taken along ☆ **malika taqsuqengraan ayautellruaqa** even though my companion was tired, I took him with me

malig- to take or bring along something ☆ **maligtuq** he is bringing something along / **neqkanek maligluni** bringing along some food

maligtaqu- to obey, to follow (instructions) ☆ **maligtaqua** he followed it (instruction, precept, etc.) / **maligtaqutuq** he is following instructions, being obedient, conforming; **maligtaqusta** disciple ×maligte-‡-*perhaps* -qu-

maligte- to go with, to accompany, to follow ☆ **maligtaa** he is going with her / **maligutuq** he is going along; **maligesnga!** come with me!; **ernerpak pissuryugyaaqua maliggluci** today I would like to go hunting with you; **maligcuaraa** he keeps tagging along after her; **maligartaa** he went with him at once

malike- to take along ☆ **malikaa** he took her or it along / ×-ke[2]

malirqar-, maligqua-, maligke-, malirqe- to chase game, to pursue game ☆ ☐; **malirqeraa** he is chasing it /

Malimiu Inupiaq Eskimo ×*from Inupiaq* Malimiu

malingurun NS wrist-guard used in archery ×-n

maliss'aaq prayer ×*from Russian* molít'sya

malleg- to be close, to be near ☆ **mallgaa** he is near it / **mallgutuq** it is close

malkanir- to move closer ☆ **malkanirtuq** he moved closer; **malkaniraa** he moved closer to it / **niitenqegcarnaluku malkaniraa** in order to hear him better he went closer to him ×-kanir-

mallegtaq NUN closely woven flexible grass bag or basket ×mallegte-aq[1]

mallegte- to be close, to be near ☆ **mallegtuq** it is near; **mallegtaa** it is near it /

mallu, malluk beached carcass or other thing found while one is beachcombing ☆ **mallussurtuq** he is looking for beached carcasses or other useful things on the beach

mallu-, mallute-, mallunge- to find a beached carcass ☆ **malluuq, mallutuq,** *or* **mallunguq** he found a beached carcass / **apa'urlurluqa akwaugaq mallussullermini ataucimek asvermek mallulliniuq** yesterday when my grandfather was beachcombing he found one beached walrus carcass ×-‡, -te[1], -nge-

mallungssaar- to beachcomb for carcasses ☆ **mallungssaartuq** he is beachcombing /

malruk two ☆ **malruk angyak taiguk** two boats are coming; **malrurqugnek kumartengnaqsaaqellruaqa kaminialkuk** I tried to light the darned stove twice; **malruurtuk irniagka** I now have two children (my children are now two in number*); see Appendix 6*

malri twin *and* **malri-** to give birth to twins ☆ **malriuq** she bore twins / **malrik** twins; **malringqertua** I have a twin sibling

malruigte- to have two possibilities, as when unable to decide between two things, when there are two stations on the radio, or when a fire will not quite ignite ☆ **malruigtuq** it could come out either way /

malrunlegen, malrunelgen, mallruungin LI seven; *see Appendix 6* ×-neq[1]-lek, -neq[1]-lek, -‡

malruyagaq* BB deuce in cards ×-ya(g)aq

maluk'ali NSU to be rabid, to be insane ☆ **maluk'aliuq** he is insane / ×*from Inupiaq* malukali-

mam- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **mamkituq** it (flat object) is thin; **mamtuuq** it (flat object) is thick; **suukuyaq aturaa mamkituq** the silk she is wearing is thin; **cikuq mamturilartuq uksum qukallrani** the ice gets thick in the middle of winter

mamcar- flattened *(root: postural)* ☆ **mamcangqauq** it is flattened; **mamcartuq** it got flattened; **mamcartaa** he flattened it; **saayikaaq mamcartellinia pitsaqevkenaku** he flattened the dishpan by accident

mamcaun, mamengcaun dressing for a wound ×mame-car-n, mame-ngcar-n

mame- to close in, to flatten; to heal; *in general,* to cease having any disruption of a smooth surface ☆ **mam'uq** *or* **mamaa** it closed in, it healed / **mamtaa** he closed it in; **kilillra nuussikun mam'uq** the wound from the knife is healing; **mamesgu qanren!** close your mouth!; *cf.* **mamr(aq*)**

mamkilnguaq K dime ×-kite-lnguq-‡

mamtulria K, **mamtuqaq** BB nickel, five cents ×-tu-lria, -tuqaq

mamcaq LI (*also* **maksaq)** spleen

mamlek Y, NUN thigh-high skin-boots with fur above the knee and waterproof material below the knee; *cf.* **amlek**

mamqe- NUN to make a loud noise ☆ **mamquq** it made a loud noise / **mamqiuq** it is repeatedly making loud noises; **mamqutuiguq** it made a very loud noise

mamr(aq*) NUN patch ☆ **mam'er** a patch; **mamraat** patches; **mamriraa** he put a patch on it; *cf.* **mame-**

mamru NSU reindeer-skin lining for boots

mamteraq cache, storehouse, warehouse ☆ **mamteramun neqnek iterciuq** he is bringing fish into the cache

Mamterat *(plural)* Goodnews Bay, village on the coast below the Kuskokwim

Mamterilleq Bethel, *lit. 'site of many caches'; also plural for the single city* ☆ **Mamterillernun piciquq Pekyutmi** he will go to Bethel on Monday; **amlleret yuut uitalartut Mamterillerni** many people live in Bethel × -r[1]-lleq[1]

man'a this one *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **mat'um** of this one; **makut** these; **man'a angun tailria uquriuq** this man coming this way is fat; **mat'umi iralumi qanikcaq urungelartuq** in this month the snow begins to melt; **makut caugat?** what are these?; **makuciq** this kind of thing; *see Appendix 3; cf.* **man'aman'aaq**

man'aman'aaq traditional game similar to prisoner's base; *played outdoors between two teams of any size; when a team member gets tagged he is sequestered from the game but can re-enter; the team that runs out of players first loses; cf.* **man'a**

manaq § fishing lure with a hook *and* **manar-** § to fish with a hook, lure, and line, usually (though not necessarily) through a hole in the ice in winter ☆ **manartuq** he is hooking for fish; **manaraa** he hooked it / **manaryartuq** he went to fish with a hook and line

manaqutaq NS fishing hook, line, and pole × -kutaq

manassenkaaq nun × *from Russian* monáshka

maneq NS clump of grass on the tundra, tussock ☆ **manret** clumps of grass

mang- *(root)*

mangelpag- to sob loudly when through crying ☆ **mangelpagtuq** he sobbed loudly / × -pag[2]

manglleg- to sob involuntarily at intervals after crying a long time, to gasp spasmodically after crying ☆ **mangllegtuq** he sobbed at intervals /

mangyuarir-, mangyuar(ar)- HBC to sob from sadness ☆ **mangyuarirtuq** he is sobbing /

mangag- K to bevel the edge of a skin for sewing; Y to cut with scissors ☆ **mangagtuq** K it is beveled; Y he is cutting with scissors; **mangagaa** Y he is cutting it with scissors / **mangagtaa** K he beveled it for sewing

mangautek *(dual)* Y scissors ×-n

mangak NS fortitude ☆ **mangagtuuq** he has fortitude; **mangaituq** he lacks fortitude

mangayaaq*, mangarniiq*, mangaqcuar(aq*) NUN porpoise, dolphin ☆ **mangayaarmek pitliniuq kuvyamikun** he caught a porpoise in his net ×*probably from Aleut* mangidax ×-ya(g)aq, -‡, -cuar(aq)

mangirre- to chew on frozen food, or on the ice where food has frozen on the surface of the snow (of dogs) ☆ **mangirruq** it is chewing; **mangirraa** it is chewing on it /
mangirrar-, mangiryag- HBC to chew or gnaw on something (of dogs) ☆ **mangirrartuq** it is gnawing; **mangirraraa** it is gnawing on it /

mangkiq § monkey ×*from English*

mangtak Y, HBC, NS, **mangengtak** BB beluga skin with fat attached, muktuk ☆ **mangengtagnek puyurcivigkun kenirtuq** she is cooking beluga skin and fat using the smokehouse; *the English word* 'muktuk' *comes from the Inupiaq cognate of this Yup'ik word*

mani- to display, to put out in view; to put on the stove ☆ **maniuq** it has been put (on the stove), he shows himself; **mania** he put it out, put it on the stove / **kipukek'ngani mania** he is displaying what he bought
maniaq § pancake, fried bread, roasted thing
maniar- to roast, usually over an open fire ☆ **maniartuq** he is roasting something; **maniaraa** he is roasting it / **maniartuq taryaqviit unguvataitnek** he is roasting the king salmon hearts ×-a-
maniarcuun, maniarrsuun § frying pan ×maniar-cuun, maniar-ssuun

manig-, manigcete-° to be smooth ☆ **manigtuq, manigcetuq** it is smooth / **manigtuq una tuskaq** this board is smooth; **umyugaa manigcetuq** he is of serene and peaceful mind; **manigiuq** he is calming down; *cf.* **manik** ×-‡, -cete[2]
maniate-° to be rough ☆ **maniatuq** it is rough / ×-ate-
manigcar-, manigte- to smooth out, to iron ☆ **manigcartuq** it is being smoothed; **manigcaraa** he is smoothing it / **manigcariuq** she is ironing; **manigcaraa panimi taqmii augturcuun** she is ironing her daughter's communion dress ×-car-, -te[2]
manigcarissuun iron (appliance) ×manigcar-i[2]-cuun
manigcarvik ironing board ×manigcar-i[2]-vik
manigcissuun § carpenter's plane ×manigte-i[2]-cuun

manik Y, NS bird's egg ☆ **manigngalnguq** oval; *cf.* **manig-**
manignaleryak NI codfish ☐ ×manignaq-‡

manignaq § loche, burbot *(Lota lota); derivation semantically unclear to compiler, though perhaps from the round, white bellies of the fish* × -naq[2]
Maniit Anutiit Y, NS May, *lit. 'the coming of the eggs'; see Appendix 7*

mantiikaq NR, BB shortening, lard ☆ **mantiikaq urugtaa kelipinaluni** she melted the shortening to make bread × *from Filipino, see Appendix 10*

manuɫ front side of something; *opposite of* **tunuɫ** ☆ **manuni kuvevikaa kuuvviamek** he spilled coffee down his front
manuilitaq* apron, bib × -ilitaq
manulqaq front of porch of house × -‡-qaq
manumik brooch, pin (jewelry) × -mik
manuqliq* foremost one × -qliq
Manuquutaq Manokotak, village in the Bristol Bay area
manussuugte- to bow one's head ☆ **manussuugtuq** he is bowing his head; □/

maqallaq NSU sand; *cf.* **maqaq**

maqaq warmth, heat; *cf.* **macaq, matneq, maqallaq**
maqangcar- to heat up, to warm up ☆ **maqangcartuq** he is warming himself up; **maqangcaraa** he is warming it up / × -nge-car-
maqangcaun § heater × maqangcar-n
maqapaillitaq Y great-grandchild; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler*
maqar-, maqarcete-° to be warm (of clothes, bedding, etc.) ☆ **maqartuq, maqarcetuq** it is warm / **kuskam melqui maqarcetut** the cat's fur is warm × -‡, -cete[2]
maqari- NUN to be warm, to be hot (of the weather) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **maqariuq** it is hot /
maqarqe- to put on warm clothes ☆ **maqarquq** he put on warm clothes; **maqarqaa** he put warm clothes on her / × -rqe[2]
maqarqun insulation × maqarqe-n
maqaruaq § snowshoe hare, varying hare *(Lepus americanus), locally* rabbit ☆ **maqaruat amiit allegngigtut** snowshoe hare skins tear easily; **maqaruat mikellruut qayuqegglini** snowshoe hares are smaller than tundra hares × -uaq
maqautet *(plural)* NSU bedding × -un
maqi steambath *and* **maqi-** to take a steambath; Y *also* to take a shower ☆ **maqiuq** he is taking a steambath; **maqia** *or* **maqitaa** he is giving him a bath / **maqi cali uuqnarquq** the steambath is still hot × -i[3]
maqili- to build a fire for a steambath ☆ **maqiliuq** he is making a fire for his own steambath; **maqilia** he is making a fire for her steambath / × maqi-li[2]
Maqineq Saturday; one week's time; *probably adopted under Russian influence* × maqi-neq[1]

maqiqe- NUN to be hot (of persons) ☆ **maqiquq** he is hot / ×-liqe[2]

maqivik steambath house ☆ **anqertellruunga maqivigmek uuqnaqsiyaagan qamani** I left the steambath house in a hurry because it was too hot inside ×maqi-vik

maqe- to ooze, to flow out ☆ **maq'uq** it is flowing out, it is oozing; **maqaa** it is flowing or oozing on it / **maqtaa** he is making it (liquid) flow out (by puncturing its container, or squeezing liquid out)

maqcissuun hose; pump; faucet ×-te[2]-i[2]-cuun

maq'erri- to ejaculate semen ☆ □/

maquluk, maqul'uk drainage from infected ear

maqkaurkar(aq*), maqaurkar(aq*), maqaukar(aq*) § rodent louse

mar- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **markituq** it (trail or similar distance overland) is short; **martuuq** it (trail, etc.) is long

maraq marshy, muddy lowland

marallaq* Y Eskimo potato *(Hedysarum alpinum)* ×-llaq

maram cetaara northern waterthrush *(Seiurus novaeboracensis)*

mararmiu flatland dweller between the mouth of the Yukon and Nelson Island ×-miu

mararmiutaq* Lapland longspur *(Calcarius lapponicus);* northern waterthrush *(Seiurus novaeboracensis)* ×-miutaq

maraspak very wet mud ×marayaq-rpak

marastu-, marayir- to be muddy ☆ **marastuuq** it is muddy / **marayirtuq tumyaraq ellallillruan** the path is muddy because it rained ×marayaq-tu-, marayaq-ir[1]

Marayaaq Scammon Bay, village south of the mouth of the Yukon

marayaq mud ☆ **marayaq patua caranglluguek** cover the mud with grass and twigs ×-yaq

marrlugaq* HBC, NUN (*also* **maurluq, maacungaq)** grandmother; *from* **ema-** ×-rrlugaq

maruara- to howl (of animals) ☆ **maruarauq** it is howling; **maruaraa** it is howling at it / *cf.* **eme-**

maruarpaga- to emit loud howls ☆ **maruarpagauq** it is howling loudly; **maruarpagaa** it is howling loudly at it / ×-rpaga-

maryarte-, marsarte- NS, **marte-** to lead (in general, of a person or a dog leading a team but not attached to the team) ☆ **maryartuq** (*or* **maryarciuq)** he is leading; **maryartai** he is leading them / **qimugkauyar au͡gna iqlutmun maryarciuq** that puppy is leading the wrong way

maryarta person going ahead of a dogteam, leading it ×*perhaps* -ta[1]
maryarun front piece (bow) of a sled; *see diagram of sled* ×-n

masaaq § jellyfish □

maskalataq LI masked ceremony taking place in mid-January ×*from Russian* maskarád 'masquerade'

masmakiq BB (*also* **pasmakiq)** store-bought shoe ×*from Russian* báshmaki 'shoes'

masqe'rte- to scamper up *see* **mayur-**

massaaq, mass'aq mush, oatmeal ×*from English*

masseq § old salmon near spawning ☆ **massruuq una neqa** this fish is a spawning salmon
Masserculleq Marshall, village on the Yukon River ×-cur-lleq[1]

massi- NSU (*also* **passi-)** to be flattened, squashed, crushed, mashed

massiinaq machine; sewing machine; motor ☆ **massiinam mayuqetaara** valve; **massiinam tugercuutii** piston ×*from Russian* mashína *and/or English*
massiinista engineer ×-i[3]-ta[1]

masslaq, mass'laq, maslaq NUN (*also* **maasslaq)** butter ☆ **massliraa** he buttered it ×*from Russian* masló
masslirissuun § butter-knife

mataaskaak (*also* **macaaskaak, pataaskaak)** *(dual)* suspenders ×*from Russian* podvyázka 'garter'

matar- undressed *(root: postural)* ☆ **matangqauq** he is naked, coatless; **matartuq** he undressed, took off his coat; **matartaa** he undressed her, he unharnessed it; **matartaa irniani ervuqernaluku** she is undressing her child to give him a bath; **matarten!** take off your coat!
matarun Y, **mataruteq** HBC shirt ×-te[2]-n, -te[2]-n

matneq warmth, heat ☆ **matneq tekitaalria assirtuq** the heat that keeps coming feels good; *cf.* **macaq, maqaq**
matneqe- to warm, to heat ☆ **matnequq** he is warming himself (in front of heater, fire, etc.); **matneqaa** he is warming it / **pelit'aam caniani matneqellruunga** I warmed myself by the stove
matngir- NS to be burning ☆ **matngirtuq** it is burning / **matngillagtuq** it burst into flames
matnir- to produce a lot of heat ☆ **matnirtuq** it is producing a lot of heat / ×-ir[1]
matniur- to be heated excessively (by heat of fire, stove, etc.) ☆ **matniurtuq** he is feeling a lot of heat (from stove, etc.) / ×-niur-

matngagte-, matngallaga-, matngite- to jolt (of sled, boat, car) ☆ **matngagtuq** it is jolting / **matngagcailkun** shock absorber

maukuluk NS (*also* **maakuluk, muukuluk)** sleeping bag

maumake- to be aware of obstacles while traveling ☐

maurluq* (*also* **marrlugaq, maacungaq)** grandmother; *from* **ema-** ☆ **taukuk atam-gguq maurluqellriik uitaaqellriik** there were, they say, this grandmother and grandchild; **aaniin payugcetaa maurluq** her mother had her take some food to the grandmother × -r(ur)luq

mayar- NUN (*also* **ûgayar-, wayar-)** to strip bare, to pillage, to rob, to plunder ☆ **mayaraa** he took her last possessions /

mayiteqe- to desire things of which one has been deprived ☆ **mayitequq** he wants things / × -teqe-

mayur- to go up, to climb, to ascend; to go to the mountains to camp and hunt there in spring or fall; *(for* go up a gentle slope following the lay of the land *see* **tage-***)* ☆ **mayurtuq** he is going up; he is going to the mountains to camp and hunt; **mayuraa** he is climbing it / **mayurtaa** he is putting it up higher; **mayuutaa** he is taking it up with him; **avelngacuar aqumllermun may'uqertuq** the little mouse jumped up on the chair; **qilui mayurtut tengssuun tengellrani** his intestines rose (he felt queasy) when the airplane took off; **mayuqtarturallruuq** he slowly struggled up

masqe'rte- to scamper up ☆ **masqe'rtuq** he scampered up; **masqertaa** he scampered up it / × -qerte-

mayuar(ar)- to climb gradually ☆ **mayuartuq** he is climbing gradually; **mayuararaa** he is climbing it gradually / × -ar(aq)

mayura- to climb around ☆ **mayurauq** he is climbing around / × -a-

mayurcetaaq baking powder or other leavening agent × -cetaaq

mayurpik HBC elevated cache

mayuryaraq § ladder, stairs × -yaraq

mecak, mecaggluk, mecanglluk puddle ☆ **mikelnguut aquigaqameng mecagni akluteng mecungtelarait** whenever children play in puddles they get their clothes wet; *cf.* **meq** × -‡, -rrluk, -nglluk

macaliqaq sleet

mecqite- to step in a puddle ☆ **mecqituq** he stepped in a puddle / × -ite[3]-

mecangqaq NUN hip, buttock

mecarte- to make a smacking, splashing, or splatting sound ☆ **mecartuq** he made a splat / **mecarqurluni nerlartuq** he eats making smacking sounds; **it'garpiik piyuagaqan mecartaqlutek** whenever he walked his two big feet would make a splashing, splatting sound; *cf.* **eme-**

meceg- NS to jump ☆ **mecegtuq** he jumped; **mecgaa** he jumped over it / **mecegtaartuq** he is skipping; *cf.* **qeceg-**

meci-; meciaq; mecir- *see* **mecuq**

mecig- to be clearly visible; to be able to see well ☆ **mecigtuq** he can see well, it can be seen well /

mecigi- to become clearly visible; to become able to see better (improved eyesight, better light, etc.) ☆ **mecigiuq** it became more visible; he became able to see better / ×-i[1]

mecignaite-° to be hard to see ☆ **mecignaituq** it is hard to see / ×-naite-

mecignarqe- to be clearly visible ☆ **mecignarquq** it is easy to see / ×-narqe-

mecigtu- § to have good eyesight ☆ **mecigtuuq** he has good eyesight / ×-tu-

meciite-° § to have poor eyesight ☆ **meciituq** he has poor eyesight / ×-ite[1]

mecike- to see clearly ☆ **mecikaa** he sees it clearly / ×-ke[4]

mecikegte- § to have good eyesight ☆ **mecikegtuq** he has good eyesight / ×-kegte-

meciknaur- to try to get a better view ☆ **meciknaurtuq** he is trying to get a better view; **meciknauraa** he is trying to get a better view of it / ×mecike-naur-

mecir(ar)- to deny doing something that one has done ☆ **meci'irtuq** he denied doing something (that he did) / **meciranritua** I'm not denying it; **mecirautekaa tegutellni** he denied having taken it

mecqite- to step in a puddle *see* **mecak**

mecuq liquid part of something; sap; juice; green or waterlogged wood ☆ **mellrua atsat mecuat** he drank the berry juice; **mecunek muragtelliniuq** I discovered that he had gathered green wood; *cf.* **meq**

meci- to get soaked ☆ **meciuq** it got soaked; **mecia** it (liquid) soaked it / ×-i[3]

meciaq oil or other liquid in which food is dipped before being eaten, a dip ×-liaq

mecir- to soak ☆ **mecirtuq** it is soaked; **meciraa** he is soaking it / ×-ir[1]

mecunge- to be wet or soaked ☆ **mecunguq** *or* **mecungaa** it is wet / ×-nge-

mecungte- to get wet or soaked (of something that should not be wet) ☆ **mecungtuq** it got wet; **mecungtaa** he got it wet / **mecungtuq qukakaarluni** he got soaked from the waist down ×mecunge-te[2]

mecungyuilnguq* NUN kind of plant *(species ☐)* ×mecunge-yuite-nguq

mecuqerrli § wild celery *(Ligusticum hultenii)* ×-‡-li[1]

mecur- to get blood poisoning ☆ **mecurtuq** *or* **mecuraa** it (wound) got blood poisoning /

mege- to not want to go back to one's undesirable former living situation ☆ **meg'uq** he does not want to go back / **megutaa** because of not wanting to leave her, he does not want to go back; **megciquq** he won't want to leave

megtaq (*also* **evegtaq)** § bumblebee

mekegte- to come apart at the seams ☆ □/

melek § door *and* **meleg-** § to close ☆ **melgaa** he closed it / **melgumauq** it is closed; **amiik mel'ggu!** close the door!

mellaq § plug, stopper *and* **mellar-** § to plug ☆ **mellartuq** it is plugged / **mellartaa** he plugged it; **kuingiqa mellaqertuq** my pipe is plugged

mellarkaq § caulking material such as oakum × -kaq

mellgar(aq*) § small piece of metal; knife with curved blade, used for carving ☆ **ipuucillruuq aturluni mellga'rmek** he made a ladle using a curved knife

melnguq water beetle ☆ **nanvani amllertut melngut** water beetles are plentiful in the lakes

melngut neqait heather *(Cassiope sp.);* mastodon flower *(Senecio congestus)*

melquq feather; human body hair; animal fur ☆ **putuskalillruanga aanama melqunek** my mother made me a pillow out of feathers; *cf.* **meqe-** × -quq

melqulegcur- to trap ☆ **melqulegcurtuq** he is trapping; **melqulegcurai** he is trapping them / **melqulegcurta** trapper × melqulek-cur-

melqulek furbearing animal commonly trapped for its pelt × -lek

melqulgaq NUN small "hairy" type of crab *(species □)* × melqulek-aq[3]

melquliurta wildlife officer, Fish and Game officer × -liur-ta[1]

melquruaq cotton; cottongrass *(Eriophorum sp.)* × -uaq

melqussuk K shaggy dog; *cf.* **mequss'uk**

melu- to cover one's eyes while the other players hide in a game of hide-and-seek ☆ **meluuq** he is waiting for the others to hide /

meluqetaaq § game of hide-and-seek × -qetaaq

meluk § fish eggs, roe; fish eggs prepared by allowing them to age and become a sticky mass *and* **melug- [1]** to suck; to eat roe directly from the fish; Y, NS *also* to smoke tobacco ☆ **melugtuq** he is sucking something; **melugaa** he is sucking it / **melugyugpaa!** boy, do I want a smoke!

melugar- to kiss an icon (in Russian Orthodox Church) ☆ **melugartuq** he is kissing an icon; **melugaraa** he is kissing it (icon) / × *perhaps* -a-

melugcuun nipple of baby bottle × -cuun

melugkaq NI, **meluguaq** Y cigarette × -kaq, -uaq

melugsaq NS wasp × -yaq

melugyaq NUN elephant × -yaq
melugyar(aq*), melugsaaraq NS small gnat, such as "white-socks", "no-see-um"
meluyaarngalnguut *(plural)* cornmeal, *lit. 'ones similar to small fish eggs'* × -ya(g)aq-ngalnguq

melug- [2] § dented *(root: postural)* ☆ **melugtuq** it got dented; **melugtaa** he dented it **melungqauq** it is dented

meluskaq (*also* **peluskaq)** snuff ×*from Russian* próshka

mengla^{e} (*also* **[e]ngla^{e}, kengla^{e}, nel'a^{e})** edge, border ☆ **nanvam menglii ciumek urulartuq** the edge of the lake melts first
mengelvarte- to move (something out of the way) ☆ **mengelvartaa** he is moving it out of the way /
menglailitaq folded strip enclosing raw edge of fabric × -ilitaq
menglairun strip of fur between the ruff and hood of a parka × -ir[1]-n
menglerin, menglerun strip of hairless skin between the sole and the upper part of a skin boot × -‡-n, -‡-n

menge- to sing a song with drumming preliminary to the start of Eskimo-dancing ☆ **meng'uq** he is singing; **mengaa** he is singing it / *cf.* **eme-**
mengruq Y drum-stick
mengyaraq song × -yaraq

mengkuk NI labret ☐

mengqucivak Y hawk owl *(Surnia ulula);* hawk *(species ☐)* × -vak

mengquq NUN Japanese spherical glass fishnet float, found on beaches; *etymology not known to compiler; cf.* **mengkuk** ×*perhaps* -quq

mengqurpak big noise; *cf.* **eme-** × -rpak

mente- to leave none ☆ **mentaa** he isn't leaving any for her / **menciuq** he isn't leaving any (e.g. is eating all the food); **mentaanga akutamek** he didn't leave any "Eskimo ice cream" for me

men'u spot, blemish ☆ **menuituq** it is clean, it is pure

meq (*also* **emeq)** fresh water *and* **mer-** (*also* **emer-)** to drink; *underlyingly* **[e]meq, [e]mer-** ☆ **mertuq** he is drinking; **meraa** he is drinking it / **meq qallanguq** the water is boiling; **mermek imiqerru** please fill it with water; **mermun kit'ellruuq** he fell into the water; **angyamek mer'et taguski !** bring the (buckets of) water from the boat!; **merr'u!** drink it!; **meryuumiitaqa eculria meq** I don't care to drink the murky water; **merkaq** something to drink; *cf.* **mecuq, murqe-, miite-, metu-**

meq, mer- *(continued)*

em'a drink! *(exclamation) used to tell a baby to drink, probably by consonant assimilation from* **emra,** *as still said in NUN, corresponding to non-NUN* **mer'a**

mel'ir-, emir- to put water into ☆ **mel'irtuq** *or* **emirtuq** it got water put into it; **mel'iraa** *or* **emiraa** he put water into it / **mel'irluku** *or* **emirluku** putting water into it; **meliutaa (***or* **emiutaa) mertallran keniramun** he put the water you brought into the soup; **meliumauq** *or* **emiumauq** it has had water put into it, has been diluted; *note that the second form has an audible initial* **e**, *revealing that* **meq** water *is indeed underlyingly* **[e]meq** ×-lir-, -ir[1]

meqcarrluk Y puddle ×-‡-rrluk

meqkaq NI something to drink ×-kaq

meqsartur- to go to quench one's thirst ☆ **meqsarturtuq** he went to get a drink / ×-yartur-

meqsug- to be thirsty ☆ **meqsugtuq** he is thirsty / **meqsukuvet meqsartua** if you are thirsty, go drink water; **meqsuircarnarilliniuq** it is time to quench our thirst ×-yug-

meqsuircaun, merkaun § soda pop ×meqsug-ir[2]-car-n, -kaq-un

mer'a- to drink liquor in order to get drunk ☆ **merauq** he is drinking liquor; **meraa (mer'aluku)** he is drinking it ×-a-

mercete-°, merrlir- to be watery ☆ **mercetuq** it is watery / ×-cete[2], -rrluk-ir[1]

mercuullugpak § highbush cranberry *(Viburnum edule)* ×-‡-lluk-rpak

meriiq legendary being which will suck the blood from one's big toe if one has no water in his house or tent ×*perhaps* -iq

merr'aq * holy water; dew ×-rraq

merr'arar(ar)- to have only tea or coffee (without bread) ☆ **merr'ara'artuq** he is having only a beverage / **merr'ararallruuq** he had only a beverage ×-rraq-ar(ar)-

merr'ite- § to provide (human) with water ☆ **merr'itaa** he gave her water to drink / ×-ite[2]

merpallagte- to splash ☆ **merpallagtuq** it splashed, made a splashing noise / **paluqtaam pamyuni merpallagcetaa** the beaver splashed water with its tail

merqe- to provide (animal) with water ☆ **merqaa** he gave it some water / ×-rqe[2]

mertar- to fetch water (in pails, etc.) ☆ **mertartuq** he is fetching water; **mertaraa (***or* **mertautaa)** he is fetching water for it / **mertaqatartua kuigmek** I'm going to fetch water from the river ×-tar[2]

mertarcuun § water pail, water bucket ×mertar-cuun

merte- to sprinkle water on ☆ **mertaa** he sprinkled water on it / ×-te[2]

mer'un dipper for drinking water ×-n

meryak [1] Y, **mersak** NS blackfish fry ×-yak

meryak [2] Y mucus in eye, "sleep in the eye" ×-yak

meqe- to shed hair ☆ **meq'uq** it is shedding; **meqaa** it is shedding on it / *cf.* **melquq**

meqcir- to soak (a skin) so that hair can be removed easily ☆ **meqcirtuq** it is being soaked; **meqciraa** he is soaking it / ×-cir-

meqciraq skin soaked so that the hair will come off ×meqcir-aq[1]

meqete- to remove fur from (either unintentionally, as by rubbing off a patch of fur from one's garment, or intentionally, as by plucking fur out or by soaking a skin so that the fur may be easily removed) ☆ **meqtaa** he removed fur from it / ×-te[2]

meqneq bald spot ×-neq[1]

meqtar- K, BB, NR, LI to pluck a bird ☆ **meqtartuq** he is plucking (a bird); **meqtaraa** he is plucking it / **arnam yaqulek meqtaraa** the woman is plucking the bird ×-te[2]-*perhaps* -a-

mequss'uk Y, **mequssngiq** shaggy dog; *cf.* **melqussuk**

meqiq fly egg *and* **meqir-** to lay eggs (of flies) ☆ **meqirtuq** it (fly) laid eggs; **meqiraa** it (fly) laid eggs on it / **meqit** fly eggs

mequq Y human excrement ×-quq

meq'urtua- HBC to be unable to breathe because of a strong wind blowing in one's face ☆ **meq'urtuaguq** he is having trouble breathing; □/ ×-tur[1]-a-

merig- caved in, folded over *(root: postural)* ☆ **merigtuq** it (riverbank) caved in; **merigtaa** he hemmed it; **meringqauq** it is caved in; it is hemmed

merigneq hem, cuff ×-neq[1]

mernur- to be tired, exhausted, fatigued ☆ **mernurtuq** he is tired / **mernungvaa!** I'm getting tired!; **calivakaama mernurtua** I am tired because I worked so much

mernuir- to recover from being tired ☆ **mernuirtuq** he is not tired any more / **mernuinercirtuq** *or* **mernuircartuq** he is taking a rest ×-ir[2]

meter- *(root)*

metervik § bald eagle *(Haliaetus leucocephalus)*

metraq*, metr(aq*) NUN § common eider *(Somateria mollissima)* ☆ **metrartangqertuq** *or* **met'ertangqertuq** NUN there are eiders here

metqe- NUN to suffer; to be ill ☆ **metquq** he is suffering / ×*perhaps* -teqe-

metu- to absorb water ☆ **metuuq** it is absorbing water /**metullruuq** it absorbed water; **lumarraqa metullruuq cemnek** my shirt soaked up my sweat; *cf.* **meq**

metuyailkun plastic or rubber sheeting ×-yailkutaq

mianig- *(root)*

mianigte- to make noise with things ☆ **mianigtuq** he is making noise; □/ **qemagciuq qantanek mianiggluni** he is putting away the dishes, making noise

mianike- to be careful ☆ **mianikuq** he is being careful; **mianikaa** he is being careful with it / **mianikluten cali!** work carefully!; **mianikevkenani saskanek navtulinek eruriuq** he is washing the fragile cups without being careful; **mianiku'urluni tarenriurun agartaa** he very carefully hung the mirror

mianikur(aq*) person who acts very slowly, with undue caution

mianiite-°, mianiate-°, mianinrite-° to lack sensitivity to the pain that one inflicts on another person ☆ **mianiituq** he lacks sensitivity / **mianiilan qenertaqan uitat'la'rqa** because he lacks proper sensitivity I leave him alone when he is angry × -ite[1], -ate-, -nrite-

mic'araq airport, landing strip *see* **mit'e-**

mig- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **migkituq** it is quiet; **migtuuq** it is loud, thudding; *cf.* **ememigpak** sudden noise or thud × -rpak

miicir- to leach *see* **miite-**

miili- to grind ☆ **miiliuq** he is grinding something; **miilia** he is grinding it / × *perhaps from English* meal *or* mill

miilitnguaq pancreas × -n-uaq

miilaq soap ☆ **miilaq aturpakaamteńi nangqatartuq** since we keep using the soap it is almost used up × *from Russian* mýlo

miintaq (*also* **uintaq**) screw, bolt × *from Russian* vint

miiskaaq § dishpan ☆ **tepet miiskaamun ekekiki erurraarluki** put the aged fishheads in the dishpan after washing them × *from Russian* míska 'basin'

miite- HBC, NUN to provide (person, animal, or object) with water ☆ **miitaa** he gave her some water (or other liquid) / **miiteqernga!** give me some water, please!; *cf.* **meq** × *perhaps* -ite[2]

miicir- to soak in order to leach out salt ☆ **miicirtuq** it is being soaked; **miiciraa** he is soaking it / **miiciriuq sulunanek** he is soaking the salted salmon in order to leach the salt from them × *perhaps* -cir-

miitaq something that has been soaked or leached out × -aq[1]

miiyvik HBC water-barrel × -vik

mikete-° HBC, NI, NUN, **mike-** to be little, small in size; **mikete-°** *is probably the original form, as can be seen from such derived words as* **mikelnguq** *and* **mikelkaa,** *where the* **t** *is represented by* **l,** *and these derived words are used throughout the Yup'ik region, even in areas where the form* **mike-** *is used rather than* **mikete-°** ☆ **au͡gna arnaq mik'uq (miktuq)** that woman is small; **miklemni** when I was small; **una mikenruuq (mikellruuq) taumi** this one is smaller than that; **mikenrat (mikellrat)** the smallest one of them; *the forms in parentheses in the examples are from* **mikete-°** *and those not in parentheses are from* **mike-**

mikelke- to find or consider it to be too small (subject finds object too small for him, or object is too small for subject) ☆ **mikelkaa** he finds it too small for him / **una paltuuk mikelkaqa** this coat is too small for me ×-ke[3]

mikelnguq• child, little one *(used in unpossessed contexts; for possessed contexts,* **irniaq** *is used)* ☆ **mikelnguq qiaguq aanani anellrani** the child cried when his mother went out; **mikelnguut aquigut ellami nengllingraan** the children are playing outside even though it is cold; *in NUN* **mikelnguq** *means* any small thing, *not restricted to or implying a child* ×-nguq

mikeltak "darned" child *(exclamation) used when one is angry*

mik'nuraq NUN youngest child, youngest sibling

mikur- to be abundant at a given place and time (mainly of fish and insects); to gather, to swarm ☆ **mikurtut** they are abundant (in one place); **mikurai** he is gathering them together / **neqet mikurtut unuamek** there are a lot of fish running today; **egturyat mikurtut nunapigmi** there are a lot of mosquitoes on the tundra

Mikuryaq Mekoryuk, village on Nunivak Island ×-yaq

mil- *(root)*

milpag-, mileqpag- to throw hard (at) ☆ **milpagtuq** he threw something hard; **milpagaa** he threw something at it hard / **milpautaa** he threw it hard ×-pag[2], -pag[2]

milqar- to throw (at) ☆ **milqertuq** he threw something; **milqeraa** he threw something at it / **milqautaa qimugtemun** he threw it at the dog; **milqeraa qimugta qilulria teggalqumek** he threw a rock at the barking dog ×-qar-

miluqu- to throw (with the implication of maliciousness) ☆ **miluquuq** he is throwing something; **miluqua** he threw something at it /

miluquyuli legendary rock-throwing creature the size of a small human; *by extension,* monkey, ape ×miluqu-yuli

milek § milk ☆ **milegyugtuq** he wants milk; **kuluviim milga** the cow's milk ×*from English*

milu'uvkaaq (*also* **pilu'uvkaaq)** rope ×*from Russian* veryóvka

mimeq thigh of bird or mammal

mimernaq stump of old tree ×-naq[2]

minaq food set aside for someone *and* **minar-** to leave, keep, or save food for someone else ☆ **minartuq** he is leaving food; **minaraa** he is leaving food for her / **uima minaraa qetunrapuk** my husband is saving some for our son; **minaramken** I saved you a piece from what I had

mineg- to become moldy (of a drying fish when a bitter-tasting substance, probably a mold, forms on its surface in damp, rainy weather; also of salmon at spawning time) ☆ **minegtuq** *or* **min'gaa** it got moldy /

minek wake of a fish or a boat ☆ **min'guuq** it is the wake of something moving through the water

mingqe- to sew ☆ **mingquq** he is sewing; **mingqaa** he is sewing it / **mingqaa taqmiim allganra** she is sewing up the rip in the dress; **mingeqsaraq nalluaqa** I don't know how to sew

mingqaaq tightly coiled rigid basket made of coarse seashore grass **(taperrnat)** ×-‡-aq[1]

mingqessuun, mingeqsuun § sewing machine ×-cuun, -cuun

mingqii- to make a tightly coiled, rigid grass basket ☆ **mingqiiguq** she is making a basket; **mingqiigai** she is making a basket out of them (grasses) / **mingqiisteńguuq aanaka** my mother is a basket-maker ×mingqaaq-li[2]-

mingqun § needle ☆ **mingqessuutem mingqutii navegtuq mingqellemni mamtulriamek lumarrarmek** the needle of my sewing machine broke when I was sewing thick material; **mingqun tauna assikaqa, tamaryaqunaku!** I like that needle, don't lose it! ×-n

mingqutnguaq shard of rotten or honeycomb ice ☆ **ciku mingqutnguarurtaqami aarnarqenglartuq** the ice gets dangerous when it becomes rotten ×mingqun-uaq

mingug- to spread, to smear; to paint ☆ **mingugtuq (***or* **mingugiuq)** he is spreading something; **mingugaa** he is spreading something onto it / **mingugaa kelipaq saalamek** he is spreading the bread with shortening; **minguutaa saalaq kelipamun** he is spreading shortening on the bread

mingugissuun, minguggsuun § butter-knife; paintbrush ×-i[2]-cuun, -ssuun

minguk, minguun paint; color; ointment; butter ☆ **ukut minguugut: tungulria, qatellria, kavirliq, cungagliq, esirliq, cali-llu qiugliq** these are the colors: black, white, red, green, yellow, and blue ×-‡, -n

minuk, minirrluk NUN drizzle ×-‡, -rrluk

minir- to drizzle *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **minirtuq** it is drizzling /

miqsaq NUN a type of pretty rock □; *cf.* **miryaq**

miryaq vomit *and* **miryar-** to vomit ☆ **miryartuq** he vomited; **miryaraa** he vomited on it / **miryautaa** he vomited it out; **miryalnguuq** he is nauseated; **miryalngunarquq** it is nauseating; *cf.* **miqsaq** ×-yaq

mirespag- to vomit copiously ☆ **mirespagtuq** he is vomiting copiously; **mirespagaa** he is vomiting copiously on it / ×-pag[2]

miryangcaq ground beetle *(Carabidae), lit. 'vomit inducer'* ×-ngcar-

mis- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **miskituq** it is hard to see or hear; it is obscured; **mistuuq** it is clearly visible or audible; **pikna agyaq ilamini mistunruuq** that star up there is easier to see than the others; *cf.* **miscir-**

miscir- to be misty ☆ **miscirtuq** it is misty / ×*perhaps from English* misty, *but cf.* **mis-**

missuuk sack ×*from Russian* meshók
missuulleq burlap sack ×-lleq[1]

mit'e- to land from the air, to alight ☆ **mit'uq** it landed; **mitaa** it landed on it / **misngauq** it has landed, it is landed; **mill'uni** landing; **miciiquq** it will land; **micuitut maavet** they never land here; **mit'aq** landed thing (fowl, airplane)
misvik, mic'araq NI airport, landing strip ☆ **tengssuutet mit'esciigatut misvik ulusngiin** the airplanes can't land because the landing field is flooded ×-vik, -yaraq
mit'aruaq waterfowl decoy ×-aq[1]-uaq

miuyigte- NUN to scowl, to frown ☆ **miuyigtuq** he is scowling; **miuyigtaa** he is scowling at her / *cf.* **miuyineq**

miuyineq partially rotten meat ☆ **miuyinruuq** it is getting rotten; *cf.* **miuyigte-** ×-neq[1]

{**mug-** to suck *see* **emug-**}

{**mugcuun** baby bottle *see* **emugcuun**}

mukaaq flour; bread ☆ **arnat mukaaq akagcilaraat, uuciluku, qaq'iluku, manialiluku akakacukuiluku, cali amllernek allanek** women make dough out of flour, making baked goods, bread, pancakes, muffins, and many other things ×*from Russian* muká
mukaarkat *(plural)* wheat ×-kaq
mukaarutleq empty flour-sack, *originally made of fabric, sometimes printed, and used for sewing when the sack was empty* ×-utelleq

muir- to fill or be full to capacity ☆ **muirtuq** it is full; **muiraa** he filled it / **imiraa muirluku mermek** he filled it with water, filling it up all the way
muira- NS to boil over ☆ **muirauq** it is boiling over / ×-a-

mulngag- *(root)*
mulngaite-° to act carelessly or recklessly, without thinking of the possible consequences ☆ **mulngaituq** he is acting recklessly; ☐/ ×-ite[1]
mulngake- to act gently and carefully ☆ **mulngakuq** he is being careful; **mulngakaa** he is being careful with it / **mulngakekici!** be careful!

multuuk BB, **mul'tuuk** (*also* **mulut'uuk**) hammer ×*from Russian* molotók

mulu- to tarry ☆ **muluuq** he is taking a long time / **mulutuuk** they[2] usually take a long time; **muluciqua** I'll be gone for a long time; **muluvkenak ut'reskina!** come home right away!

muluk'uuq (*also* **malak'uuq**) § milk ☆ **muluk'uuq anglinarquq** milk makes one grow ×*from Russian* molokó

mulut'uuk, mulut'uutaq K (*also* **multuuk**) hammer ×*from Russian* molotók

mumeq § drum-stick *and* **mumer-** to beat a drum ☆ **mumertuq** he is drumming; □/ **cauyami mumra asemtaa** he broke the stick of his drum; **mumliuq** he is making a drum-stick

mumig- turned over, inverted *(root: postural)* ☆ **mumigtuq** it turned over; **mumigtaa** he turned it over, translated it; **mumingqauq** it is turned over; **mumigtellerminiu tuuskaq qerrartuq** when he turned over the board he got a splinter; **nukalpiat qayateng mumigtait** the young men are turning over their kayaks; **Yugtaq quliraq kass'atun mumigtaa** he is translating the Yup'ik story into English; **mumigtaq** something that has been turned over, a pancake, a translation

munaircete-° NS to be restless ☆ **munaircetuq** he is restless / ×-cete[2]

munaite-° Y (*also* **unaite-°**) to be soft ☆ **munaituq** it is soft / ×-ite[1]

munar- to be dexterous, to be skillful ☆ **munartuq** he is skillful / **munaituq** he is not skillful; **munartuq cananermek** he is skillful at carving; *cf.* **munarnarli, munarciaq**

munaqe- to be skillful with; Y to tend, to watch, to babysit ☆ **munaqaa** he is skillful with it; Y he is tending him / **munaqiuq** Y she is babysitting; **munaqista** Y babysitter ×-ke[4]

munarcete- NS to concentrate on one's work ☆ **munarcetuq** he is concentrating /

munarciaq (*also* **unarciaq**) straight-grained piece of wood useful for making things; *cf.* **munar-**

munarnarli millipede; *cf.* **munar-** ×-li[1]

murak, muragaq HBC § wood, log, stick ☆ **muragpak atertuq** the big log is drifting away; **muriraa kaminiaq** he put wood in the stove; **muriit taguskiki angyamek!** bring the firewood up from the boat!; **muragkiurtuq** he is chopping wood ×-‡, -aq[3]

muragte- to collect firewood ☆ **muragtuq** he is gathering wood / **murairutqataameng muragtuq** because they are soon to be out of wood, he is getting firewood ×-te[1]

murilke- to watch, to observe ☆ **murilkuq** he is observing; **murilkaa** he is watching it or him / **murilkenrituq** he is not being attentive; **murilkiu!** watch him!

murilketar- to be observant ☆ **murilketartuq** he is observant / **murilketaituq** he is not observant × -tar[1]

murqe- to rinse clothes ☆ **murqaa** he is rinsing it / *cf.* **meq**

murte- HBC (*also* **urte-**) to make into a batter ☆ **murtaa** he is mixing or making it into a batter, stirring it, adding ingredients to it / **murciuq** she is making a batter; **murtaq** batter, dough

muru- to sink into snow, mud, etc.; to put on boots without using liners in them ☆ **muruuq** he sank in; **murua** he sank into it / **muruqerlukek kameksiigken maligtelaagnga** just slip on your boots and come with me quickly

murua- to sink into snow or mud at every step ☆ **muruaguq** he is sinking in (as he walks); **muruagaa** he is sinking into it (as he walks) / **angun anerteksaarluni muruaguq** the man is trudging through the snow panting; **muruanarquq** it is such that one sinks in at every step × -a-

muruaneq soft, deep snow × murua-neq[1]

muruayuli legendary creature that sinks into the ground as it walks, perhaps some kind of large bear ☐ × murua-yuli

murugte- [1] to sink down ☆ **murugtuq** it sank down / **issuriq ugna nakirnerem iquakun yura'artelliniluni takuyartaaqerraarluni-ll' muruggluni** a spotted seal appeared down there at the end of the strait, turned its head this way and that, and then slipped down out of sight; **uqurtulriit murugtaaryugtut** oil stoves tend to cause downdrafts

murun, muruqaq slipper, fur liner for skin boot × -n, *perhaps* -qaq

murugte- [2] to gather cloth in sewing ☐

muukuluk NUN (*also* **maakuluk, maukuluk**) sleeping bag

{**muulek** nipple *see* **emulek**}

muute- NSU to take an item for repair ☆ **muusgung!** take it for repair!; *for the meaning* seek medical aid *see* **emute-**

N

{**na** house *see* **ena**}

na- *(deep root:* lack of knowledge*), cf.* **naamelliin, nani, nalirɇ, nallu-, nau- [2]**

naa- to become complete in number ☆ **naagut** *or* **naagai** they became complete / **naatai** he completed them; **naamaut** they have become complete; **naagiuq kaaltaaminek** he completed his hand of cards in solitaire; *cf.* **naanguar-, naacuqe-**

naaneq complete bundle of pelts containing a number sufficient to make a parka; *e.g. 45 squirrel pelts make one* **naaneq** ×-neq[1]

naaqe- to count; to read ☆ **naaqut** they are being counted; **naaqai** he is counting or reading them / **naaqiuq** he is counting or reading; **naaqsunarqellriit** things worth reading

naaqilria NS student ×-i[2]-lria

naaqin, naaqun, naaquciq number ×-i[2]-n, -n, -ciq

naaqista reader (as in church); NS teacher ×-i[2]-ta[1]

naaqivik NS school ×-i[2]-vik

naaqut'liuryaraq, naaquciuryaraq arithmetic, mathematics ×naaqun-liur-yaraq, naaqun-liur-yaraq

naacuqe- HBC to conserve, to ration ☆ **naacuqaa** he is conserving it / *cf.* **naa-**

naamelliin, naamell', naam', naamikika, naamiki (*also* **naumiki**) I don't know *(exclamation); cf.* **na-**

naanguar- (*also* **laanguar-**) to play sedentarily with toys, to play using objects as toys ☆ **naanguartuq** he is playing with toys / **ellallian aquisciigalameng mikelnguut naanguartut** because it is raining and the children can't play actively, they are playing with toys; **naanguarutaa** he is playing (with toys) with her; *cf.* **naa-** ×-uaq

naanguaq, nanguarun toy, object used as a toy ☆ **naanguaq tull'uku navellrua** he broke the toy by stepping on it; **irniagka anglanilartuk naanguarutkaqamegnegu kenurqutaqa** my children[2] have fun playing with my flashlight ×-‡, -n

naataq NSU owl *(species ☐)*

naave- NUN (*also* **naive-)** to transfer from one container to another by pouring

nacaq hat, parka hood, cap *and* **nacar-** to put on a hat, pull on one's hood ☆ **nacartuq** he put on a hat; **nacaraa** he put a hat on her / **nacani tamaamiu nacaqa navraqaa** since he lost his own hat he is borrowing my hat; **nacarraq** small cap or hat, in contrast to hood; *see Appendix 9*

nacallngaar(aq*), nacallngaq § Aleutian tern *(Sterna aleutica);* arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea);* Sabine's gull *(Xema sabini)*

nacaqupak small bird *(species ☐)* × -qupak

nacaullek emperor goose *(Philacte canagica)*

nacete- (*also* **naste-)** to look around or survey one's surroundings from a high vantage point ☆ **nacetuq** he is looking around from a height; **nacetai** he is looking around for them from a height / **pissurta nacelluni kiartuq tuntuvagnek** the hunter is looking around from a height for moose

Nacessvik White Mountain, village on Norton Sound × -vik

nacig-, naciga- NSU to cry or feel sad because of someone's leaving ☆ **nacigtuq** he is crying after someone; **nacigaa** he is crying after her / **mikelnguq nacilartuq aanaminek** the child cries after his mother (when she leaves) × -‡, -a-

nacin floor plank; sitting mat *see* **nateq**

nagaayuq NSU single rock standing along in the water, skerry

nagiquyaq spear used with a throwing device **(nuqaq)**

nagte- to get snagged, caught (on a tree, etc.) ☆ **nagtuq** it got snagged / **napamun nagtut nuyanka** my hair got caught in the tree; **nagun** something that one gets caught on

nagtuqaq belt buckle, clasp fastener; *traditionally made of ivory* × *perhaps* -qaq

naguteke- to be held back by ☆ **nagutekaa** he is being held back by it, being prevented from acting by it / **manaryarciigatuq irniani nagutekluki** she can't go fishing because her children are holding her back × -teke

naigte- to answer back; to explain, to clarify; to disobey, to talk back, to contradict ☆ **naigtuq** he answered back, didn't do as he was told; **naigtaa** he answered her back, went against what she said / **tau͡gaam-am iliita naigtellinia tuntut pukiqeggiameng yaaqvanek mistularniluki** but one of them explained to her that caribou are very visible from quite a distance when their bellies become good-looking (turn white); **naigteksaunaku!** don't go against her!

naive- (*also* **naave-)** to transfer from one container to another by pouring ☆ **naivaa** he poured it / **naiviuq iqvaminek qaltamun** she poured what she had picked into the bucket

nakaaq Y wild rhubarb *(Polygonum alaskanum)*

nakaar- NSU to dip one's head into water ☆ **nakaartuq** it dipped its head in /

nakacuk bladder ×*perhaps* -cuk
nakaci- to have to urinate ☆ **nakaciuq** he has to urinate, he has a full bladder / ×-i[3]
nakaciuryaraq, nakaciiryaraq bladder feast, a traditional celebration involving the ceremonial use of inflated sea-mammal bladders ×-liur-yaraq, -‡-yaraq
nakacugnaq calf, lower-leg muscle ×-naq[2]
nakacuguaq light-bulb, *lit. 'imitation bladder'* ☆ **kenurqutam nakacuguara navegtuq** the flashlight bulb broke ×-uaq
nakacunguaq NSU bottle ×-nguaq

naker-, nakercete-° to be straight; to be accurate; to be accurate when shooting ☆ **nakertuq** *or* **nakercetuq** it is straight / **nakercessvaa-lli mat'umi nutegmi!** my, how accurate this gun is!; **nakercaraa** he is trying to make it straight; *cf.* **Nakneq** ×-‡, -cete[2]
nakercaun arrow feathering ×-car-n
nakerneq straight stretch in a river ×-neq[1]
nakerqatak side wall of an old-style house ×-qatak
nakriate-° to be crooked ☆ **nakriatuq** it is crooked / ×-‡-ate-
nakrullugpak dorsal fin of arctic grayling; *also,* the grayling *(Thymallus arcticus)* ×-‡-lluk-rpak

naki- BB to be good at catching game ☆ **nakiuq** he is a good hunter /

nakleg- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **naklegnarquq** he or it causes one to feel compassion; **naklegtartuq** he is compassionate; **naklegyugtuq** he feels compassion; **naklekaa** he feels compassion toward, is considerate of her
naklekun compassion; grace *(religious term)* ×-n
nakleng (*also* **akleng**) poor thing! *(exclamation)*

nakmiin one's own *(adverb, used for emphasis)* ☆ **nakmiin pikaa** it is his own; **nakmiin qetunraqaa** he is her very own son; **nakmiin ikamragni navriutekak allanermun** he lent his own sled to the visitor; **nakmiin aanakaqa taŭgaam alqaan yuksagutellruanga miklemni** she's my own mother but her older sister adopted me when I was small

Nakneq Naknek, village on Bristol Bay; *cf.* **naker-**

nakriate-°; nakrullugpak *see* **naker-**

naku- to be cross-eyed ☆ **nakuuq** he is cross-eyed / **kinguqliqa nakuan yungcaristet pilagturluku nakunrircetellruat** because my younger brother was cross-eyed the doctors performed surgery on him to correct his crossed eyes; **nakulriamek uilguuq** she is the one with a cross-eyed husband

nakunaq NUN, NS large conch (mollusk) siad to make one cross-eyed if it is eaten; *(species* ☐*)* × -naq[1]

nakuke- to pick on, to torment, to fight ☆ **nakukaa** he is picking on her / **nakukenrilgu kuskayagaq** don't torment the kitten; **nakukutuk** they[2] are fighting with each other

nala- to die (usually of plants), to wither; to be eclipsed; to become numb, have paresthesia ("pins and needles" feeling) ☆ **nalauq** it died, etc. / **nalataa** he killed it; **akerta nalauq** the sun is eclipsed; **talliqa nalauq** my arm is asleep; **uksuarmi naunraat nalalartut up'nerkami-llu unguirluteng** in fall the plants die, reviving in the spring; *cf. Turner*

nal'aqerte- to suffer a stroke ☆ **nal'aqertuq** he had a stroke / × -qerte-

nalaqe- (*also* **nalke-, nataqe-**) to find, to discover ☆ **nalaquq** it has been found; **nalaqaa** he found it / **nalaqutuq** he found something; **nasaurluq kayangunek nalaqutuq nunapigmi** the girl found eggs on the tundra; **mingqun tamallni nalaqaa** she found the needle which she lost; **nalaqestiin pikciqaa** the one who finds it will have it × -ke[2]

nalaqutaq, nalaq found thing, discovery × -te[5]-aq[1], -‡

nalayaq NUN (*also* **talayaq**) § spawning salmon × -yaq

nalayarrsuun NUN fish spear used to catch spawning salmon ☐ × -ssuun

naleq NS (*also* **leq, neleq**) flatus, gas expelled rectally, *(vulgar)* fart *and* **naler-** NS (*also* **ler-, neler-**) to break wind, to expel flatus, *(vulgar)* to fart

nalik cover hanging over something; tent; shelter *and* **nalig-** to be covering (it) ☆ **naligaa** it covers it, hangs over it / **amirlum naligai** the cloud is hanging over them

naliguyaq shelter made from a tarpaulin

nalikutaq shawl × -kutaq

nalir⌿ which (one(s)) ☆ **naliat?** which one of them?; **naliit?** which ones of them?; **nalirpeci atullruagu perriuteka?** which one of you used my towel?; **naliata qimugtema keggellruaten?** which one of my dogs bit you?; *cf.* **na-**

nalirrugte- to be undecided ☆ **nalirrugtuq** he is undecided, can't make up his mind / **nalirrugtuq unuaqu wall'u yaaliaku ayallerkaminek** he is undecided whether to go tomorrow or the next day

nalke- (*also* **nalaqe-, nataqe-**) to find, to discover ☆ **nalkuq** it has been found; **nalkaa** he found it / **nalkutuq** he found something; *cf.* **nalle⌿** × -ke[2]

nalkutaq found thing, discovery ☆ **una angqaqa nalkutaqaqa** this ball of mine is something that I found × -te[5]-aq[1]

nalkiik *(dual)* woman's panties; crotch; *cf.* **nalle-̸**

nalle-̸ that which corresponds in time or space, that which is even with ☆ **taum nalliini** at that time; **apa'urluma nunamtellran nalliini** in the time when my grandfather was on earth, during my grandfather's time; **nallaituq** it is unique, nothing compares with it; **maantellerpet nalliikun ayaumallruuq** during the time you were here he was away; *cf.* **nalke-, nalqig-, nalkiik**

nall'aringa- to be hit or shot ☆ **nall'aringauq** it was hit (shot) / **tuntuvak nall'aringauq ircaqumikun** the moose was hit in the heart × nall'arte-nga-

nall'arte- to find the mark; to run into, to meet, to arrive at the right time ☆ **nall'artaa** it hit it / **iruakun nall'arrluku tuntuq nutgaa** he shot the caribou, hitting it right in the leg; **umyuani nall'artenrilengraan angertuq** even though it didn't correspond to what he had in mind, he agreed; **tekitellruunga nall'arrluku nerellrat** I arrived right at the time they were eating; **aqvautellratnun nall'arullua nunasngallruunga** I was visiting at the time the races were taking place × *perhaps* -ar(ar)te[2]

nallu- to not know ☆ **nalluuq** he doesn't know; **nallua** he doesn't know it or her / **nalluan-qaa?** don't you know him?; **nallutaituq** he knows everything *(may have either positive or negative connotation);* **ellani nallua** he is unconscious, *lit. 'doesn't know his world';* **nallumauq** he is in a state of ignorance; *cf.* **na-, nalluyur-**

nallu-̸ state of not knowing; *used with possessed localis case endings* ☆ **nallumni tegulliniak aqlitegka** without my knowing, he took my earrings

nalluliur- to act concealing one's actions from ☆ **nalluliuraa** he is acting behind her back / × -liur-

nallumquq dull-witted person × -quq

nallunailkutaq insignia; signpost; buoy; trail marker; marker to show where something is × nallunaite-ke[3]-taq[1]

nallunair- to explain, to instruct, to demonstrate, to show how, to interpret (sign, evidence) ☆ **nallunairtuq** it has been explained; **nallunairaa** he explained it / **nallunairiuq** he is instructing; **nallunairista** one who shows, a witness; **nallunairturaa etgalqitarnarqellria** he is showing where the sandbar is; **nallunairutellrua** he explained something to her × -naq[1]-ir[2]

nallunaite-° to be obvious, clear ☆ **nallunaituq** it is clear; ☐/ **nallunaituq ayalleq Mamterillermek Kuiggayagarmun uksumi** it is clear how to get from Bethel to Oscarville in the winter × -naite-

nallunrir- to find out; to investigate ☆ **nallunrirtuq** he has become knowledgeable; **nallunriraa** he investigated it / **nallunringnaqellriit** those doing research × -nrir-

nallunrite-° to know ☆ **nallunrituq** he knows; **nallunritaa** he knows it or her / **nallunritaten** you know them; **nallunritaaten** he knows you; **maantelqa nallunritaa** he knows I am here ×-nrite-

nalluqar- to lose consciousness, to faint; to not know at this particular time; NUN to forget ☆ **nalluqertuq** he lost consciousness; ☐/ ×-qar-

nallute- to not know what one is doing ☆ **nallutuq** he is acting without being conscious of what he is doing / ×*perhaps* -te[5]

nalluyagute- to forget; *especially* to forget a fact or forget to do something *(whereas* **avaur-** *is* to forget in the sense of leaving something behind; *however,* **nalluyagute-** *has acquired this meaning as well for many speakers)* ☆ **nalluyagutuq** he forgot; **nalluyagutaa** he forgot it / **nalluyagutaa nerqillerkani qimugtenek** he forgot that he was supposed to feed the dogs; **nalluyagucaqunaku atra!** don't forget his name! ×-yagute-

nalluyugci- to feel strange about something unfamiliar ☆ **nalluyugciuq** he feels strange because of something with which he is unfamiliar / **nalluyugcitkaa** he feels strange on account of it ×-yug-‡-

nalluyur- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **nalluyuqaa** he feels uncomfortable with or unwelcomed by her; **nalluyurnarquq** he causes others to feel unwelcome; **nalluyuryugtuq** he feels unwelcome; *cf.* **nallu-**

nalqig- to be straight, to be correct, to be properly aligned ☆ **nalqigtuq** it is straight / **nalqigtaa** he is straightening it; **waten nalqigtellrua** this is how he explained it; **nalqigutaa** he explained something to her; **nalqigcaraa** he straightened it *or* he explained to someone about it; *cf.* **nalle-**

naltarnaq type of small fish *(species ☐)* ×-naq[2]

naluaq NSU bleached sealskin

nalug- [1] to hoist, to raise, to lift, to throw into the air ☆ **nalugaa** he hoisted it / **tamakut uqamailnguut naluurpiiqnaki!** stop lifting those heavy things!

nalug- [2] to take a short-cut by swimming (mainly of animals) ☆ **nalugtuq** it took a short-cut; ☐/

naneq NS (*also* **eneq, neneq**) bone; *cf.* **nanerpak**

naner- to set weight on (it); to weigh down, to press; NSU to catch in a trap ☆ **nanraa** he is putting weight on it / **nanraa teggalqumek kalikaq tengńayukluku** he weighed down the paper with a rock, thinking that it might be blown away; **nanrun** object placed on something to make it stable or hold it down, such as a paperweight; *cf.* **nanrar-**

naneryaq, nanersaq NSU old-style deadfall trap (i.e., not a steel trap); NSU any trap ×-yaq, -yaq

nanerpak Y seal spear *and* **nanerpag-** Y to throw a seal spear ☆ **nanerpagtuq** he threw a seal spear; **nanerpagaa** he speared it / *cf.* **naneq**

nanevpak big lake *see* **nanvaq**

nangcaq towed thing *and* **nangcar-** to tow ☆ **nangcartuq** (*or* **nangcariuq**) he is towing something; **nangcaraa** he is towing it / **nangcauguq** it is being towed; **nangcalek** one doing the towing; **snuukuum ikamraq nangcaraa** the snowmachine is pulling the sled

nange- to be consumed, to be used up ☆ **nang'uq** it is all used up; **nangaa** he used it up / **nangutuq kuuvviamek** he is out of coffee; **nangutaa kuuvviamek** he used up her coffee; **arautemteńek nangucarpiartukut** we have almost used up our supply of ash (for making chewing tobacco); **man'a iraluq nangniarartuq** this month is coming to an end; *cf.* **nangte-, nangugte-**

nangnenguaq NUN appendix (anatomical), *lit. 'imitation thumb'* × -nangneq-uaq

nangneq last one; end; vortex of hair on head; NUN thumb ☆ **nangnerpenun peleqpel'er elliu** put the frog on top of your head *(to determine your destiny by which way it jumps; if it jumps far forward you will have a long life);* **nangneqlikacaar** very last one, lastborn child; **nangnermek** for the last time × -neq[1]

nangquq end; arrowhead, spearhead × -quq

nanger- standing *(root: postural)* ☆ **nangengqauq** he is standing; **nangertuq** he stood up; **nangertaa** he stood it up; **aqumviitellruama nerellruunga nangerma** because I didn't have a place to sit I ate standing up; **taqukaq nangertuq callugnaluni** the bear stood upright to fight

nangru- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **nangrukaa** he is critical of her; **nangrunarquq** he is offensive; **nangrutartuq** he always finds fault with people; **nangruyugtuq** he is critical of someone

nangte- to abuse (physically or psychologically), to torment; NUN, NS to be sick, ill ☆ **nangtuq** NUN, NS he is sick; **nangtaa** he is abusing it / *cf.* **nange-**

nangteqe- Y, NI, HBC to be sick; K, BB to suffer pain ☆ **nangtequq** he is sick, in pain / × -teqe-

nangyun NUN, NS, **nangtequn** Y, NI, HBC disease × -n

nangugte- to rub, to chafe, to abrade ☆ **nangugtuq** it is getting worn from being rubbed; **nangugtaa** it is rubbing on it / **ilavkum angyam ciunga nangugtaa** the rope is rubbing on the boat's bow; **sap'akima nangurqaa** my shoe is chafing it (my foot); *cf.* **nange-**

nangugcissuun scouring powder, scouring pad × -i[2]-cuun

nangugneq worn spot ×-neq[1]
nangugun whetstone ×-n

nangyar- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **nangyaqaa** he is afraid of it (activity at a height); **nangyarnarquq** it (height) is frightening; **nangyartartuq** he suffers from acrophobia; **nangyaryugtuq** he is afraid (of a height); **nangyaqaa tengssuutekun ayallerkaq** he is afraid to travel by airplane; **qulvanun mayulleq nangyarnarquq** climbing to great heights is fearsome

nani where? *(adverb)* ☆ **nani?** where, at what place?; **natmun?** to where?, whither?; **naken?** from where, whence?; **naw'un?** *or* **nagg'un?** through where?; **nanta?** where is it?; **nantellrusit?** where were you?; **natmun piqatarcit?** *or* **natmurcit?** *or* **natetmurcit?** where are you going?; **naken pisit?** from where are you coming?; **nateqvaqapiarni?** exactly where?; *see Appendix 3; cf.* **nate†, nauwa, na-**

nani- *(root)*
nanikua- to feel desperate, helpless, abandoned, to be unable to cope with a situation ☆ **nanikuaguq** he feels desperate /
nanilliur- to be lonesome ☆ **nanilliurtuq** he is lonesome / **nanilliullruunga ayaggaarcelluten** I was lonesome after you left ×-liur-

naniq Y, NS lamp, light (any kind); HBC flashlight ☆ **kumarteqerru naniq!** light the lamp!
nanikiitaq NUN lamp wick; moss used as a lamp wick
nanilraq lamp support, post to hold oil lamp

nanite-° to be short (in extent or duration) ☆ **nanituq** it is short / **qillrutarkaq nanitessiyaagtuq** the string for tying is too short; **naninani** being short; **uksuarmi erenret nanililartut** in autumn the days get shorter
nanilnguaraq Y short skin boot ×-nguq-‡

nanrar- to praise; to honor ☆ **nanraraa** he is praising her / **ellminek nanrartuq** he is praising himself; **aanam panini nanraraa pilugulian assilriignek** the mother praised her daughter because she made a good pair of boots; **nanraq'ngaq** object of praise; **nanrauciq** praise, glory; *cf.* **naner-**

nanuaq Y, HBC, NS polar bear *(Ursus maritimus)*

nanvaq lake, pond ☆ **nanvaq kanaqlalilartuq up'nerkami** the lake generally has a lot of muskrats in the spring
nanevpak, nanvarpak big lake ×-rpak, -rpak
Nanvarpak Lake Iliamna, *lit. 'big lake'* ×-rpak
Nanvaruk New Hamilton, site on the Yukon Delta, *lit. 'big lake'* ×-ruk

Nanvat Cikutiit NUN October, *lit. 'ponds freeze'; see Appendix 7*

napa tree; Y spruce tree *and* **napa-** to stand upright ☆ **napauq** it is upright / **napam kangqapiaraanun yaquleyagaq unglulillruuq** a little bird made a nest at the very top of the tree

Napamiut *(plural)* Napamute, village site on the Kuskokwim × -miu

napan something that keeps one up, alive, or going; amulet ☆ **napatii** his amulet × -n

napapiaq K willow *(Salix sp.), lit. 'authentic tree'* ☆ **napapianek aruvagkartellruunga** I hauled some willows for use in smoking fish × -pik[1]

napaqutaq mast × -kutaq

napar- *(root: postural)* ☆ **napangqauq** it has been erected, is upright; **napartaa** he set it upright; **napartaa pelatekam pauga** he set up the tent-pole; **naparcilleq** activity of building and development, act of putting something in the ground upright

naparcilluk rigid, upright grass basket used to hold fish × -‡-lluk

naparciurta § sailor, *lit. 'one who works with masts'* × napartaq-liur-ta[1]

naparngali Y grizzly bear, brown bear *(Ursus arctos), lit. 'one that stands erect'* -nga-li[1]

napartaq post, pole, mast; Y, NI, HBC *also* barrel × -te[2]-aq[1]

naparutaq whale fin; mast; pole ☆ **naparutaq pugumssuartuq mermi** the pole sticks up a little from the water × -te[2]-taq[1]

naparyalleq stump × naparyaq-lleq[1]

naparyaq, naparsaq NS mast, pole, post × -yaq, -yaq

Naparyaraq, Naparyaar Hooper Bay, village on the coast north of Nelson Island

Naparyarraq Napakiak, village on the Kuskokwim

Napaskiaq Napaskiak, village on the Kuskokwim

napauryaraq Y candle

napayuq upright or stanchion on sled; *see Appendix 9*

napataq dart *and* **napatar-** to take a shot in target practice; to play darts ☆ **napatartuq** he is target-shooting; **napataraa** he is shooting at it (target) / **napataryartuulta** let's go target-shooting; *cf.* **napa**

napaqaq NUN duck seen in spring *(species □)*

napete- to be stuck, to be caught (in water, as in a net) ☆ **naptuq** it is caught, stuck / **naptuq kuvyamun** it is caught in the net; **napyutaa** he fastened it to something; *cf.* **napneq**

naptaq HBC, NI, NUN whitefish *(species □)* × -aq[1]

napiilkaaq, napiil'kaaq, napiilekaaq file, rasp × *from Russian* napíl'ka

napneq NUN joint (anatomical); *cf.* **napete-** ×*perhaps* -neq[1]

napu NSU arch supporting bed of sled; *see Appendix 9*

naqa valley ☐

naqir- to lash, to bind ☆ ☐; **naqiraa** he lashed it / *cf.* **naqete-, naqugte-**
naqiun lashing, binding ×-n

naqete- HBC to weave, to braid ☆ **naqtai** she is braiding them / *cf.* **naqugte-, naqir-**

naqugte- to put on a belt, to gird ☆ **naqugtuq** he put on a belt, tied something around his waist; **naqugtaa** he put a belt on it / **atkumi qaspera naqugtaa takvakaan** she put a belt on her cover parka because it was so long; *cf.* **naqir-, naqete-**
naquggvik § waist, *lit. 'place for a belt'* ×-vik
naqugun, naqugutaq § belt ☆ **naqugutmiutarluni** wearing something hanging from the belt; *cf. Barnum* ×-n, -taq[1]

nare- to smell (in the sense of detecting, not of having, an odor) ☆ **nar'uq** he smells something; **naraa** he smells it (actively or passively) / **narneq, narrleq** sense of smell, act of smelling
narite-, narcig- NSU to show one's scorn by putting one's finger (preferably made smelly) under another's nose, or to push up the other's nose ☆ **naritaa** he put his finger under her nose / ×-ite[2], -‡
narniite-° to stink ☆ **narniituq** it stinks / ×-niite-
narnirqe- to smell good ☆ **narnirquq** it smells good / ×-nirqe-
naryar- to be attracted by bait or chum ☆ **naryartuq** it (fish, animal) was attracted by bait or chum / **naryartaa** he attracted it with bait or chum ×-yar-
naryarcetaaq chum for catching fish ×naryar-cetaaq

narrlu- [1] to feel let down, to feel disappointed ☆ **narrluuq** he feels let down /

narrlu- [2] *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **narrlukituq** it (a net) is shallow; **narrlutuuq** it (a net) is deep; **kuvyam narrlututacia** the depth of the net

narug- to intercept; to encounter; to meet ☆ **narugtuq** he intercepted someone; **narugaa** he intercepted him / **arnam uini narugaa pissunermek tekican** the woman met (intercepted) her husband when he came home from hunting; *cf.* **narullgute-**
narukaute- to ram against something ☆ **narukautaa** he rammed it against something / ×-qar-te[5]
narulkaq spear *and* **narulkar-** to spear ☆ **narulkartuq** he thrust a spear; **narulkaraa** he thrust a spear at it / **narulkaqsaitela'arqa** I haven't ever speared it

narulpag-, narup'ag- to thrust a weapon ☆ **narulpagtuq** he thrust a weapon; **narulpagaa** he thrust a weapon at it / **pugellrani issuriq narulpagaa** when the seal surfaced he thrust a weapon at it × -pag[2] , -pag[2]

narullgiq, narulkiaq NUN § ermine, weasel *(Mustela sp.)*

narullgute-, narulkute- LI to die of a heart attack ☆ **narullgutuq** he died of a heart attack / *cf.* **narug-**

narurte- to act against accepted standards of behavior ☆ **narurtuq** he is disobeying; **narurtaa** he is disobeying it or him /**maurlumi alerquutii narurrluku ayagtuq** disobeying his grandmother's instructions, he left

naruyake- to share food with ☆ □; **naruyakaa** he is sharing food with her / *cf.* **naruyaq [2]**

naruyaq [1] gull, mew gull *(Larus canus);* glaucous-winged gull *(Larus glaucescens);* fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis); cf.* **naruyaq [2]** × yaq
narusvak glaucous gull *(Larus hyperboreus)* × -vak
naruyacuaq black-legged kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* × -cuar(aq)

naruyaq [2] NI, NUN very close friend (not a relative); *cf.* **naruyaq [1], naruyake-**

nas'ak (*also* **nay'ak)** unmarried girl; virgin
nasaurluq* (*also* **nayaurluq*)** young girl × -r(ur)luq

nasper- *(root)*
naspaa- § to try; to taste, to sample ☆ **naspaaguq** he is trying something; **naspaagaa** he is trying it / **naspaalleq** sense of taste, act of tasting; **naspaallra** its taste, the thing he tasted; **naspaagiu akutaq!** try the "Eskimo ice cream"!; **naspaagaa yuralleq** he is trying Eskimo-dancing × -a-
naspertur- to hesitate, considering alternatives ☆ **nasperturtuq** he hesitated / **naspertuutekaa nunami unitellerkaa** he hesitated to leave his native land × -tur[1]
nasperyug- NS to watch covertly ☆ **nasperyugtuq** he is watching covertly; **nasperyugaa** he is watching it covertly / × -yug-
naspete- to taste, to try ☆ **naspetuq** he tasted something; **naspetaa** he tasted it /

nasquq § head ☆ **tengmiaq nasquca'arrluku nutellrua** he shot the bird right in the head × -quq
nasqukuyuaq § skull
nasqulngu- § to have a headache ☆ **nasqulnguuq** he has a headache / **nasqulnguircaun** headache remedy × -lngu-
nasqunaq uprooted stump in water or on beach × -naq[2]

nasqupaguaq HBC groundsel, ragwort *(Senecio pseudoarnica)* ×-‡-uaq
nasqurrluk § cut and dried fish-head ×-rrluk
nasqurrun dance headdress; crown; *used for* headdress *even in areas where* **qamiquq** *rather than* **nasquq** *is used for* head ×-n
nasquruaq § tussock, clump of tundra grass ×-uaq

naste- HBC, NUN (*also* **nacete-)** to survey one's surroundings from a height

nasvag- to show, to display ☆ **nasvagaa** he is showing it / **nasvagiuq** he is showing things; **atkukegtaarani uiminun nasvagaa** she is showing her new parka to her husband; **nasvalgua kulutni** she's always showing off her ring
nasvagite- Y, **nasvite-** (*also* **nayvite-)** to show something to ☆ **nasvitaa** he is showing her something / **nasviciuq** he is showing someone something; **nasvitellruanga tangerrsullemnek** he showed me what I wanted to see

nataqe- (*also* **nalaqe-, nalke-)** to find, to discover ☆ **nataqaa** he found it / **nataqutuq** he found something; **qanganaam igtiinek nataqutellruunga** I found a squirrel's den ×-ke[2]

nate⁄ what part? ☆ **natii navegta?** what part of it broke?; **naten akngirnarqa?** where do you hurt?; *cf.* **nani** ×-te[3]
natelngu- to hurt in part of one's body ☆ **natelnguuq** he hurts somewhere on his body / ×-lngu-
natlugnerite-° to be flawless, to be healthy, *lit. 'to lack a bad part'* ☆ **natlugnerituq** it is flawless, he is healthy / ×-lluk-neq[1]-ite[1]
natlugte- to be sick in body, *lit. 'to have a bad part'* ☆ **natlugtuq** he is sick / ×-lluk

nateq floor, flooring ☆ **nateq ukillinian cimiraa** he replaced the flooring because he discovered that it had holes
nacin floor plank; sitting mat; planks put over fireplace in a traditional men's community house **(qasgiq)** when the fire is not lit ☆ **nacicirluten aqumi!** put down a mat and sit! ×-li[2]-n
naterkaq, nat'rarkaq § sole material for skin boots, made from the tanned skin of the bearded seal ☆ **naterkaq nillaraa qulvarviim caniqerranun** he stretched the sole material on the side of the fish-cache ×-kaq, nat'raq-kaq
naternaq § flounder *(Platichthys stellatus, Atheresthes stomias); so called because flounders match the ocean floor* ×-naq[2]
naternarpak § halibut *(Hippoglossus stenolepis)* ×naternaq-rpak
natquigte-, natquvigte- HBC to drift along the ground (of snow, sand, etc.) ☆ **natquigtuq** there is snow drifting near the ground /
natquik drifting snow, sand, etc.
nat'raq, nateraq NSU sole of skin boot *and* **nat'rar-, naterar-** NSU to sew on

a sole ☆ **nat'rartuq** she is sewing on a boot sole ; **nat'raraa** she is sewing a sole on it / **nat'raryaqliraa kameksak** she finally put a sole on the boot ×-aq[3], -aq[3]

nau- [1] to grow (of plants or abnormal body conditions, not of animals) ☆ **nauguq** it is growing / **arnam napayagautai naugut** the woman's seedlings are growing

naucetaaq blossom, flower; plant ☆ **naucetaaq uituq** the flower is blooming ×-cetaaq

naucetaarvik, naucirivik garden ×naucetaaq-vik, naucir-i[2]-vik

nauciq § wild rhubarb *(Polygonum alaskanum)*

naucir- to plant ☆ **nauciraa** he planted it / ×-cir-

naucuk, naurrluk sore ☆ **naucuut kegginamini mingugai** she put ointment on the sores on her face ×-cuk, -rrluk

naulluu- K, BB to be ill, sick ☆ **naulluuguq** he is sick / ×-lluk-u-

naulluun K, BB disease, illness ×naulluu-n

naulluuvik K, BB hospital ×naulluu-vik

naunerrluk § wormwood *(Artemisia sp.), made into a medicinal tea; also used for steambath switches* ×-neq[2]-rrluk

naungrruyak NI plant, vegetable ×-‡-*perhaps* -ruyak

naunrakayak BB Labrador tea *(Ledum palustre)* ×naunraq-kayag-

naunraq*, naunr(aq*) NUN plant, vegetable; NI *(and Chefornak and Kipnuk)* cloudberry *(Rubus chamaemorus)* ☆ **naunrarvik** vegetable garden; **naunraat ekellrui kumlivigmun** he put the vegetables in the refrigerator ×-nraq, -nraq

naunrayagaq* HBC sourdock *(Rumex arcticus)* ×naunraq-ya(g)aq

nau- [2] *(root); cf.* **na-**

naumiki, naumi (*also* **naamelliin)** I don't know *(exclamation)*

naung NSU why have you come!, what do you want? *(exclamation)*

nauwa, naugga, nauw', naugg' where is it, he, she? ☆ **nauwa nacaqa?** where is my hat?; *cf.* **nani**

navc- *(root); cf.* **navte-**

navcaq NSU snow hanging over a cliff and ready to fall

navcite- NSU to get caught in an avalanche ☆ **navcituq** he got caught in an avalanche; □/

navcuite-° to be clear (of the weather) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **navcuituq** the weather is clear / ×-ite[1]

naveg- to break ☆ **navegtuq** it broke; **navgaa** he broke it / **navgumauq** it is broken; **navegyuaran ilangciu!** you might break it, leave it alone!

navgur- to break on purpose, to destroy ☆ **navguraa** he destroyed it, smashed it / ×-ur-

naver- *(root)*

naverte- to trade, to sell, to exchange ☆ **navertaa** he sold it, exchanged it / **navertaa palayami aipaa taryaqvagcuutmek kuvyamek** he traded his other boat for a king-salmon net

navraq, navrun borrowed thing *and* **navrar-, navr(ar)-** NUN to borrow ☆ **navrartuq, nav'ertuq** NUN he borrowed something; **navraraa** he borrowed it / **navrarturatuuq akinek wangnek** he always borrows money from me; **navraqaa** he borrowed it, *lit. 'has it as his borrowed thing'*; **angyan navraqsugyaaqaqa** I would like to borrow your boat ×-aq[1], -n

navrite- to lend to ☆ **navritaa** he lent something to her / **angutem angyaminek elitnaurista navritaa** the man lent his boat to the teacher ×-ite[2]

navriun loan, lent thing ☆ **ak'a navriutekellruaqa** I already lent it, *lit. 'I have it as a thing lent from me'* ×-‡-n

navisqaq (*also* **lavisqaq**) loft, attic ×*partly from Russian* navés 'shed'

navte- NUN to collapse ☆ **navtuq** it collapsed; **navtaa** he collapsed it / *cf.* **elave-, lave-, nave-**

nayagaq younger sister of a male ☆ **anguyagtem nayagani igallrua uterciiqniluni Alussistuami** the soldier wrote to his younger sister saying that he would be home at Christmas; *cf.* **nay'ak**

nay'ak HBC (*also* **nas'ak**) unmarried girl; virgin; *cf.* **nayagaq**

nayaurluq* HBC (*also* **nasaurluq***) young girl ×-r(ur)luq

nayangaq greeting *and* **nayangar-** to nod agreement; Y, NS to Eskimo-dance (of women) ☆ **nayangartuq** he nodded in agreement; Y, NS she is Eskimo-dancing; **nayangaraa** he nodded to her in agreement / **alqani qetunramikun nayangamek tuyuraa** she sent greeting to her older sister by way of her son

nayangaryaq female common eider *(Somateria mollissima)* ×-yaq

nayangkayuli yellowlegs *(Totanus sp.)* ×-‡-yuli

nayiq* ringed seal, hair seal *(Phoca hispida)* ☆ **pilugulillruuq nayiim amianek** she made boots out of hair-seal skin

nayipar(aq*) Little Dipper (constellation)

nayug- to hollow out (e.g. a log); to skin a seal or other animal so that the skin is not split lengthwise (starting at the head and rolling the skin back over the body while cutting the skin from the flesh; in the case of a seal, the fat is cut away with the flesh, while in the case of a bird the fat stays on the skin) ☆ **nayugaa** he is skinning it /

nayugcuun, nayuggsuun seal-skinning knife ×-cuun, -ssuun

nayugnaq slit at each end of a net-sinker

nayumiaqe-, nayumiqa- to support ☆ **nayumiaqaa** he is supporting it / **tuskaq nayumiaqaa ussukcautellraku aatami nem ceńiinun** he held up the board while his father nailed it onto the side of the house; **naucetaam caqelngataruarita nayumiqassuutait** sepals, *lit. 'supports of the flower's petals'; cf.* **nayur-** ×-mik-ke[2] , -‡

nayur- to stay with, to look after ☆ **nayurtuq** he is looking after someone or something; **nayuraa** he is looking after her / **aaniit naulluuvigemtellrani maurluata irniari nayullrui** while their mother was in the hospital their grandmother watched the children; *cf.* **nayumiaqe-**

nayurta midwife ×-ta[1]

nayurvik duck-hunting blind ×-vik

nayuryar- to watch for game ☆ **nayuryartuq** he is watching for game; **nayuryarai** he is watching for them / **nayuryartuq yaqulegnek** he is watching for the birds ×-yar-

nayvite- HBC (*also* **nasvite-)** to show something to

negaasek type of edible plant *(species □)*

negaq snare; single mesh of fishnet; spiderweb *and* **negar-** to catch (of snare or noose), to be caught in a snare or noose ☆ **negartuq** it got snared; **negaraa** it snared it / **negaq canglliniuq paluqtarmek** the snare caught a beaver; **negat** snares; seine net; **negaqengaqaqa** I snared it; *cf.* **negurluq, neguryaq**

negacungaq § mosquito net; NSU cloth, cloth parka cover ×-cungaq

negair(aq*), negaiq § spider ☆ **negair atrainanrani unatemikun ulugaa** when the spider was descending he rubbed it between his hands (killing it); **negairem negaa** spider's web ×-iq, -iq

negaqeggun net gauge, used to keep mesh uniform while making the net ×-kegte-n

negaraq* line of snares for birds, suspended from a spruce-root parallel to and above the surface of the water ×-aq[3]

negarcur-, negassur- to check snares ☆ **negarcurtuq** he is checking his snares / ×-cur-, -ssur-

negavyaq Y, **negavlaq** NUN, **negavsaq** NS lasso, lariat

negir- to set snares ☆ **negirtuq** he is setting snares / ×-ir[1]

negavaq BB one hundred; twenty-dollar bill; *a $20 bill is called by this word for 'one hundred' because the basic Yup'ik monetary unit in BB is 20 cents (because Yup'ik numerals are a base 20 system), and one hundred times 20 cents is $20* ☆ **negavam qupii** ten-dollar bill; *etymology of* **negavaq** *not known to compiler*

negavgun LI root *(species □)* used as a bath scrubber ×-n

negcik (*also* **legcik**) gaff, pew (tool for handling fish); BB jack in cards *and* **negcig-** to hook with a gaff ☆ □; **negcigaa** he hooked it /

negeq, negeqnaq, negeqvaq north, north wind ☆ **negeqvamek anuqlirtuq** there is a wind from the north; **neglirnermi** in the area to the north

Negeqliim Painga Pitka's Point, village at the mouth of the Andreafsky River

Negeqliq St. Mary's, village on the Andreafsky River near the Yukon ×-qliq

negetmun northward *(adverb)* ☆ **negetmun tang waniw' ayaksailngua** see, I haven't yet traveled to the north ×-tmun

negiliq (*also* **legiliq**) § parka ruff; NUN edge of hood where ruff is attached (rather than the ruff itself) ☆ **atkuum negilia keglunruuq** the parka's ruff is made of wolf (fur); *see Appendix 9*

negilirkaq *(Kwigillingok)* tundra hare, arctic hare *(Lepus othus)* ×-kaq

negituqaq hiccup *and* **negituqar-** to hiccup ☆ **negituqertuq** he hiccupped / **merluni taqevkangnaqaa negituqani** he is trying to stop his hiccups by drinking water ×*perhaps* -tuqaq

negte- (*also* **kenegte-**) to press down on, to push down on ☆ **negtaa** he pushed down on it / **negutekaa** he used it to press down on something; *cf.* **niig-, Negtemiut**

negler- to clap down on ☆ **negleraa** he clapped down on it / **neglerluku ciissiq tuqutaa** clapping down on the insect, he killed it ×-ler-

negqeryaraq BB pistol ×-qar-yaraq

negtaar- to press down on repeatedly, to knead ☆ **negtaartuq** she is kneading, pressing down on something; **negtaaraa** she is kneading it / **arnam negtaaraa atsautni imivsiarnaluku puckaq** the woman is pressing down her supply of berries in order to fill the barrel a little more ×-a-

negtaaraq § dough ×negtaar-aq[1]

negtaat *(plural)* organ (musical instrument) ×-aq[1]

Negtemiut *(plural)* Nightmute, village on Nelson Island; people of Nightmute; *cf.* **negte-**

negur- to go around an obstacle in one's path ☆ **negurtuq** he went around something; **neguraa** he went around it /

negurluq NUN loop on garment for use with a fastener (hook, button, etc.); *cf.* **negaq**

neguryaq NUN spider; *cf.* **negaq** ×-yaq

neguyaq Y air bubble in ice ×-yaq

neka- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **nekakaa** he finds it emotionally painful; **nekanarquq** it causes emotional pain; **nekayugtuq** his feelings are hurt; **mikelnguq nekayugtuq aatami qanpautellrani** the child felt hurt when his father spoke harshly to him

nekaniur-, nekaniqe- to have hurt feelings ☆ **nekaniurtuq** his feelings are hurt / × -niur-, -neq[2]-liqe[2]

nekav- *(root)*

nekavli- Y to have disheveled or tangled hair ☆ **nekavliuq** his hair is disheveled /

nekavte- Y to dishevel (hair) ☆ **nekavtai** he is disheveling them (hair) /

nekavvlugte- Y to be disheveled (of hair) ☆ **nekavvlugtut** they (hair) are disheveled / × -rrluk

nekete- NSU to extinguish with water, to quench ☆ **neketaa** he extinguished it /

nekev- *(root)*

nekevraartuq Y, NS (*aslo* **kevraartuq**) spruce tree *(Picea sp.)*

nekevyuk HBC young man

nekva- NUN to be standing *(stative)* ☆ **nekvauq** he is standing /

nekvayar- NUN to stand by the river and work a net by hand ☆ **nekvayartuq** he is working a net by hand; ☐/ × -yar-

nek've- NUN to stand up *(active)* ☆ **nek'vuq** he stood up / **nekevluni** standing up; **nekevciquq** he will stand up

nel'a^e (*also* **ngel'a^e, mengla^e, kengla^e**) border, edge ☆ **nelii** its edge

nel'ar- (*also* **englar-, nenglar-, ngel'ar-, el'ar-**) to laugh

neleq HBC, NUN (*also* **leq, naleq**) flatus, gas expelled rectally, *(vulgar)* fart *and* **neler-** HBC, NUN (*also* **ler-, naler-**) to break wind, to expel flatus, *(vulgar)* to fart; *cf.* **nelte-**

nelernaq NUN bean, *lit. 'gas inducer'* × -naq[1]

neliaq uterus, womb *see* **ena**

nelnguq HBC (*also* **elnguq**) birch *(Betula sp.) and* **nelngur-** HBC (*also* **elngur-**) to be tough but pliable, to be thick and viscous (of liquids)

nelqitaaq LI mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)*

nelte- HBC, NUN (*also* **elte-**) to deflate, to let out air, to leak air; *cf.* **neleq**

nel'u (*also* **ngel'u**) beaver house

nemeq binding, wrapping, bandage *and* **nemer-** to bind, to wrap, to bandage ☆ **nemertuq** he is binding something; **nemraa** he is binding it / **nemerkaq** something used as a binding

nemenglluk LI foot-wrapping used in place of socks × -nglluk

nemercuk spirally striped seal *(species ☐)*

nemernaq root of plant; lamprey *(Lampreta japonica)* × -naq[2]

nemeryaq, nemersaq NS lamprey *(Lampreta japonica)* ☆ **nemeryat neptelartut neqnun** lampreys cling to fish × -yaq, -yaq

nemeryarcuun lamprey-capturing implement consisting of an oar-like stick with spikes on the edges, which is swung through the water, impaling lampreys on its spikes × nemeryaq-cuun

nemiaq fish-trap lashing material × -liaq

nemirte- NUN (*also* **nevirte-**) to curve (of trails, rivers, etc.) ☆ **nemirtuq** it curves; ☐/

neneq HBC, NUN (*also* **eneq, naneq**) bone

nengar- Y, NUN, HBC, NS to sulk angrily, refusing to act, having not gotten one's way; to feel jealousy on account of a member of the opposite sex ☆ **nengartuq** he is sulking / **nengautekaa** he is sulking on account of it, he is jealous on account of her

nengauk, nengaulak brother-in-law (sister's husband only); son-in-law; uncle by marriage (i.e., aunt's husband)

nenge- to stretch, to stand on tiptoe ☆ **neng'uq** it stretched, he stood on tiptoe / **nengtaa** he stretched it; **nengumauq** it is stretched, is in a stretched state; **laamia neng'uq ervillrani** her sweater stretched when she washed it; *cf.* **nengsuug-, nengulugte-**

nengte- to set a drift-net ☆ **nengtuq** he set a drift-net /

nenguga'rte- (*also* **enguga'rte-**) to strain one's muscles; to get a hernia; to get a fallen uterus after pregnancy ☆ **nenguga'rtuq** he strained his muscles / **nenguga'rtuq ikamrak mayurtessiyaallerminikek** he got a hernia when he lifted the sled too strenuously × nengugte-ar(ar)te[1]

nengugtaat, nengtaaryarat *(plural)* accordion ☆ **alqaqa nengugtaanermek elicungcartuq** my older sister is learning how to play the accordion × nengugte-aq[1], -te[2]-a-yaraq

nengugte- to spread out, to stretch out (of something piled up, rolled up, crumpled, or folded) ☆ **nengugtuq** it is spread out; **nengugtaa** he spread it out /

nengulra- Y to keep on stretching ☆ **nengulrauq** it keeps on stretching; **nengulraa** he keeps stretching it / **nengulrayuli** thing capable of stretching

nengulraq rubber band; elastic

nengusraar-, nengqur-, nengqussiig- NUN to stand on tiptoe ☆ **nengusraartuq** he stood on tiptoe /

nengiq portion of a catch, share ☆ **nengia** the portion of the catch which he has received, his share

nengirtur- to distribute portions of a catch ☆ **nengirturtuq** he is passing out portions; **nengirturaa** he is passing out portions of it /

nengl- *(root)*

nengelvak extremely cold weather ×nengla-vak

nengla^{e} cold weather, coldness in the air ☆ **nenglem massiinaq ayagciigacetaa** the cold kept the engine from starting; **nenglenguq** it is getting cold; **nenglairutuq** it is no longer cold; **nenglaituq** it is not cold; **nengeltuircarluku** insulating it

nenglla cool breeze, coolness

nenglller- NUN to be cold (of liquids or objects) ☆ **nenglllertuq** it is cold /

nenglli-, nengllar- NUN to have cooled down after being warm (usually of food) ☆ **nenglliuq** it has gotten cold /

nengllinaq NUN spring of cold water

nengllir- to be cold (of weather) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **nengllirtuq** it is cold / **nengllirpaa!** how cold it is!; **nengllirpakaan ayagngaitukut** because it is so cold we won't go ×*perhaps* -lir-

nenglliur-, nengte- NUN to be cold (of persons) ☆ **nenglliurtuq** he is cold / ×*perhaps* -liur-, -‡

nengqaaq BB, LI edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern *(Dryopteris austriaca)*

nengsuq NSU grandmother

nengsuug- to press one's knuckles against one's forehead □; *cf.* **nenge-**

nengulugte- to put under an obligation □; *cf.* **nenge-**

nepa^{e} noise, sound ☆ **massiinam nepii eqnarquq** the noise of the machine is irritating

nepaite-° to be silent, quiet ☆ **nepaituq** he or it is silent / **niitenritamken itlerpeni nepaitessiyaagavet** I didn't hear you when you came in because you were so quiet ×-ite[1]

nepaksugte- to make little noises ☆ **nepaksugtuq** he is making little noises / **nepaksugtevkenak!** don't make the least little noise!

nepengyaq ghost or spirit, whose presence is indicated by noise at night and a cold mist *and* **nepengyar-** to come, attracted by noise (of animals, ghosts) ☆ **nepengyartuq** it came, attracted by noise; **nepengyaraa** it came to him, attracted by his noise /

neplir-, nepetu- NSU to be noisy ☆ **neplirtuq** he or it is noisy / **mikelnguut neplilartut aquigaqameng** the children are noisy when they play ×-lir-, -tu-

nep'ngute- to be in labor ☆ **nep'ngutaa** she is in labor, *lit. 'it is making noise with her'* / ×-nge-te[5]

nepsarpak Y, NS noisily *(adverb)* ☆ **nepsarpak mikelnguut itertut** the children entered noisily ×-‡-rpak

nepua- § to howl (of animals) ☆ **nepuaguq** it is howling; ☐/

nepugte- NUN to make noise ☆ **nepugtuq** it is making noise; ☐/

nepete- to stick, to cling, to adhere ☆ **neptuq** it stuck / **nepcetaa** he made it stick; *cf.* **neve-**

nepcanarqe- to be sticky ☆ **nepcanarquq** it is sticky / ×-‡-narqe-

nepcaq NUN small type of sucker fish *(species ☐)* ×-yaq

nepcetaaq, nepyun sticky tape, glue ×-cetaaq, -n

nepcurliq § snail; lamprey *(Lampreta japonica)* ×-‡-li[1]

nepeckegte- to be a good climber, to have good balance, to be able to cling to things ☆ **nepeckegtuq** he is a good climber / ×-ckegte-

nepitag- to have things clinging to one ☆ **nepitagtuq** it has stuff clinging to it /

nepute- to stick onto something ☆ **neputuq** it stuck onto something; **neputaa** he stuck it onto something / × *perhaps* -te[5]

nepirag- NUN (*also* **piirag-**) to be slick, frictionless

neqa^{e} food; fish ☆ **neqet amllertut maani** the fish are plentiful here; **qimugtet neqait nangyarpiartut** the dogs' food is almost gone; **neqtulnguunga** I'm tired of eating fish; **neqa unguvangraan uklia** even though the fish is still alive he is cutting it up; **neqngurtuq** there was food everywhere, *lit. 'it became food'; cf.* **nere-**

neqaiq, neqiaq LI food-stealing bird (crow, gull, camprobber or gray jay, magpie) ×-iq, -‡

neqalluarpak § herring *(Clupea harengus)*; *cf.* **iqalluarpak** ×-‡-rpak

neqaluk NUN dried fish

neq'aq § placenta

neqaraq NSU salmon (any species)

neqavruq candy, sweet fruit, fruit canned in sweet syrup

neqcaq, neqcaun bait ☆ **melugmek neqcirru manan!** bait your hook with a fish egg!; **kapkainan neqerrluggarmek neqciqiu!** bait your trap with a little piece of dried fish! ×-car-, -car-n

neqerrluk, neqerrluaq § dried fish ☆ **neqerrluk suupamek avuluku assikeqapigtaqa** I really like dried fish with soup ×-rrluk

neqkaq food ready for consumption, a meal ☆ **taisgu neqkaq estuulumun!** bring the food to the table! ×-kaq

neqkiur- to prepare a meal ☆ **neqkiurtuq** he is preparing a meal; **neqkiuraa** he is preparing a meal for her / **neqkiuryaraq** recipe, art of preparing food ×-kiur-

neqli- to prepare fish (for winter) ☆ **neqliuq** he is preparing fish for winter, working in fish camp / ×-li[2]

neqliur- to serve food ☆ **neqliurtuq** he is serving food; **neqliuraa** he is serving food to her / **neqliurarpenga-qaa suupamek?** did you dish out some soup for me? ×-liur-

neqliurta man's second wife, after he has lost his first, *lit. 'food server'* ×neqliur-ta[1]

neq'liur- to work on fish (cleaning it, etc.) ☆ **neq'liurtuq** he is working on fish / ×-liur-

neqlilleq, neqlivik § summer fish camp ×neqli-lleq[1], neqli-vik

neqlivik § cannery ×neqli-vik

neqniate-°, neqniite-° to be bitter or otherwise unpleasant to eat ☆ **neqniatuq** it tastes bad / ×-‡-ate-, -niite-

neqnili- to enjoy food ☆ **neqniliuq** he is enjoying his food / **neqnilillruunga akutamek** I enjoyed the "Eskimo ice cream"

neqnirqe- to be sweet or otherwise pleasant to eat ☆ **neqnirquq** it is sweet / **neqnirqellriit** candy ×-nirqe-

neqsur- to fish ☆ **neqsurtuq** he is fishing / **neqsurvik** fishing place; **neqsurtuq tuniarkaminek** he is fishing commercially ×-cur-

neqsurta fisherman ☆ **aataka neqsurtenǵuuq** my father is a fisherman ×neqsur-ta[1]

neq'ar- to have something come to mind, to recall, to call to mind ☆ **neq'ertuq** he recalled something, something came to his mind; **neq'eraa** he recalled it, it came to his mind / **im'um yuum atra neq'eraqa** I recall that person's name; **neq'allrua** he has recalled it; **neq'ercetaa** he reminded her

neq'ake- (*also* **enqake-**) to remember, to recall, to keep in mind with consideration ☆ **neq'akaa** he remembers him or it /**neq'akellrua neryartullerkani anngaminun** he remembered to go to eat at his brother's house; **neq'akciqaqa yuullma taktaciatun** I'll remember it for as long as I live; **kipusvigtellermini panini neq'akluku neryunqekainek kiputellruuq neqkanek** when he went to the store, remembering his daughter, he bought some food that she likes to eat

neq'aniur- to regret one's actions, to rue ☆ **neq'aniurtuq** he regrets what he has done / **neq'aniurutkaa** he regrets it ×-niur-

neqleq (*also* **leqleq**) white-fronted goose *(Anser albifrons); in some areas, a general term for* goose

neqlepik white-fronted goose *(Anser albifrons)* ×-pik[1]

Neqlercurvik Fish Village, site on the lower Yukon ×-cur-vik

neqlernaq (*also* **leqlernaq**) black brant *(Branta nigricans);* Canada goose *(Branta canadensis)* ×-naq[2]

nequ- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **nequkituq** it is narrow; **nequtuuq** it is wide; **nequtussiyaagtuq una keggateka** this shirt of mine is too wide

nere- to eat ☆ **ner'uq** he is eating; **neraa** he is eating it / **ner'uq atsanek neqerrlugnek-llu aqsing'ermi ak'anek nereksailami nertukminek** he is eating berries and dried fish even though he is full because he hasn't eaten his native food for a long time; **irniani nerevkaraa tepnek** she let her child eat some aged fish-heads; **carayagmun** (*or* **carayagmek) neresciurtuq** it got eaten by a bear; **camek neryugcit?** what do you want to eat?; **nerumaurtuq** he is being kept fed; **nerciquq** *or* **ner'ciquq** he will eat; **irniarin iqvainek neriat** her children ate the berries she picked (without her consent); *cf.* **neqa**

nerangnaqe- to try to find something to eat, to seek sustenance ☆ **nerangnaquq** he is trying to find food / ×-‡-ngnaqe-

nercetaaq § poison ×-cetaaq

nerescitet *(plural)* fine-toothed comb ×neresta-i[3]-n

neresta louse, *lit. 'eater'* ☆ **nerestet nasquqa ungilagcetaat** the lice are making my head itchy ×-ta[1]

neresvik NSU table ×-vik

nerevkarin feast ×-vkar-i[2]-n

nerilkar- to choke on something caught in one's windpipe ☆ **nerilkartuq** he choked / **nerilkallruyaaquq nerrlermini cukangnaqluni** he choked when he ate hurriedly

nerkuaq left-over food scrap or bone ×-kuaq

nerqe- to feed (usually dogs or babies) ☆ **nerqaa** he is feeding it / **nerqiuq qimugteminek** he is feeding his dogs; **nerqeciqanka qimugtenka neqnek** I will feed my dogs fish ×-rqe[2]

nerrsuun K, **ner'ssuun** Y fork, eating utensil ×-cuun, -cuun

nertuli sculpin, "devil fish" *(Myoxocephalus sp.), lit. 'one that eats'* ×-tuli

neruciq meal (e.g. dinner) ×-ciq

nerutaq NSU mouthpiece of bow-drill ×-taq[1]

nervik restaurant, dining hall, cafeteria; NUN, NSU *also* table ×-vik

neryar-, nerliyar- § HBC to eat berries as one picks them ☆ **neryartuq** he is eating berries as he picks; **neryarai** he is eating them as he picks / **iqvallermini muirunaciartuq neryarpakaami** when picking berries, she took a long time to fill her container because she ate so many berries ×-yar-, -‡-yar-

neryaraq LI restaurant ×-yaraq

neri- *(root); cf.* **neryuniur-**

nerilegte- to anticipate eagerly (especially, the arrival of one who is away), to await anxiously ☆ **nerilegtuq** he is eagerly anticipating something / **nerilgutkaa** he anxiously awaits it; **cukangnaqluni ner'uq anngami tekitellerkaanek nerilegcami** he tried to eat fast because he was anxious over his brother's impending arrival

nerinike- to be anxious for, to be impatient for ☆ **nerinikaa** he is impatient for her (to arrive) /

nerinite- to be anxious, to be impatient ☆ **nerinituq** he is anxious / **nerinituq**

utertellerkami erenran tekitellerkaanek he is anxious for the coming of the day on which he is to go home

nerqik NUN west; NSU north

neruvailitaq (*also* **teruvailitaq)** great-great-grandchild × -ilitaq

neruver- HBC to be soft and warm to the touch ☆ **neruvertuq** it is soft and warm /

neryuniur-, nersuniur- NS to eagerly expect something good ☆ **neryuniurtuq** he is eager / **neryuniurutkaa** he is eager for it; *cf.* **neri-** × -niur-

neve- [1] (*also* **leve-)** to have things clinging to it (such as herring roe on seaweed, snow on clothing, or bugs on food), to cling☆ **nev'uq** it has things clinging to it; **nevaat** they are clinging to it / **kelipaq tang igtelleq nevqallinikiit ciissit!** look, the bread that has fallen is now crawling with bugs!; **irniama alqaqa nevumauralaraa tangrraqamiu** my child clings to my older sister whenever he sees her; *cf.* **nepete-, nevuq**

nevluk clinging debris, lint, snow, dirt, etc., *and* **nevlug-, nevlugte-** to have debris clinging to it ☆ **nevlugtuq** it has debris clinging to it / **qimugta melqunek nevlugtuq** the dog has feathers clinging to it; **qanikcaq nevluutuq napami** the snow is clinging to the tree

neve- [2] NSU to be burning, glowing ☆ **nev'uq** it is burning, glowing /

never- lying on one's back *(root: postural)* ☆ **nevengqauq** he is lying on his back; **nevertuq** he lay down on his back; **nevertaa** he laid her on her back; **tununi akngirnaqngan nevengqauq** he is lying on his back because his back hurts

neviarcaq young woman ☆ **ingna neviarcaq mingqenermek eliteksaituq** that young woman hasn't learned to sew; **neviarcaurqu'rtuq** she gradually became a young woman; **neviarciquq** he is desperately in love with a girl

Neviarcaurluq Elim, village on northern Norton Sound × -r(ur)luq

nevikci- HBC to act youthfully ☆ **nevikciuq** he is acting youthfully /

nevirte- (*also* **nemirte-)** to curve (of trails, rivers, etc.) ☆ **nevirtuq** it curves /

nevkuq dried small fish; dried meat

nevluk clinging lint, snow, dirt, etc. *see* **neve- [1]**

nevuq dirt, soil, mud; *cf.* **neve- [1]**

ngel'a^{e} (*also* **nel'a^{e}, mengla^{e}, kengla^{e})** border, edge; *underlyingly* **[e]ngla^{e}** ☆ **ngelii** its border; **iik ngeliignun** as far as the eyes can see; **ayagtukut akwaugaq ayalput ngelkarrluku** we traveled the same distance as we did yesterday

ngel'ar (*also* **englar-, nenglar-, nel'ar-, el'ar-**) to laugh; *underlyingly* **[e]nglar-** ☆ **ngel'artuq** he is laughing /
ngel'aqe- to laugh at ☆ **ngel'aqaa** he is laughing at him / × -ke[4]

ngelqaq something that fits *see* **engelqaq**

ngelkarte- HBC (*also* **elkarte-**) to set; to settle on; to settle down after completion of activity

ngel'u (*also* **nel'u**) beaver house; *underlyingly* **[e]nglu**
ngel'ulluir(aq*) barn swallow *(Hirundo rustica)* × -lluk-iq

ngel'ur- (*also* **enlur-**) dented *(root: postural); underlyingly* **[e]nglur-** ☆ **ngel'urtuq** it got dented; **ngel'urtaa** he dented it; **ngel'ungqauq** it is dented

ngev'a^{e} § mucus *and* **ngev'e-** § to blow one's nose; *underlyingly* **[e]ngva^{e}** *and* **[e]ngve-** ☆ **ngev'uq** he blew his nose /
ngevvli- to have a runny nose ☆ **ngevvliuq** his nose is runny / × -rrluk-i[3]

ngillar- NSK (*also* **nillar-**) to stretch a skin to dry

niicugni- to listen *see* **niite-**

niig- (*also* **enig-**) to put weight on (it), to press down, to hold down, to pin down ☆ **niigtuq** he is pressing down; **niigaa** he is pressing down on it / **pelatuuga maurlumi niigaa** he is holding down his grandmother's scarf (as by sitting on it); **qer'am niikaraa aatii mayurcillrani** the fish-rack fell over on his father when he was putting things up; *cf.* **negte-**

niiga'rte- to be responsive to instructions *see* **niite-**

niiguak (*also* **iinguak**) *(dual)* K old-style snow goggles made of wood with narrow slits which admit only a little of the light × -uaq

niir- (*also* **enir-, kenir-**) to point ☆ **niirtuq** he is pointing; **niiraa** he is pointing at it / **niirutaa** he is pointing something out to her; *the original form is* **enir-,** *but* **niir-** *is also acceptable to many speakers, especially in NS*

niite- to hear (often with the implication of understanding or obeying) ☆ **niituq** he hears; **niitaa** he hears it or her / **niitesciigat'laraqa qanlaan qaskunani** I usually can't hear him because he talks so softly; **niitelleq** sense of hearing; **niiteqeryaqunaku!** don't ever listen to him!; **aturcetaarpiiqnak, niiculngunarquten** don't play the phonograph so much, you're making a racket (making it uncomfortable for one to hear); **niitan-qaa?** did you hear him?
niicu- to hear well, to be obedient ☆ **niicuuq** he hears well, he is obedient / × -yu-
niicugni- to listen ☆ **niicugniuq** he is listening; **niicugnia** he is listening to her or it / × -yug-neq[1]-i[3]

niicugnissuutet *(plural)* radio ☆ **niicugnissuutet nipeski!** turn off the radio!; **niicugnissuutet kumareski!** turn on the radio! ×niicugni-cuun

niicuite-° to be deaf; to be disobedient (in the sense of not reacting appropriately to instructions ☆ **niicuituq** he is disobedient / × -yuite-

niiga'rte- to respond to instruction ☆ **niiga'rtuq** he responded; **niigartaa** he responded to her / **niigarrluni aqvaa qaltaq** responding immediately, he fetched the bucket ×-ar(ar)te[1]

niitessuun hearing aid ×-cuun

niitnirqe- to sound pleasant ☆ **niitnirquq** it sounds nice / ×-nirqe-

nillar- (*also* **ngillar-**) to stretch a skin to dry ☆ **nillartuq** (*or* **nillariuq**) he is stretching something; **nillaraa** he is stretching it / **akwaugaq paluqtartallni nillaraa unuamek** today he is stretching the beaver (skin) he caught yesterday

nillaq, nillaun, nillarcuun, nillarissuun skin-stretching frame or form (used either inside or outside the skin) ×-‡, -n, -cuun, -i[2]-cuun

niniite-° HBC to be listless □; *cf.* **nuniite-** ×-ite[1]

nipe- to go out, to be extinguished ☆ **nip'uq** it went out / **niptaa** he put it out, extinguished it; **niicugnissuutet nipumaut** the radio is off; **nipesgu kenurraq inarpailegpet!** turn off the light before you go to bed!

nipcissuun fire extinguisher, candle snuffer ×-te[2]-i[2]-cuun

nirar- to go across a creek, gully, etc., by a bridge or using something as a bridge; to cross by airplane ☆ **nirartuq** he is crossing over; **niraraa** he is crossing it /

niraqutaq bridge, something (such as a log) used as a temporary bridge ×-kutaq

niss'uq longest or most prominent feather of bird's wing

nitiliq week ☆ **nitiliq aturluku ayaumaqatartuq** he will be gone for a week; **tau͡gaam arcaqertuq, yuk pilagtulleq ciutemikun tengaurarkauvkenani tengssuutetgun malruk nitilik pilagtullmi kinguani** it is important, however, that a person who has had ear surgery must not fly in planes until two weeks after surgery ×*from Russian* nedélya

niuk, nivuk HBC rustling sound

niugte-, niugglugte- to rustle ☆ **niugtuq** it is making rustling noises / **qimugta niuggluggluni canegteggun taiguq** the dog came rustling through the grass

Niugtaq Newtok, village on the mainland north of Nelson Island

niurrsig- NSU to snuffle ☆ **niurrsigtuq** he snuffled / *cf.* **yuurrmiur-**

niutuayaq NSU lynx *(Lynx canadensis)* ×*from Athabaskan via Inupiaq* niutuuyiq

nuak, nuvak HBC, NUN saliva ☆ **nuaga** *or* **nuvii** his saliva; **nuaga eg'uq tangllermini neqerrlugnek** he started salivating when he saw some dried fish
nuaggluk Y phlegm × -rrluk
nuagte- to wet with one's tongue ☆ **nuagtaa** she wet it with her tongue /
nualiur- to suck air through the saliva in one's mouth ☆ **nualiurtuq** he is sucking air through his saliva / × -liur-
nuaqceq NI slime *and* **nuaqcer-** NI to be slimy ☆ **nuaqcertuq** it is slimy /
nuayaaq, nuassaaq, nuagngalnguq* § jellyfish, *lit. 'small saliva' or 'thing similar to saliva'* × -ya(g)aq, -‡, -ngalnguq
nuiqe- to drool, to slobber ☆ **nuiquq** he drooled; **nuiqaa** he drooled on it / **irniara nuiquq** her child is drooling; **nuiqailitaq** baby's bib × -liqe[2]

nuarte- HBC (*also* **nuirte-**) to stack (logs) for future use ☆ **nuartai** he is stacking them (logs) / **nuarciuq** he is stacking some logs; **nuartat** logs stacked for future use

nucug- to pull, to pull out ☆ **nucugaa** he pulled it out / **nucuutuq** he pulled something out; **nucugaa ussukcaq uqviarmek** he pulled the nail out of the tree
nucuutaq § bow-drill, fire-drill; *from the bow-drill's being pulled back and forth* × -taq[1]

nuge- to get up on; to climb out from below, especially from water ☆ **nug'uq** he got up on something; **nugaa** he got up on it / **nugtaa** he hoisted it up; *cf.* **puge-, nuve-**
nugyaraq neck opening of parka; ladder or path by which one gets up on something *see Appendix 9* × -yaraq

nugtarte- to move from one place to another *(for* to move *in the sense of moving one's residence, see* **upag-***)* ☆ **nugtartuq** he moved; **nugtartaa** he moved it / **teggsiyaagan aqumllitani nugtartellruuq allamun aqumllitamun** because his chair was too hard he moved to another chair; **kipusvik nugtartelliniuq** the store moved (from where it was)

nuik, nuiq dart for hunting birds *(specific kind* ☐*)*

nuilrar- (*also* **nuvilrar-**) to tie a load on a sled ☆ **nuilraraa** he is tying it on /
nuilraun binding for tying load on sled × -n

nuingaalug- NSU to be worried ☆ **nuingaalugtuq** he is worried / **nuingaaluutekaa** he is worried about it

nuiqe- to drool *see* **nuak**

nuirte- NSU (*also* **nuarte-**) to stack logs for future use ☆ **nuirtai** he is stacking them (logs) / **nuirtat** logs stacked for future use; tepee of sticks for temporary storage of food

nuk- *(root)*

nukgiate-° NUN to be physically weak ☆ **nukgiatuq** he is weak / ×-‡-ate-

nuki- NUN to be physically strong (of persons) ☆ **nukiuq** he is strong / *cf.* **nukar-**

nukar- *(root); cf.* **nuki-**

nukalpiaq man in his prime, a good hunter and provider; NUN rich man ☆ **nukalpiarurtuq** he became a good hunter and provider; **nukalpiat pissuryarturtut tuntuvagtengnaqluteng** the young men are going out hunting, trying to catch moose ×-pik

nukalpiartaq young man in his prime (younger than **nukalpiaq**) ×nukalpiaq-‡

nukaq, nukar(aq*) beaver in its second year; NSU younger sibling; *the general term for* beaver *is* **paluqtaq**

nukaruaq bone in upper arm

nuka'urluq* young man ×-r(ur)luq

nukaraq second wife in a polygamous marriage; concubine

nulate- Y to put away carelessly, in the wrong place ☆ **nulataa** he put it away in the wrong place /

nuleg- HBC, NUN, NS to crack or split ☆ **nulegtuq** it cracked; **nulgaa** he cracked it / *cf.* **nuteg-, nulgar-**

nulgar- *(root); cf.* **nuleg-**

nulgair- to become facially expressionless, unsmiling ☆ **nulgairtuq** he has become expressionless / **nulgairciigatuq** he can't stop smiling; **tua-i-llu-gguq tauna ayagneqluku nulgaiyuunani** and so from that time on she never stopped smiling ×-ir[2]

nulgaite-° to be facially expressionless, unsmiling ☆ **nulgaituq** he is "stone-faced"/ ×-ite[1]

nulir- *(root)*

nuliacungaq* female cross-cousin of a male, *lit. 'dear little wife'* ×-cungaq

nuliaq wife; *alternate base* **nulirr-** ☆ **nuliara** *or* **nulirra** his wife; **nuliaqa** *or* **nulirqa** my wife; **nuliarituq** *or* **nulirrituq** he does not have a wife; **nuliariutelleq** widower; **nulirqetaaraq** good wife; *cf. Nelson*

nulirkaun bride-to-be ×-kaq-n

nulirruar- to be deranged, thinking one has a wife when he does not ☆ **nulirruartuq** he has the delusion that he has a wife when in fact he does not / ×-uaq

nulirrniar- to ask to marry ☆ **nulirrniartuq** he asked someone to marry him, asked for someone's hand in marriage; **nulirrniaraa** he asked to marry her / **nulirrniarutaa ing'umek arnamek** he asked that woman to marry him ×-niar-

nulirta bull caribou, bull moose

nulirte- § to mate, to copulate (of animals) ☆ **nulirtuk** they[2] are copulating; **nulirtaa** it is copulating with it /

nulirtur- to marry (of men) ☆ **nulirturtuq** he got a wife /

Nulirun October, *lit. 'mating time (of caribou); see Appendix 7* × -n

nulluk buttock ☆ **nulluuk** buttocks; *cf. Nelson*

nullutuuyak BB, NR, LI snowshoe hare, varying hare *(Lepus americanus)* × -‡-yak

nulte- NUN to tarry, to be gone for a long time ☆ **nultuq** he has been gone for a long time /

nulur- [1] Y, **nuluur-** K, **nulur(ar)-** HBC, NUN, K, **nulurar-** NSU to beckon by a hand gesture ☆ **nulurtuq, nuluurtuq, nulu'urtuq, nulurartuq** he is beckoning; **nuluraa, nuluuraa, nuluraraa** he is beckoning to her /**arnam nuluuraa irniani taisqelluku** the woman is beckoning to her child to come

nulur- [2] NS to fill in the webbing of a snowshoe

nulukaq binding line ☐

nulurcuun NS netting shuttle × -cuun

numarraq NSU (*also* **lumarraq**) shirt, nightwear × *from Russian* rubákha

nuna land, place, soil, earth, village, country; *also plural for one* village ☆ **nunaka** my village, my land; **nunii** his land; **nunam yui** the people of the village, of the area, of the earth; **nunalleq** old village site; **nunarrluk** dirt on the floor; **nuna pektuq** there is an earthquake; **nunam ngelii** horizon; *cf.* **nunaki-, nunaniq, nuniate-°, nuniite-°**

nunair- to take someone's place, to usurp someone's territory ☆ **nunairaa** he took her place / **iqsagvimnek nunairaanga** he took my fishing spot × -ir[2]

Nunakauyaq Toksook Bay, village on Nelson Island

nunakegte- to be a nice place; to arrange, to make room for ☆ **nunakegtuq** it is a nice place; **nunakegtaa** he made room for it, arranged it / × -kegte-

nunakuarcuun § automobile, car, *lit. 'device for traveling overland'* × -kuar-cuun

nunalgun person from one's home town ☆ **nunalgutkaqa** he is from my home village × -lgun

nunaliurta surveyor × -liur-ta[1]

nunallite-, nunite- to run aground ☆ **nunallituq** it ran aground / **angyakun ayallermini cukaluni levaara nunallicami ikig'artaartuq** when he went fast by boat the motor tipped up and down because it hit the bottom under the water × -ite[3] , -ite[3]

nunamiutaq land animal × -miutaq

Nunam Iqua Sheldon's Point, village at the mouth of the Yukon, *lit. 'land's end'*

nunanguaq map × -uaq

Nunapic'ngaq Nunapitchingak, site of the Moravian Children's Home near Kwethluk on the Kuskokwim, *lit. 'little tundra'* × -cengaq

Nunapicuaq Nunapitchuk, village west of Bethel, *lit. 'little tundra'* ×-nunapik-cuar(aq)

Nunapigglugaq Old Hamilton, site on the Yukon Delta; *because of the rhythmic rules of the NS dialect, speakers from this area pronounce this word with rhythmic length on the penultimate syllable, and others generally follow their pronunciation* ×nunapik-rrlugaq

nunapigngalnguq brown ×nunapik-ngalnguq

nunapik tundra; HBC flat mound on tundra; *lit. 'real land'* ☆ **nunapigmi iqvartut** they are picking berries on the tundra ×-pik[1]

Nunaqerraq New Knock Hock, old village site between the Yukon delta and Hooper Bay ×-qaq-rraq

nunarpaguaq globe of the world ×nunarpak-uaq

nunarpak city; the world, the planet Earth × -rpak

nunate- to visit from one village or city to another ☆ **nunatuq** he is visiting in another village; **nunatai** he is visiting them (in another village) / **nunatai ilani ak'anek tangeqsailamiki** he is visiting his relatives because he hasn't seen them in a long time; **nunasngallruukut malrugni nitiligni** we were visiting for two weeks ×-te[1]

nunaun property, owned land ☆ **nunautni cuqtaa nel'inaluni** he is measuring his property to build a house ×-un

nuni- to settle ☆ **nuniuq** he settled / ×-li[2]

nuniur- to dig in the earth ☆ **nuniurtuq** he is digging / ×-liur-

nunaki- NUN, **nunakili-** HBC to have fun ☆ **nunakiuq** he is having fun / *cf.* **nuna, nunaniq**

nunaniq § delight, joy, happiness; object which brings happiness; *cf.* **nunaki-, nuna**

nunanili- to be happy, to enjoy oneself ☆ **nunaniliuq** he is having a good time / **nunanilitekaa** he is happy on account of it ×-li[2]

nunanirqe- to be pleasant ☆ **nunanirquq** it is pleasant / **nunanirqelartuq man'a kiagmi yuitaqami** it is pleasant to be here in summer when there is no one around; **man'a nunanirquq** this place is pleasant ×-nirqe-

nunaniryug- to be happy, joyous ☆ **nunaniryugtuq** he is happy / **nunaniryuutekaa** he is happy on account of it ×-yug-

nunaniryuk gray jay *(Perisoreus canadensis)* ×-yuk

nunatar- NSK (*also* **unatar-**) to pick berries ☆ **nunatartuq** he is picking berries; **nunatarai** he is picking them (berries) /

nungagaq HBC tussock

nungir- fastened (of a belt, etc.) *(root: postural)* ☆ **nungingqauq** it is fastened; **nungirtuq** he put his belt on; **nungirtaa** he fastened it

nungirta § belt; drawstring ☆ **qerrulliigni kivyugpakaagnek nungcirtuq** because his pants keep slipping down he put on a belt
nungilraun lashing

nungirte- NSK to be cranky (of a child) ☆ **nungirtuq** he is cranky; □/

nungu NUN fog *and* **nungu-** to be foggy ☆ **nunguuq** it is foggy /

nungute- (*also* **nunute-**) to fasten a button or other garment fastener; to sew two garments together ☆ **nungutuq** he buttoned up; **nungutaa** he buttoned it /
nunguyun fastener for clothing (such as a button or zipper) ☆ **keggateka iqaillemni nunguyutii au͡g’artellruuq** when I washed my shirt its button fell off ×-n

nuniate-° NSU to be queasy ☆ **nuniatuq** he or it (stomach) is queasy / **aqsiigka nuniatuk** my stomach is queasy; *cf.* **nuniite-°, nuna** ×-ate-

nuniite-°, nuniilkarate- to be restless ☆ **nuniituq** he is restless / *cf.* **nuniate-°, nuna, niniite-°** ×-ite[1], -‡

Nunivaaq Nunivak Island

nunulir- to reward ☆ **nuniliraa** he rewarded her / **nunulirciqamken neqerrlugnek nataqekuvgu qimugteka tamalleq** I’ll reward you with dried fish if you find my lost dog; **nunuliun** reward; **nunuliqengyuituq** he never rewards anyone; *cf.* **nunur- [1]** ×-lir-

nunur- [1] to scold; NUN *also* to swear at ☆ **nunurtuq** he is scolding; **nunuraa** he is scolding her / **nunuyuituq** he never scolds; **nunuqengyuituq** she never scolds anyone; **arnam irniani nunurai** the woman is scolding her children; *cf.* **nunulir-**

nunur- [2] NUN to pinch ☆ □/
nunuutek *(dual)* NUN scissors ×-n

nunute- NUN (*also* **nungute-**) to fasten a button or other garment fastener
nunuyun NUN button ×-n

nuqaq spear-throwing device, atlatl

nuqete- to pull ☆ **nuqtuq** he is pulling against an outside force, is putting on the brakes; **nuqtaa** he is pulling it / **nuqluku angyaq tagtaa ceńamun** he is pulling the boat onto the shore; **nuqteksaunaku!** don’t pull it!; *cf. Nelson*
nuqciksuar(aq*), nuqyun § pin *(specific kind □)* ×-i[2]-ksuar(aq), -n
nuqcissuun winch, pulley ×-i[2]-cuun
nuqlite- to be dragging behind, unable to keep up ☆ **nuqlituq** he can’t keep up /
nuqsugun HBC tie-rope of tent ×-‡-n

nuqtaarcuun starter cord on an engine ×-a-cuun

nuqtar- to repeatedly pull ☆ **nuqtartuq** he is pulling repeatedly; **nuqtaraa** he is pulling it repeatedly / ×*perhaps* -a-

nuqtaryaraq § drawer of dresser

nuraq yearling caribou or reindeer, calf ; *cf. Adams*

Nurarcurvik Y August, *lit. 'time to hunt caribou calves'; see Appendix 7* ×-cur-vik

nurr'aq female's sister's child (nephew or niece); *nowadays also* female's brother's child, *more properly* **an'garaq**

nurte- to fall short, to fail to reach; *from* **enur-**

nurute- to be insufficient, to fall short, to not go far enough ☆ **nurutuq** it is insufficient, there is not enough of it, it (shot) fell short; **nurutaa** he didn't take it far enough / **atsauteka nurutuq akutamun** my berry supply is not sufficient for "Eskimo ice cream" ×-te[5]

nuss'uq BB harpoon head

nutaan *(exclamation) expressing that something good has just happened* ☆ **nutaan tekituq** ah, he's arrived; **nutaan atam!** fine, very good!; **maliqsaryunariuq nutaan, atakuyarturpak maliqsarciqua** now that it's fine for seal-hunting, I will go late this afternoon; *cf.* **nutar-**

nutar- *(root); cf.* **nutaan**

nutaqaq frozen raw fish; LI new thing

nutaraq new thing, fresh thing; LI, UK *especially* fresh fish ☆ **angyaryugyaaqua nutaramek** I would like a new boat

nutarau- to be new ☆ **nutarauguq** it is new / **una snuukuuq nutarauguq taug̑aam uqiryaraa ellngatuuq** this snow-go is new but its gas tank leaks ×nutaraq-u-

nutaryuk HBC fresh snow ×*perhaps* -yuk

nuteg- to shoot a firearm; to leap from fire (of a spark) ☆ **nutegtuq** it shot out sparks, he shot; **nutgaa** he shot at it / **pitangyullallermini tuntuq nutegyaaqaa taug̑aam nall'artenritaa** in his haste to get it he shot at the caribou but missed; **nutyuuq** he is good at shooting, a good marksman; *cf.* **nuleg-**

nutek § gun, rifle, firearm ☆ **nutek nallumni igcetlemni anacrua assiircetaqa** when I accidentally let the gun fall, I caused its gunsight to get out of adjustment; **nutyaaq** small caliber rifle; **man'a nutek assirtuq** this rifle is nice

nutengvag- to pound (of the heart) ☆ **nutengvagtuq** it is pounding / ×-pag[2]

nut'ga- to repeatedly discharge a firearm ☆ **nut'gauq** he is shooting; **nut'gaa** he is shooting at it / ×-a-

nutngaq pulse, heartbeat *and* **nutngar-** to throb, beat (of the heart or pulse) ☆ **nutngartuq** it is beating /

nutem from the beginning, originally *(adverb)* ☆ **nutem ayuquciqaa** he was like that from the beginning; **nutem waten ayuquq qengaqa mikelnguuqerraanemnek** my nose has been like this ever since I was a child

nuu- NUN to be blue in the face from not breathing because of hard crying (of a child) ☆ **nuuguq** he is blue in the face / *cf.* **ii-**

nuuk, nuvuk HBC projection, tip, point ☆ **alngarcuutem nuuga asemtaqa** I broke the point of my pencil; **cingiim nuuganun angyaq culurtuq** the boat landed at the tip of the point (as sand at the end of an island); *cf.* **Nuuraq** ; *cf. Turner*

nuuksuk caudal flexure of fish, the point where the tail joins the body

nuusaaq, nuuyaaq HBC bird spear with three points; intermuscular "Y" bones of pike, which resemble this type of spear

nuusaarpak harpoon with three points × -rpak

nuuyaarpaaq LI wooden float

nuuniq Y, NSK porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum)* × *from Athabaskan; see Appendix 10*

Nuuraq East Cape, Siberia × *from East Cape Siberian Yupik* Nuvuqaq, *Inupiaq* Nuuġaq

Nuurileng Newhalen, village on Lake Iliamna

nuussiq (*also* **luussiq)** § cutting knife (not semi-lunar) ☆ **nuussiq akwaugaq ipegcallruaqa ipgiarutsiyaagan** I sharpened my knife yesterday because it was getting too dull; **nuussim caqua** knife sheath × *from Russian* nozh

nuussicuak *(dual)* scissors, *lit. 'pair of little knives' and/or from Russian* nozhichek 'small knife', and **nuussicuar-** to cut with scissors ☆ **nuussicuartuq** he is cutting with scissors; **nuussicuaraa** he is cutting it with scissors / × -cuar(aq)

nuvak HBC, NUN (*also* **nuak)** saliva ☆ **nuvii** his saliva

nuvag- NUN to catch a cold ☆ **nuvagtuq** he caught a cold /

nuve- to string, to thread ☆ **nuv'uq** it (needle or thread) is threaded; **nuvaa** she threaded it (needle or thread) / **qusuurnek nuviuq** she is stringing smelts; **nuvevik** *or* **nuv'ik** eye of needle; **nuliama pillruanga mingqutminek nuv'icesqelluni** my wife asked me to thread her needle for her; **nuv'at** string of things (such as fish hung up to dry, beads for beadwork); *cf.* **nuge-**

nuvun, nuv'issuun threading device (such as the line used to set a net under the ice, or a needle-threader) × -n, -i[2]-cuun

nuvv'ilir- to prepare handmade thread by twisting it to a tapered end ☆ **nuvv'iliraa** he is preparing it (thread) / × -‡-lir-

nuvv'iliraq piece of handmade thread with a tapered end, ready for use ×nuvv'iliraq[1]

nuvilrar- HBC (*also* **nuilrar-)** to tie a load to a sled

nuvkute- to argue ☆ **nuvkutut** they are arguing; ☐/

nuyaq § hair ☆ **nuyanka** my (head of) hair; **nuyaqa** my (single) hair; **nuyanka tegutut** my hair is tangled
nuya'illaaq NSU bald person ×*from Inupiaq* nuyaiłaaq
nuyalli- NSU to have messy hair ☆ **nuyalliuq** he has messy hair / ×-lluk-i[3]
nuyaruat *(plural)* water weeds, *lit. 'imitation hair'* ×-uaq
nuyiur-, nuyuur- to comb or otherwise arrange one's hair ☆ **nuyiurtuq** he is combing his hair; **nuyiuraa** he is combing her hair / ×-liur-, -liur-
nuyiurun, nuyuurun, nuyuirun § comb, brush; *also plural for one* comb ×nuyiur-n, nuyuur-n, nuyiur-n

nuyur- *(root)*
nuyurrite-°, nuyuite-° to be tame, approachable, unwary (of animals) ☆ **nuyurrituq** it is approachable / ×-ite[1], -ite[1]
nuyurtar- to be wild, unapproachable, wary ☆ **nuyurtartuq** it is wild / ×-tar[1]
nuyuurqe- to scare away (animals) ☆ **nuyuurqaa** he scared it away / ×-rqe [2]

P

paa- *(root)*
paallag- to fall forward (of persons) ☆ **paallagtuq** he fell forward / **aqvaqurtuq paallaka'aqluni** he is running, falling forward now and then ×-llag-
paallaguaq LI fur hat *(specific kind ☐)* ×-paallag-uaq
paarvag- to fall forward hard ☆ **paarvagtuq** he fell forward / ×-pag[2]

paa- NUN (*also* **pai-**) to stay behind, to stay with

paał NUN (*also* **paił**) mouth of river, den, bottle, kayak, etc.
Paaluyar(aq*) mouth of the Mekoryuk River on Nunivak Island

paacaq barge ×*from English*

paame- NUN (*also* **paume-**) to scratch (to relieve an itch)

paanger- to paddle with a double-bladed paddle ☆ **paangertuq** he is paddling; ☐/ **paangertu'rluni qayakun malirqaa cetuaq** paddling a kayak, he is chasing a beluga; *cf. Nelson*
paangrun kayak paddle with a blade at each end; pectoral fin of fish ×-n
paangrussak pectoral fin of fish ×paangrun-yak

paankaq, paankaaq, painkaq can, container *and* **paankar-, paankaar-, painkar-** to can ☆ ☐; **paankaraa** he canned it / **qakiiyak paankarak uksuqu nernalukek** he is canning two silver salmon so that he can eat them in the winter ×*from Russian* bánka 'jar, pot'
paankaraq canned fish ×-aq[1]
paankivik § cannery ×-li[2]-vik

paarte- to substitute **aa** for **ai** in Yup'ik words; *used to describe the speech of those people of the Bristol Bay area who say, for example,* **kuigem paanga** the river's mouth, *rather than* **kuigem painga;** *Nunivak Islanders share this speech pattern* ☆ **paartuq** he substitutes **aa** for **ai** / ×*imitative*

Paaskaaq Easter ×*from Russian* Páskha

paatakaaq syrup ☆ **paatakiiraa assaliaq** he put syrup on the pancake ×*from Russian* pátoka

paatnaq partner ×*from English*

pacete-° to be cooled, chilled ☆ **pacetuq** it has cooled / **kuuvviaqa pacetsiyaagtuq** my coffee has become too cool
  pacnaq chilly weather
  pacsaqar- to suffer a chill from going outside when sweaty ☆ **pacsaqartuq** he suffered a chill /

paci- Y, NS, **pacike-** to blame, to accuse, to suspect ☆ **pacia** *or* **pacikaa** he blames him / **pacikaa akngirtevkallruniluku** he accused him, saying that he had caused her to get hurt

pacik gills ☆ **paciik** the (pair of) gills of a fish
  paciggluk gill cover of a fish ×-rrluk
  paciguaq § nostril ×-uaq

pagaani (*also* **piini**) up there above *(extended demonstrative adverb); see Appendix 3*

pagaq line of grain in wood ☆ **muriim pagai** the grain of the wood

paggluk grudge, guilt ☆ **pagglungqerrsuumiitelartua** I don't like to bear a grudge

pagna the one up there above *(extended demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **pag'um** of the one up there; **pagkut** those up there; **pagna tengssuun mit'eqatartuq** that airplane moving up there is about to land; *see Appendix 3*

pai⁄ (*also* **paa⁄**) mouth, outlet, or opening of river, den, bottle, kayak, etc. ☆ **kuigem painga** the mouth of the river; *cf.* **pass'aq, paitaalek**; *see Appendix 9*
  Paimiut *(plural)* Paimute, village site on the Yukon river and another site near Hooper Bay, *lit. 'people of the mouth (of a river or tributary)'* ×-miu

pai- (*also* **paa-**) to stay behind with, to babysit ☆ **paiguq** he is staying behind; **paigaa** he is babysitting her / **paigiuq** he is babysitting; **paista** *or* **paigista** babysitter
  paicir- to leave an inheritance for ☆ **paiciraa** he left something to him / ×paitaq-ir[1]
  paitaq inheritance; reward ☆ **paitaqaa** he inherited it ×-te[2]-aq[1]

paipaq § pipe (for smoking) ×*from English*

pair- (*also* **epaar-**) to lick ☆ **pairtuq** he is licking something; **pairaa** he is licking it / **qimugtem mikelnguq kegginaakun pairaa** the dog licked the child on her face

pairte- (*also* **parte-**) to encounter, to meet (either by chance or on purpose) ☆ **pairtuq** he encountered someone; **pairtaa** he encountered her / **allanret paircarturai** he went to meet the strangers

pairrsaag- to go out to meet ☆ **pairrsaagtuq** he is going out to meet someone; **pairrsaagaa** he is going out to meet her / × -ssaag[1]-

paissikelaaq bicycle ×*from English*

paitaalek two- or three-hole kayak ×*from Russian* baidára *or* baidárka, *or from Yup'ik* paił

paivte- (*also* **pavte-**) to put (it) out where it can be used or seen ☆ **pâivtaa** he set it out /

pakegte- to start the upturn for the sides of a basket ☆ **pakegtuq** the basket is starting up the sides now; **pakegtaa** she is starting up the sides of the basket / *cf.* **pakemna**

pakemna the one up there above *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **pak'mum** of the one up there; **pakmumek** from the one up there; **pakemkut** those up there; **pakemna tutmalria cakneq avirlurtuq** the one walking around up there is making a lot of clattering noise; *cf.* **pakegte-, pakerqe-** *; see Appendix 3*

pakerqe- to try to climb ☆ **pakerquq** he is trying to climb; □/ *cf.* **pakemna**

pakete- HBC to be full, to fill up ☆ **paktuq** it is full; **paktaa** he filled it up / *cf.* **pakemna**

pakmaar(ar)-, pakmater- to heap up over the top ☆ **pakmaararaa** he heaped it (container) up over the top / × -ar(aq)

pak'me- to be overfull, with contents heaped up on top ☆ **pak'muq** it is overfull /

pakqaar(ar)- HBC to be overfull, to overfill ☆ **pakqaarretuq** it is overfull; **pakqaararaa** he overfilled it / × -ar(aq)

pakig- to uncover something by pulling the top layers back with the hands; to go into the ocean swimming *(from the similar motion of the hands in both acts)* ☆ **pakigtuq** he uncovered something; **pakigaa** he pulled it back / **aanama pakigluku iika nuyamek nemerluku tek'ni antelliniluku verutii** my mother opened my eye and with a hair twisted around her index finger removed the foreign object (from my eye)

pakissaag- to go in search of food stored in mouse (vole) caches ☆ **pakissaagtuq** he is looking for "mouse food" / × -ssaag[1]

pakiur- to take a stroke in swimming or with a paddle ☆ **pakiurtuq** he took a stroke / × -ur-

pakluk NSU drum-handle

pakmani up there above *(obscured demonstrative adverb* ☆ **pakmani qavartut mikelnguut** the children are sleeping upstairs; *see Appendix 3*

palagg'aayaq NUN, NS (*also* **malagg'aayaq)** fur hat with ear-flaps ×*from Russian* malakháy

palagg'uutaq steamboat, scow ×*from Russian* parokhód

palak'aaq BB strip of dried fish ×*from Russian* balýk

palarte- to not get or give enough, to get or give insufficiently, to be insufficient ☆ **palartuq** he didn't get enough; **palartaa** he didn't give her enough / **palartenrituq** he got plenty, it is plenty; **anuqa palartenrituq** the wind is blowing very hard; **neqet palartenritut** there are plenty of fish; **palarcaqunaku** don't skimp giving things to him; **palarrngaitamken** I'll give you what's coming to you *(positive or negative connotation)*

  palaq it serves you right!, you got what was coming to you! *(exclamation)*

palatkaaq NS (*also* **pelatekaq)** tent ×*from Russian* palátka

palayaq BB, NR, LI boat, skiff; *in some other areas,* open boat larger than the usual **angyaq** ☆ **palayista** boatbuilder ×*perhaps from Filipino, see Appendix 10; or* -yaq

palir- *(root)*

  palirte- to get sun-tanned ☆ **palirtuq** he got sun-tanned / **irniara aquivakaryuami palirtuq** because her child plays outside so much he is tan; **palirneq** sun-tan

  palircima- to be burnt by the sun (of dried fish) ☆ **palircimauq** it is sun-burnt / ×palirte-ma-

  paliryi- to get burnt on the stove; to get singed (of cloth), to be sun-tanned ☆ **paliryiuq** he is tanned /

palkaassaq, pal'kaassaq (*also* **kalpaassaq**) sailboat ×*from Russian* barkás

pallakuq NSU type of fish, *locally* rock bass *(species* ☐*)*

pall'itaq entranceway, or part of entranceway *(specific part* ☐*)*

paltuuk, pal'tuuk coat, zippered parka, jacket *and* **paltuug-, pal'tuug-** to put on a coat; *also plural for one* coat ☆ **paltuuka** *or* **paltuunka** my coat ×*from Russian* pal'tó

palu- to starve ☆ **paluuq** he starved /

  paluneq NSU skinny person ☆ **palunruuq** he is skinny ×-neq[1]

paluqtaq* beaver *(Castor canadensis)* ☆ **amiiqataraa paluqtaq** he is going to skin the beaver; **paluqtaat enait pilarait ngel'unek** a beaver house is called a **ngel'u**; *cf.* **palur-**; *cf. Orlov-Pinart*

palur- *(root: postural)* ☆ **palungqauq** he is lying face-down; **palurtuq** he lay face-down; **palurtaa** he put it such that the side which is usually upward faced down; **alingellermini mikelnguq palurtuq iingnaqluni** when he was scared the child lay face-down trying to hide; *cf.* **paluqtaq, palurutaq**

palurutaq, paluqutaq HBC mushroom; *by extension,* quonset hut; turtle; *cf.* **palur-**

palurutarngalnguq* heather *(Cassiope sp.)* × -ngalnguq

palute- to close ☆ **palutuq** it closed by itself, it has been closed; **palutaa** he closed it / **amiik palusgu!** close the door!; *cf.* **patu-**

pama- to respond, to be cooperative; to curve as it burns (of a candle wick) ☆ **pamauq** it responded /

pamaite-° to be stubborn, slow to follow instructions ☆ **pamaituq** it is unresponsive / × -ite[1]-

pamaliruq Y Limbo, a place to wait before going to heaven; *probably in the Christian sense; etymology unknown to compiler*

pamani up there, back from the river *(obscured demonstrative adverb); see Appendix 3*

pamna the one up back there, away from the river *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **pam'um** of the one back there; **pamkut** those back there; *see Appendix 3*

pamrig- to be adroit, well coordinated ☆ **pamrigtuq** he is adroit /

pamriate-° to be slow, uncoordinated (used to describe a little child's clumsy attempt to do something) ☆ **pamriatuq** he is uncoordinated / × -ate-

pamy- *(root); cf.* **papsal-**

pamesqatak Y dried fish tail × *perhaps* -qatak

pamesquq Y coccyx × -quq

pamyuq, pamsuq NS tail of animal or kayak; chorus of song ☆ **qimugtem pamyua nanituq** the dog's tail is short; *see Appendix 9*

pamyurrauluq HBC, **pamyuqaq** LI coccyx

pamyurtaq, pamsurtaq NS decorative tail on a parka

panaluq LI lantern × *from Russian* fonár'

panaq large spear, lance *and* **panar-** to spear ☆ **panartuq** he thrust or threw a spear; **panaraa** he thrust a spear at it, speared it /

panayuli K bumblebee, *lit. 'one good at spearing'* ☆ **panayulim puukallruanga ulluvamkun** the bumblebee stung me on my cheek × -yuli

pangaleg- to run on four legs; to run at an extended gallop, both front legs striking, then both back legs ☆ **pangalegtuq** it is galloping / **qimugta neqkaminun pangalegtuq** the dog bounded to his food; **pangalpagtuq** it is running fast

pangquussiig- Y to try to see (when one is not supposed to) ☆ **pangquussiigtuq** he is trying to see; **pangquussiigaa** he is trying to see it / *cf.* **paquussiig-**

panik daughter ☆ **panikaqa** she is my daughter; **panigpuk** *or* **panipuk** our daughter; **paniigpuk** our two daughters; **panipuk** our (three or more) daughters

pap'a word used to tell a child to eat, or to refer to food when talking to a child ×*from Athabaskan, see Appendix 10*

papanuk palm frond used at Easter in the Russian Orthodox Church ×*probably a loan word of undetermined origin*

paparnaq § poison water hemlock *(Cicuta mackenzieana)* × -naq[2]

papiq § bean ☆ **papit** beans ×*from Russian* bóby

papsal- *(root); cf.* **pamy-**
papsalqitaq dried fish tail
papsalquq tail or caudal fin of fish

papsi- NSU *(root: emotional)* ☆ **papsikaa** he finds it a nuisance; **papsinarquq** he or it is a nuisance
papsitaar- NSU to tease

paq *(exclamation) used in reference to feces or other smelly, messy things when speaking to small children*

paq- *(root)*
paqete- to check, to go to check, to visit (in the hospital, etc.) ☆ **paqtuq** he is checking something; **paqtaa** he is checking it / **angutem kuvyani paqtaa** the man is checking his fishnet; **paq'ertaa** he went to check on it (and will be right back); **paqtaput aanaput naulluuvigmi** we visited our mother in the hospital
paqna-, paqumi- NUN *(root: emotional)* ☆ **paqnakaa** he is curious about it; **paqnanarquq** it is curiosity-provoking, interesting; **paqnatartuq** he is inquisitive; **paqnayugtuq** he is curious; **paqnayullermini aqvaqurluni paqtelaagaa tengssuun** when he was curious about it, he went to check on the airplane; **paqnayagutaa** *or* **paqnaksagutaa** he became curious about it
paqrite- to discover (it) missing (with the implication that the thing was taken without permission) ☆ **paqritaa** he found that it was missing / **paqritauguq** it was found

to be missing; **paqriciunga piqertuutamnek** I found that my axe was missing

paqtaarta explorer, investigator, *lit. 'one who checks on things'* ×paqete-a-ta[1]

paquussiig- Y, **paquussaag-** K to try to see (when one is not supposed to) ☆ **paquussiigtuq** he is trying to see something; **paquussiigaa** he is trying to see her / *cf.* **pangquussiig-**

paquneq NUN speck of dust ×-neq[1]

paraluq § maggot *and* **paralur-** to be maggoty ☆ **paralurtuq** *or* **paraluraa** it is maggoty /

paraluruaq, paralunguaq § grain of rice ☆ **paraluruat** rice, *lit. 'imitation maggots'; cf.* **qup'lu, qup'luruaq** ×-uaq, -nguaq

partak spruce root stretched above water, from which hang a line of snares just above the water's surface, to catch waterfowl

parte- [1] to seal out wind and cold by tightening a drawstring, belt, etc., on clothing ☆☐/

parteraq (*also* **tarperaq)** drawstring at top of skin boot or other clothing; garter

parterin, parrvik drawstring casing on skin boot or other clothing ×-‡-n, -vik

parte- [2] NUN (*also* **pairte-)** to encounter, to meet

paruq small bug, variously identified as a wood louse, moth larva, or a tiny white bug on moldy fish or other moldy things

pasmakiq BB (*also* **masmakiq)** store-bought shoe ×*from Russian* bashmáki 'shoes'

pass'aq NUN loop or hole at the opening of a grass bag through which a drawstring is threaded; *cf.* **paił**

passi- (*also* **massi-)** to be flattened, squashed, crushed, mashed ☆ **passiuq** it got smashed flat / **passitaa** he smashed it flat; **passimauq** it is crushed or flattened; **maurluma ciissirpak passitellrua** my grandmother squashed the big bug

pasqerte- to squash suddenly ☆ **pasqertaa** he crushed it / ×-qerte-

passiaq mixture of crushed cranberries, aged fish eggs, seal oil, and sugar, a kind of **akutaq** *(q.v.)* ×-aq[1]

passiarkaq Y lowbush cranberry *(Vaccinium vitis-idaea)* ×passiaq-kaq

passikcaq § ice pick ☐

passimquq tray ×-quq

passin pestle used to crush cranberries or fish eggs ×-n

pass'iqerte- to be crushed quickly ☆ **pass'iqertuq** it got crushed / ×-qerte-

paste- to become set in a position (such as hair that has been curled, a tree bent by the wind, a sled runner bent by steaming, an erect penis) ☆ **pastuq** it became set / *opposite of* **penge-**

pascuilnguq* restoring spring on a trap ×yuite-nguq

Pastuliarraq, Pastuliq Pastolik, old village site on Norton Sound

pataaskaak (*also* **mataaskaak, macaaskaak**) *(dual)* suspenders ×*from Russian* podvyázka

patag-, patagtur- to act in a hurry ☆ **patagtuq** *or* **patagturtuq** he is hurrying / **patagmek pi!** do it quickly!; **patagtuutekaa** he is in a rush on account of it

patakaute- § to be late for some activity which has already started ☆ **patakautuq** he is late; **patakautaa** he is late for it / ×-qar-te[5]

pataq NUN drill *and* **patar-** NUN to drill ☆ **patartuq** he is drilling; **pataraa** he is drilling it /

pateg- to slap ☆ **patgaa** he slapped him / **tuvtellrani tunuakun patpallruaqa** when he choked I slapped him hard on the back; *cf.* **patkalleq**

patguur- to slap repeatedly ☆ **patguuraa** he is slapping him / ×-ur-

patneq a measurement, the width of the four fingers of one's hand ×*perhaps* -neq[2]

patkalleq bald spot ☆ **Kass'at ilait patkallengyararalartut** some white men get bald spots prematurely; *cf.* **pateg-**

pateq marrow; brain *and* **pater-** to eat marrow or brains (by sucking or otherwise); to soak up, to absorb ☆ **patertuq** he is eating marrow; **patraa** he is eating marrow from it / **patriraa tuntuviim enra** he removed the marrow from the moose bone

pateryirci- to have pain deep in one's bones ☆ **pateryirciuq** his bones ache /

pat'ruaq NUN candle ×-uaq

patiktaq Y, UK plug tobacco ×*possibly a loan word of undetermined origin*

patitussaaq § potato ×*from English* potatoes

pat'luunaq cartridge ×*from Russian* patrón

patu cover, lid *and* **patu-** to cover, to close, to shut ☆ **patua** he closed or covered it / **ak'a patuuq** it is already shut; **egan patullrua** he covered the pot; **amiik patuu!** close the door!; **patumauq marayamek** it is covered with mud; **patutaa** he closed something on it, he shut her in; **patutellrua unateka amiigmun** he closed the door on my hand; **egatem patuan teguyaraa navegtuq** the pot's lid's handle broke; **patuiraa** he uncovered it; *cf.* **palute-**

patqar- to scab or freeze over ☆ **patqartuq** it scabbed or froze over / ×-qar-

patuggluk ice fog, overcast weather condition ☆ **patugglirtuq** there is ice fog ×-rrluk

patugpak NUN tall coarse grass ×-rpak

patukutaq tarpaulin, curtain ×-kutaq

pau͡gna, paugna NSU the one back up away from the river *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **pau͡g'um** of the one back there; **pau͡gkut** those back there; *see Appendix 3*

Pau͡gkumiu mainlander (from the point of view of a Nunivak Islander) × -miu

pauk, paugun post, pole *and* **paug-** to put a post in the ground ☆ **kuvyam pauga navegtuq** the pole at the end of the fishnet broke

pauke- to depend on ☆ **paukaa** he depends on it / **paukngamegteggu** because they depend on it

paugnaq* NUN bear; *also reported in Khromchenko 1824 and in Orloff-Pinart 1871 for BB* × -naq[2]

paulaq spark from a fire

paume- Y, NS (*also* **paame-**) to scratch (to relieve an itch) ☆ **paumaa** he is scratching it /

paunraq* Y, NS, **paunr(aq*)** NUN crowberry *(Empetrum nigrum)* × -nraq

pavani up there away from the river *(extended demonstrative adverb); the* **v** *in this word sounds like English* w *even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated* **u͡g***; HBC writers may prefer the spelling* **pau͡gani** ☆ **pavavirtellruut iqvaryarturluteng** they went up back there to pick berries; *see Appendix 3*

pavig- Y, NUN to be lively, vigorous, fast ☆ **pavigtuq** it or he is lively /

paviate-° Y, NUN to be slow, sluggish ☆ **paviatuq** it or he is not lively / × -ate-

pavte- NUN (*also* **paivte-**) to put (it) out where it can be used or seen ☆ **pavtaa** he put it out where it could be used or seen / **pavingauq** it is in plain sight

payaqcaar(ar)- to come uninvited to eat ☆ **payaqcaartuq** he came over on his own accord to eat /

payari- to weld, to solder ☆ **payariuq** he is welding; **payaria** he is welding it / × *from Russian* payát'

payarista welder × -ta[1]

payiggsiq NUN sledge-hammer

payigte- NUN to take supplies on ahead ☆ **payigtuq** he is taking supplies on ahead; **payigtaa** he is taking it ahead / *cf.* **payugte-**

payiq, payirpak merganser *(Mergus sp.)* × -‡, -rpak

pay'u- to have one's legs so cramped by cold that one cannot move ☆ ☐/

payugte- to take food over to a friend, relative, or neighbor ☆ **payugtaa** he took some food to her / **payugun** the food taken over; **arnam paniminun aatii payugtesqellrua akutamek** the woman told her daughter to take some "Eskimo ice cream" over to her father; *cf.* **payigte-**

pec'aqaq yellow wagtail *(Motacilla flava);* water pipit *(Anthus spinoletta)*

pegg'ar- to stay up very late; to stay up all night ☆ **pegg'artuq** he stayed up very late or all night /

pegla- to engage in an unusual activity during sleep (such as talking in one's sleep, sleepwalking, having a nightmare) ☆ **peglauq** he is sleepwalking, etc. / *cf.* **pel'i-**

pegnem after much effort, finally *(adverb)* ☆ **pegnem ikirtaa** he opened it at last

pegte- to drop, to let go, to release; to give up; to break up with ☆ **pegtaa** he dropped it / **peggluku igcetaa saskaq** releasing the cup, he let it fall; **icivaq nasaurluni pegtellrua** he recently broke up with his girl-friend; **pegtaa iqmineq** he gave up chewing tobacco

peke- to make a movement which attracts notice (of e.g. an animal or bird moving in the brush); to stir ☆ **pek'uq** it stirred / *cf.* **peksu, pekneq**

pekaksuar(ar)- to move slightly, to stir ☆ **pekaksuartuq** it or he moved slightly, stirred / × -ksuar(aq)

pekara- NSU to stroll ☆ **pekarauq** he is strolling /

pekete- to move; to walk; BB, NR, LI to work ☆ **pektuq** he is moving, active; **pektaa** he is moving around in it / **nuna pektuq** there is an earthquake; **pektelartuq manarviminun** he usually walks to his fishing hole; **ukvera pekcuituq** his faith is unshakable; **pektaituq** he isn't moving, is inactive; **pektairtuq** he has stopped moving

pek'nge- to begin walking (of a child), to quicken or begin moving (of an unborn baby) ☆ **pek'nguq** he is starting to walk / × -nge-

peksag- HBC to scatter ☆ **peksagtut** they are scattered / **peksagtai** he scattered them

peksallag- to fly from its eggs (of a bird) ☆ **peksallagtuq** it flew off; ☐/ × -‡-llag-

pektayiite- to be steadfast ☐

pekutaq LI, NUN, NS snow shovel × -taq[1]

pekutaruaq sternum, breastbone × pekutaq-uaq

Pekyun Monday, *lit. 'time for activity'* ☆ **Pekyutmi ayagciqua** I'll go on Monday × -n

pekeryaq crooked part of a tree, bend in tree limb ☐ × -yaq

pekneq NUN tall cottongrass *(Eriophorum angustifolium); cf.* **peke-**

peksu, peksuq § bird's egg ☆ **peksurngalnguq** oval; *cf.* **peke-**

peksute- to find eggs ☆ **peksutuq** he found eggs / *this word is used even in areas where words other than* **peksu** *are used for* egg × -te[1]

pelacinak string, twine ☆ **tauna natermi pelacinak taiteqerru** please give me that string from the floor × *from Russian* poloténtse,

pelak (*also* **vvelak**) flag ☆ **Alaskam pelii** Alaska's flag × *from English or Russian* flag

pelatekaq (*also* **palatkaaq**) tent ☆ **pelatekarkaun** *or* **pelatekarkaq** canvas tent fabric × *from Russian* palátka

pelatuuk woman's scarf worn on the head × *from Russian* platók

peleqpelr(aq*), peleqpelraaq frog ☆ **ala-i tang ingna peleqpel'er!** eek! look at that frog!; **peleqpelrauguq** *or* **peleqpelraaruuq** it is a frog × *imitative*

pel'i- NSU to have a nightmare, to walk in one's sleep ☆ **peliuq** he is having a nightmare or walking in his sleep / *cf.* **pegla-**

pelicqiq *(Eek area)* purple, blue

pelinaq LI mattress × *from Russian* perína

peliquq HBC, **pel'iquq** NS excrement adhering to anal area

pelit'aaq Y, HBC stove × *from Russian* plitá

pella- to fade out; to disappear; to lose consciousness ☆ **pellauq** it disappeared, he fainted / **tengssuun yaaqsigiluni tayima pellauq** the airplane went far into the distance and disappeared

pellaa- to lose one's way ☆ **pellaaguq** he got lost / × -a-

pellaayailkun compass; trail marker × pellaa-yailkutaq

peller- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **pellernarquq** it is unpleasantly messy and wet; **pellertartuq** he tends to feel squeamish around wet, messy things; **pelleryugtuq** he feels squeamish toward something that is messy and wet; **pelqaa** he felt squeamish toward or repelled by it

pellug- to happen; to pass (in time) ☆ **pellugtuq** it is over, it has happened; **pellugaa** he passed through it (time) / **aliayullni pellugaa** he got over his loneliness; **ellanglluk pellugtuq** the storm is past; **erenret amlleret pellugtut** many days have passed

pellugcete- § to forgive (an incident); to waive (a requirement); to "let bygones be bygones", *lit. 'to let it be past'* ☆ **pellugcetaa** he forgave it / × -cete[1]

pellugte- Y to scrape a skin ☆ **pellugtaa** he is scraping it / **pellugciuq** he is scraping a skin

pellumrun Y (*also* **ellumrun, tellunrun**) skin scraper × -‡-n

pellukutaq, pelluqutaq leaf of coltsfoot *(Petasites frigidus);* NUN any leaf; *the large leaves of the coltsfoot are put over a bucket of picked berries to shield them from the sun* × -kutaq

pelulukaaq BB soft wire, such as aluminum wire or solder × *from Russian* próvoloka

pelumessaak *(dual)* § panties × *from English* bloomers

peluq § ash of birch fungus or willow or cottonwood bark; volcanic ash; *the ash of birch fungus is mixed with chewing tobacco* **(iqmik)**

peluskaq (*also* **meluskaq**) snuff × *from Russian* próshka

pelutsiaq, pelutsaaq § saucer ☆ **aanaka yuurqalartuq pelutsiarluni** my mother drinks tea using a saucer (i.e., pouring the tea into the saucer and drinking it from the saucer) × *from Russian* blyúdtse'

peńaq, peń'aq NSU (*also* **epnaq**) § cliff, bluff ☆ **peńam ilii ustellruuq** part of the cliff caved in

peńaiq Dall sheep *(Ovis dalli)* × -iq

penge- Y to resume original state after being unnaturally rearranged (for example, a tree bent by the wind straightening up again); *opposite of* **paste-** ☆ **peng'uq** it resumed its original state / *cf.* **ap'nge-, pet'nge-**

pengeg- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **pengegnarquq** it is worrisome (especially someone who has not returned as expected); **pengegtartuq** he tends to worry about things; **pengegyugtuq** he is worried; **pengkaa** he is worried about him

peng'garte- to worry (especially about someone who has not returned) ☆ **peng'gartuq** he is worried; **peng'gartaa** he is worried about her or it / **peng'gartuq uiminek uterteksailan** she is worried about her husband because he has not returned yet; **peng'garrngaituq** he won't worry

pengraliq NSU rib

penguq hill ☆ *sizes of hills from large to small, according to a Nelson Islander:* **pengurpall'er, pengurpak, penguq, pengucuar, pengurraq, penguyaaq, penguruaq, penguguayaaq, penguquiner** a great big hill, a big hill, a hill, a small hill, a little hill, a tiny hill, a baby hill, an imitation hill, a baby little hill, a little bit of a hill; *the English word* pingo *comes from this Eskimo word (probably the Inupiaq form)*

pengiga'rte- to break out in hives ☆ **pengiga'rtuq** he broke out in hives / **pengiga'rtelartuq taryaqvagturaqami** he breaks out in hives whenever he eats king salmon × -i[3]-‡-ar(ar)te[1]

pengulkuq Y tussock of grass on the tundra
pengunquq mound

pequq K scruff of the neck, upper back; NUN piece of sod; *cf.* **pere-** ×-quq
pequmiggsuun HBC backpack ×pequmig-cuun
pequmik back load *and* **pequmig-** to carry on one's back ☆ **pequmigtuq** he is carrying a load; **pequmigaa** he is carrying it on his back / ×-mik
pequmpag- to carry a heavy load on one's back ☆ **pequmpagtuq** he is carrying a heavy load on his back; **pequmpagaa** he is carrying it (something heavy) on his back / ×-pag[2]

peqlirte- to be wrinkled from soaking in water (of skin) ☆ **peqlirtuq** *or* **peqlirtaa** it got wrinkled / **unatai peqlirtut meliurpakaami** his hands are wrinkled because he has been working so much in the water

perayak NR mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos)*

pere- to bend ☆ **per'uq** it bent / **pertaa, peretaa** NSU he bent it; **perumauq** it is bent; **percimauq** it has been bent; *cf.* **pequq**
per'ucin form for bending sled runners, boat parts, etc.

perr- (*also* **epr-**) *(root)*
perrir- to wipe ☆ **perriraa** he is wiping it / **ak'a perrirtuq** it has already been wiped; **qantallni erurraarluku perriraa** after washing the dish which he used he wiped it; **perririuq** he is wiping something ×-ir[2]
perriss'uuk K dishtowel ☆ **perriss'uuget** dishtowels
perr'ite-° Y to be clean ☆ **perr'ituq** it is clean / ×-ite[1]
perriuksuar(aq*) washcloth ×perriun-ksuar(aq)
perriun towel ×perrir-n
perriutekat *(plural)* NSU dried grass gathered in spring after the snow melts, when the grass is still pale and not yet brown, and used for making baskets ×perriun-kaq

perrleqciir(ar)-, perleqciir(ar)-, perlercii- NUN to have stiff hands from the cold ☆ **perrleqciirtuq** *or* **perrleqciiraraa** his hands are stiff / **perrleqciirtua, perleqciirtua, perlerciigua** my hands are stiff from cold

pespessaayaaq § water pipit *(Anthus spinoletta)* ×-ya(g)aq

pet- *(root)*
petengtaq, pet'ngall'aq adipose fin of fish
petengte- to set or cock a trap or other spring-loaded device ☆ **petengtaa** he cocked it / **kapkaanaak petengtak** he set (cocked) the trap
petgar- to spring up ☆ **petgartuq** it sprung up /
petgeq flake of dandruff ☆ **petgeret** dandruff; **petgengqertua** I have dandruff; *cf. Turner, Nelson*

pet'nge-, petenge- NSU to spring off, to snap out of a tense position ☆ **pet'nguq** it sprung off / **kapkaanaak avelngarcuutek pet'nguk** the mousetrap snapped shut; *opposite of* **ap'nge-;** *cf.* **penge-**

pet'ngercetaaq spring snare designed to hang the catch in midair after springing × -‡-cetaaq

petmik pit trap; *cf.* **pet-**

Petmigtalek Pikmiktalik, name of village sites on Norton Sound and west of Bethel, *lit. 'place with many pit traps'* × -talek

petuk dog tether, chain, boat line *and* **petug-** to fasten, to tether, to tie to a post ☆ **petugtuq** it was tied; **petugaa** he tied it / **angyaq petugaa** he is fastening the boat (to a post or similar thing); **qimugta petuumauq** the dog is tied up; **petukiu!** tie it up!

petugaq set net × -aq[1]

petuutaarute- Y to baste in sewing ☐

peturte- NUN to soak, to penetrate (mainly of clothing) / ☆ **peturtuq** it got soaked; **peturtaa** it (liquid) penetrated it /

peyug- HBC, **peyua-** HBC (*also* **piug-, piyua-**) to walk ☆ **peyugtuq** he is walking /

peyukacir- HBC to go out pushing a sled (without using dogs) ☆ ☐/ × -‡, -a-

pi thing *and* **pi-** to do, to say; *the meaning comes from suffixes and context; entries based on* **pi** *and* **pi-** *have been integrated into the rest of the* **p** *section rather than being listed as subentries under* **pi** *and* **pi-**, *but are noted as coming from them* ☆ **piuq** he is acting; **pia** he is doing it, acting on it, saying it to her / **pisciigatuq** it cannot be done; **naken pisit?** where are you coming from?; **waten pi!** do it like this!; **piyukuni pili** if he wants to do it he may; **pisciigacetaa** he is preventing her from doing it; **tan'gaurluq piuq mertalnguniluni** the boy says that he is tired of hauling water; **piteng mayuutellruit ulerpagpailgan** they took their things up with them before the flood; **piyugtacimitun** as much as he wished; **piyugngatacimitun** as much as he was able; **piarkartangqertuq** there's something to do; **piunrilkutaq** something worthless; *see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"*

piani up there, back away from the river *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **piani tunucuartellruunga** up there I fell on my back; *see Appendix 3*

piaqur- NSU to die suddenly ☆ **piaqurtuq** he died suddenly / × *perhaps* pi-‡-

piaskaq piece in checkers *and* **piaskar-** to play checkers ☆ **piaskartuq** he is playing checkers / **piaskat** game of checkers; **piaskarluk** let's play checkers × *from Russian* péshka 'pawn'

piataq baseball bat *and* **piatar-** to play with a bat and ball ☆ **piatartuq** he is playing with bat and ball; **piataraa** he batted it (ball) / ×*from English*

picalke- to enjoy ☆ **picalkaa** he is enjoying it / **picalkiuq elquanek** he is enjoying the herring eggs ×*perhaps* pi-‡-

picalngu- to be disgusted ☆ **picalnguuq** he is disgusted / **umyugaa picalnguuq** he feels disgusted (without showing it), *lit. 'his mind is disgusted'* ×*perhaps* pi-‡-lngu-

picari-, picanglli- to act flustered in the presence of a member of the opposite sex to whom one is attracted; to act coy ☆ **picariuq** he or she is flustered; **picaria** (*or* **picaritkaa)** he is acting flustered in her presence / **neviarcam tangssuarallrani picariuq** he was flustered when the girl stared at him

picetaar- to repeatedly try to get to act; to provoke, to tease ☆ **picetaartuq** he is teasing; **picetaaraa** he is provoking her / ×pi-cetaaq

piciatun in any manner, anywhere *(adverb)* ☆ **piciatun pii!** do it any way you please or can!; **pavavet piciatun elliniaten** you can put them anywhere up there ×pi-ciq-*aequalis*

picilir- to accuse falsely ☆ **piciliraa** he accused her falsely / **teglengarliuniluku piciliraa** he falsely accused him of being a thief ×pi-ciq-lir-

picingssak clown *and* **picingssag-** to fool around, to clown ☆ **picingssagtuq** he is clowning around / **picingssautaa** he is clowning around for her; **picingssagtuq tangrresqelluki** he clowned around to catch their attention ×pi-ciq-ngssak

piciq fact, something that really occurred ×pi-ciq
picirkaq what will be ☆ **ca picirkaq piuciquq** whatever will be, will be ×-kaq
picirnike- to find pleasant to do ☆ **picirnikaa** he finds it pleasant / ×-nike-
picirnirqe- to be pleasant to do ☆ **picirnirquq** it is pleasant / ×-nirqe-
piciryaraq manner, custom, habit, tradition ☆ **ciuliamta piciryaraicetun pinarqukut** we should act as our ancestors acted ×-yaraq
piciu- to be correct, to be true ☆ **piciuguq** it is true / **qanellra-qaa piciuguq?** is what he said true?; ×-u-
piciurte- § to happen, to come to pass ☆ **piciurtuq** it came to pass / **ciuliamta qanellrit piciurtut** what our ancestors said has come to pass ×-urte-

picsaqe- to act intentionally; *also spelled* **pitsaqe-**; *see* **pitsaqe-** *for examples*

picu- *(root)* ×*perhaps* pi-‡-
picukegte- HBC to be careful ☆ **picukegtuq** he is careful /
picuqcaar(ar)- to be careful ☆ **picuqcaartuq** he is being careful / **picuqcaarautekaa** he is being careful with it, or on its account; **canauq picuqcaarluni**

he is carving carefully

picuqcar- HBC to be careless ☆ **picuqcartuq** he is careless /

picurlak something that causes trouble *and* **picurlag-** to have an accident or mishap, to do wrong ☆ **picurlagtuq** he is getting into trouble / **picurlaun** object, trait, or person that causes a problem; transgression; **picurlauguq** he is prone to trouble; **picurlautnguuq** he or it is a cause of trouble; **picurlauvaa!** what a source of trouble!

picurlitqe- to be awkward, clumsy, accident-prone ☆ **picurlitquq** he is accident-prone /

picuvlag- to act carelessly ☆ **picuvlagtuq** he is acting carelessly; **picuvlagaa** he is acting carelessly toward her /

picugte- NUN to be proud ☆ **picugtuq** he is proud / ×*perhaps* pi-‡

piginaq Y, NS aged dried fish-eggs

piicag- K, Y, **piicar-** HBC, **piiciur-** NI to pray; *in Roman Catholic areas,* to say the Rosary ☆ **piicagtuq** he is praying / **piicautaa** he is praying for her ×pi-icag-, ‡, ‡

piicikaq K birchbark basket

piikinaq § pig; bacon ×*from English* bacon

piilaq § saw ×*from Russian* pilá

piilitsaaq pepper ×*from Russian* pérets

piineq § insole; boot-liner ×*perhaps* -neq[1]

piinerkaq dried grass used for insoles ×-kaq

piini NUN, NS (*also* **pagaani**) up there *(extended demonstrative adverb); see Appendix 3*

piinssaaq, piinessaaq § bean ×*from English* beans

piipiq § baby ☆ **piipim naanguaqaa angqaq** the baby is playing with the ball ×*from English*

piirag-, piiragcete-°, piirig- HBC, NSU (*also* **nepirag-**) to be slick, frictionless ☆ **piiragtuq** it is slick / ×-‡, -cete[2], -‡

piiragcar- to make slick (for example, glazing the runners of a sled with ice) ☆ **piiragcaraa** he is making it slick / ×-car-

piirraq two-ply cordage (burlap fiber or sinew); string of interlaced fish

piirrarrluk Y, HBC small fish, such as tomcod, strung up for drying ☆ **piirrarrlugnek tau͡gaam keniquma apiatarkamteńek** maybe I should cook strung tomcod for lunch ×-rrluk

piirri- to spin and ply fibers, to interlace ☆ **piirriuq** she is spinning and plying; **piirria** she is spinning and plying it / ×-li[2]

piivaq NR beer ×*from Russian* pívo

pikagte- (*also* **pilegte-**) to mispronounce Yup'ik words by substituting the front velars **g, gg,** and **k** for the back velars **r, rr,** and **q** respectively; *less commonly,* to mispronounce by substituting back velars for front velars ☆ **pikagtuq** he mispronounces / **pikagcami apengnaqlerminiu "qerrutaanga" apellrua "keggutaanga"** because he mispronounced, when he tried to say (the Yup'ik word for) "I'm cold" he said (the Yup'ik word for) "she is biting for me" ×pi *and imitative*

pikani up there above *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **pika-i tang, qerruqacunguaq!** look, up there, a balloon!; *see Appendix 3*

pikaggualek, pikagguaq § helicopter

pikaq future possession ☆ **pikartuq** he got something ×pi-kaq

pike- to own ☆ **pikaa** he owns it / **pikaqa** it is mine; **pikesta** owner; **ut'rutaa pikestiinun** he returned it to its owner ×pi-ke[2]

pikite- to give something as a possession ☆ **pikitaa** he gave something to her / **qetunrani pikitellrua angyamek** he gave his son a boat; **pikiutekellrua angyaq qetunraminun** he gave the boat to his son; **pikiyun, pikiun** gift, present ×-ite[3]

piksagute- to obtain ☆ **piksagutaa** he obtained it, got it as his own / ×-yagute-

pikna, pikeggna the one up there *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **pik'um** of the one up there; **pikegkut** those up there; **piksuuq!** you, up there!; *see Appendix 3*

pilag- to slit, to cut into, to butcher ☆ **pilagaa** he cut into it, butchered it / **pitani tungunquq pilallrua** he cut up the bearded seal which he had caught

pilagtur- to undergo or perform surgery ☆ **pilagturtuq** he had surgery performed on him; **pilagturaa** he performed surgery on her / **pilagturiuq** he performed surgery; **pilagtulleq** one who has had surgery performed on him ×-tur[1]

pilegte- HBC (*also* **pikagte-**) to mispronounce by substituting **g, gg,** and **k** for **r, rr,** and **q** respectively ×pi *and imitative*

pili- to make something ☆ **piliuq** he is making something; **pilia** he is making something for her / ×pi-li[2]

pilinguar- to draw; to make models ☆ **pilinguartuq** he is drawing / ×-uaq

pilinguarta illustrator ×pilinguar-ta[1]

Pilip'iinaq BB Filipino ×*from Pilipino or English ; see Appendix 10*

pillerkir- to make plans; to predict ☆ **pillerkirtuq** he is making plans for himself; **pillerkiraa** he is predicting her future or making plans for her / ×pi-lleq[1]-kaq-ir[1]

pillugte- NUN to break ☆ **pillugtuq** it broke / ×pi-lluk

pilraute- to compete in a race ☆ **pilrautut** they are racing against each other; □/ ×*perhaps* pi-‡-te[5]

piluaqar- to be fortunate, lucky ☆ **piluaqertuq** he had good fortune / **piluaqaqina!** good luck!; **neq'liqluni piluaqertuq** he was lucky, catching lots of fish ×pi-luaqar-

pilug-, pilugug- to put on footwear; NSU to dress ☆ **pilugtuq** he is putting on footwear / ×*perhaps* pi-‡

piluguk § skin boot; NSU clothing ☆ **piluguk una cakneq assirpagta** this skin boot is really beautiful; **piluguugka** my skin boots

pilu'uvkaaq (*also* **milu'uvkaaq**) rope ×*from Russian* veryóvka

pinagte- Y to feel oneself superior to others, to be vain, haughty ☆ **pinagtuq** he is vain; □/ ×*perhaps* pi-‡

pinagneq Y vanity

pincaq HBC substitute item (such as matches used in place of money in a card game) ×*perhaps* pi-‡

pinevyak single hanging strip of a fringe on a garment *see* **pinve-**

pingayun three ☆ **pingayun arnat taigut** three women are coming; **pingayunek qetunrangqertuq** he has three sons; **pingayulek** triangle; **pingayunek caniqalek** pyramid; **pingayuak qupluku** BB, LI half dollar (half of the third twenty cents, twenty being the basic unit of counting); *see Appendix 6*

Pingayirin Wednesday ×-irin

pingayunlegen, pingayunelgen § eight; *see Appendix 6* ×-neq[1]-lek, -neq[1]-lek

pingciq NUN half-dried, smoked, packed-together dolly varden

pingna the one back there away from the river *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **qimugta pingna piani uirrayuuq** that dog back there growls fiercely; *see Appendix 3*

pingnaqe-, pingnatug- to try ☆ **pingnaquq** he is trying; **pingnaqaa** he is trying to act on it / **pingnaqellriit quyurtellriit** those who try to do things together, an organization ×pi-ngnaqe-, pi-ngnatug-

pingnatugta breadwinner, *lit. 'one who tries hard'* × -ta[1]

pinipaar(aq*) type of small bird *(species □)* × -ar(aq)

pinir- § to be strong physically (applies to humans, animals, and machines); NUN, NSU to be good, nice ☆ **pinirtuq** he is strong or good / **pininruuq wangni** he is stronger than I; **piniun** energy; **pinirtassiigutellriit** those who compete testing their strength; **angukara'urluunge'rmi pinirtuq** even though he is an old man he is strong × pi-neq[2]-ir[1]

piniate-° to be physically weak; NUN to be bad ☆ **piniatuq** it is weak or bad / × -ate-

piniqe- NUN to like, to love ☆ **piniqaa** he likes it / × -ke[3]

piniqnarqe- NUN to be very pretty ☆ **piniqnarquq** she is pretty / × piniqe-narqe-

piniteke- to overdo out of pride ☆ **pinitekuq** he is overdoing / × pi-‡

pinqegg- to be neat, precise ☆ **pinqegtuq** it is very neat / × pi-nqegg-

pinve- to cut a hide into strips; to unravel ☆ **pinvuq** he is cutting strips; it is unraveling / **pinevtaa** he is cutting it into strips, unraveling it

pinevyak single hanging strip of a fringe on a garment ☆ **pinevyiit** fringe; **paltuuliuq pinevyalegmek** she is making a fringed coat × -yak

pipigaq Russian trade-bead, *lit. 'real thing'* × pi-pik[1]

pipipiaq, pipipiarpak, pipipiarpali yellowlegs *(Totanus sp.)*; whimbrel *(Numenius phaeopus)*; dowitcher *(Limnodromus sp.)* × *imitative*

piqainaq thing that can be done easily ☆ **piqainaugut** they are easily done; **ukut caliaret piqainaunritut** these tasks are not easily done × pi-qar-nginaq

piqaini- to have it easy (because of having some convenient device, a helper, etc.) ☆ **piqainiuq** he has things easy / × -i[3]

piqassngiar(aq*) one who does things very slowly × pi-qar-‡

piqer- [1] to occur; *used mainly in the subordinative* ☆ **piqerluni** happening then; **piqerluku** happening to him or her / **piqerluku tang qayartanguq kuigagnek painga** a while later there appeared a kayak at the mouth of their[2] river × pi-qar-

piqer- [2] to strike, to hit, to whack; to whip ☆ **piqraa** he whacked it / **nallumini aiparrani piqraa** he unintentionally whacked his friend; **piqrutaa** he hit it against something × *perhaps* pi-‡

piqertuar- to thrash, to spank; to chop more than once ☆ **piqertuartuq** he is chopping, he is spanking someone; **piqertuaraa** he is chopping it, he is spanking him / × piqertur-a-

piqertur- to strike, to hit, to whack once ☆ **piqerturtuq** he took a whack (at something); **piqerturaa** he took a whack at it / ×-tur[1]-

piqertuutaq § axe ☆ **piqertuutaq tauna ipegtuq** that axe is sharp; **piqertuutacuar** hatchet ×-tuutaq

piqrutaq, piqrun whip; switch used in steambath; NUN axe; NSU fly or spinning rod ×-taq[1], -n

piqulli- to be ill-humored, angry ☆ **piqulliuq** he is angry / ×*perhaps* pi-‡

pirlak, pirlaq, pirlaaq § sled runner; *see Appendix 9*

pirpake- to love, to cherish ☆ **pirpakuq** he thinks he himself is great; **pirpakaa** he loves her / ×pi-rpak-ke[2]

pirtuk, pirta snowstorm, blizzard ×‡, *perhaps* -ta[1]

pircir- to be storming (blizzard) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **pircirtuq** there is a blizzard / **atullruukut pirciinanrani** we sang while the blizzard raged; **pircirluku maantaurallruuq** while there was a blizzard, he stayed here; **qau͡gyamek pircirtuq** there is a sandstorm ×-ir[1]

pirretpag-, pirrelvag-, pirtepag- to be severely storming (blizzard) *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **pirretpagtuq** there is a severe blizzard / ×-pag[2], -pag[2], -pag[2]

pirtuqciraq NSU land or river otter *(Lutra canadensis)*; *cf. Zagoskin*

pisalria, pisaaqellria person from certain areas near the Yukon (Kotlik and Norton Sound in particular) who uses **s** in many words where other Yup'ik speakers use **y** ☆ **pisalriit aperlarait "angsaq" tau͡gaam allat Yupiit aperlarait "angyaq"** those who say "s" say **angsaq** (boat) while other Yup'iks say **angyaq** ×pi-*imitative*-lria

pisqun rule, law ×pi-sqe-n

pissanqegg- to be active and talented ☐ ×pi-‡

pissur-, pissaar- NSU to hunt ☆ **pissurtuq** he is hunting; **pissuraa** he is hunting it / **pissuryartuq** he is going hunting; **pissuryarturtuq** he is going somewhere to hunt; **angutet pissurtut tuntunek ingrini** the men are hunting caribou in the mountains; **pissurta** hunter; **pissurcuun, pissuutaq** hunting implement ×pi-cur-, pi-ssaar-

pista worker, servant, slave; *without stress on the first syllable, means* doer; *see Introduction on "stress-repelling bases"* ×pi-ta[1]

pita- to be a certain size or age ☆ **pitauq** it is a certain size or age / **waten pitauq** it is this size; **pitatii** his agemate ×pi-ta[2]

pitalqegte-, pitacqegte- to fit, to be appropriate in size or in another respect ☆ **pitalqegtuq** it is just right; **pitalqegtaa** he is evening it out, making it right / **pitalqegglukek kameksiigka mingqekikek!** sew my boots so that they fit just right!

pitassiar-, pitassiir-, pitaciar- § to attempt, to try, to sample, to taste ☆ **pitassiartuq** he is trying something; **pitassiaraa** he is trying it /

pitateke- to fit each other, to correspond in some respect (often age) ☆ **pitatekuk** they[2] correspond; **pitatekaa** it corresponds with it / **qetunraqa paniin-llu pitatekuk** my son and your daughter are the same age ×-n-ke[2]

pite- K, HBC, **pit'e- [1]** Y to take game ☆ **cetuamek pituq (pit'uq)** he took a beluga **picuuq** he is a proficient hunter; **piculi (pic'uli)** good hunter; **pitqallruunga** I caught a few game animals ×pi-te[1] , pi-te[1]

pitaq, pit'aq caught thing, quarry, gift acquired at a feast ×-aq[1], -aq[1]

pitaqe- to catch ☆ **pitaqaa** he caught it / **tengmiaq kan'a akngircimalria pitaqaqa** that wounded goose down there is my catch ×pitaq-ke[2]

pitarkall'er Y bear ×pitarkaq-ller(aq)

pitarkaq, pit'arkaq thing to be caught, prey; HBC bear ☆ **pitarkani-ll' maani amllerpaa!** there's a lot of game here! ×pitaq-kaq, pit'aq-kaq

pit'e- [2] to rise (of the sun) ☆ **pit'uq** it is rising /

piteg- to shoot with an arrow ☆ **pitgaa** he shot it with an arrow /

pitegcaraq lance, large spear

pitegcaun arrow ☆ **ak'a tamaani yuut umigmek cingililarait pitegcauteteng** a long time ago people made points for their arrows out of hard stone ×-car-n

pitgar- to shoot with an arrow ☆ **pitgartuq** he shot; **pitgaraa** he shot it / ×-a-

pitegcurliq § robin *(Turdus migratorius); cf.* **aaqcurliq, curcurliq** ×*imitative*-li[1]

piteq, pita, pin cause ☆ **camek piterluni** (*or* **picirluni)** with what cause; **pitekluku** on account of it × pi-n, pi-n, pi-n

pitqua- to give up and let whatever will happen, happen; to accept one's fate ☆ **pitquaguq** he accepted his fate / ×*perhaps* pi-‡

pitsaqe- to act intentionally or deliberately ☆ **pitsaquq** he acted intentionally; **pitsaqaa** he acted on it intentionally / **akngirtaa pitsaqluku** he hurt him on purpose; **navellruaqa pitsaqevkenaku** I broke it accidentally; **pitsaqenritamken** excuse me, *lit. 'I did not act toward you (that way) on purpose';* **yuk pitsaqutmek tuqusngaitaqa** I won't kill a person intentionally; *also spelled* **picsaqe-** ×pi-‡

piu- to be the (right) one ☆ **piuguq** it is the one / **piuyukuten-qaa?** do you think you're so important? × pi-u-

piug- NUN (*also* **peyug-, piyua-**) to walk ☆ **piugtuq** he is walking /

piur(ar)- to keep acting or being as one is ☆ **piurtuq** he continues as he has been; **piuraraa** he continues doing toward it as he has been doing / **piuraa!** goodbye!, stay as you are! *(spoken to one person);* **piurtek!** goodbye! *(spoken to two);* **piurci!** goodbye! *(spoken to three or more)* × pi-ur(ar)-

piuryaraq manner, custom, habit × pi-yaraq

piurte- to become ready for use ☆ **piurtuq** it became ready for use / **tepa piurtuq** the aged fish is ready × pi-urte-

piuviyucug- NSU to be proud, haughty, stuck-up ☆ **piuviyucugtuq** he is haughty / × *perhaps* pi-‡

pivake- to boast, to be proud ☆ **pivakuq** he boasts about himself; **pivakaa** he boasts about her / × pi-vak-ke[2]

pivik place, room, space, time ☆ **pivigkaitukut iqairissuutmek** we don't have room for a washing machine; **anqallrani aqumlleni unilluku piviillinia anngaan** when he stepped out briefly, leaving his chair, his older brother took his place × pi-vik

piyagaq* baby animal; *especially* chick (of a bird) × pi-ya(g)aq

piyaraite-° to be easy ☆ **piyaraituq** it is easy / × pi-yaraq-ite[1]

piyua- (*also* **peyug-, piug-**) § to walk ☆ **piyuaguq** he is walking; **piyuagaa** he is walking over or through it / **arnat piyuallruut nunapigmun nanvam akiani iqvarnaluteng** the women walked to the tundra on the other side of the lake to pick berries; **piyuayaraq** footpath × -a-

pu- *(deep root:* swelling, rising in a hemisphere*); cf.* **puge-, pupik, puve-**

pualla- Y, NUN, NS to stand up and dance (of men at an Eskimo dance doing an Inupiaq-style dance) ☆ **puallauq** he is dancing /

pucikar- to fall down head- or face-first ☆ **pucikartuq** he fell down / **canrilngermi pektellermini pucikallruuq** even though there was nothing wrong with him, he fell on his face when he walked

pucikpag- to fall hard ☆ **pucikpagtuq** he fell hard / × -pag[2]

puckaq § barrel, keg ☆ **imiraa puckarpuk sulunanek muirluku** she filled our[2] barrel to the brim with salted fish × *from Russian* bóchka

pucuunaq § barrel, keg ×*from Russian* bochónok

pucuur- LI to kiss ☆ **pucuurtuk** they[2] are kissing; **pucuuraa** he kissed her / *possibly a loan word of undetermined origin*

puge- to come to the surface, emerging halfway ☆ **pug'uq** it came to the surface / **pugtaa** he brought it to the surface; **akerta pug'uq** the sun is halfway over the horizon or halfway out from the clouds; **nayiq pug'uq** the seal surfaced; **pugumauq** it has surfaced; **keniramek uquq pugtaa** she ladled the oil from the boiled food; *cf.* **pu-, nuge-, puve-**

puga^{e} surfaced seal ☆ **puget** surfaced seals

pugci- § to skim, to remove oil from the surface of a liquid ☆ **pugciuq** he is skimming oil from the surface /

puglerneq Y swamp ×-ler-neq[1]

pugta-, puglerte- NUN to float ☆ **pugtauq** it is floating / **paankaq imailnguq egtelqa pugtauq kuigmi** the can which I threw away is floating on the river

pugtaqutaq float on a fishnet ×pugta-kutaq

pugtaun, pugtautaq lung; float, buoy; life-jacket ☆ **pugtauciquq** he has an affliction of the lungs (such as tuberculosis); **pugtauciqnginanermini uitallruuq qenavigmi** when he had tuberculosis he stayed at the hospital ×-n, -taq[1]

pugyaraq § neck opening of a pull-over parka; tunnel entrance to an old-time house ×-yaraq

pugultu NUN lemming *(Dicrostonyx sp.); cf.* **puveltuk**

pukiq trim at bottom of a parka; light-colored belly of an animal; *see Appendix 9*

pukite- to pick and eat little things; to pick lice and squash them with one's teeth ☆ **pukituq** he is picking (at things); **pukitai** he is picking at them /

pukug- to eat bits of meat clinging to a bone after most of the meat has been removed; NSU to pick berries carefully from scattered sites because they are few in number ☆ **pukugtuq** he is eating the bone clean; **pukugaa** he is eating the meat clinging to it (bone) / **tuntuviim enranek pukutuq** he is eating a moose-bone clean

pula-, pulaar-[1] NSU to go forward through a thicket, clouds, darkness, etc. ☆ **pulauq** he is going forward; **pulaa** he is going forward through it / **pularraarluta canegpagteggun tekitellruukut kuigem ceńiinun** after going through the tall grass we arrived at the bank of a river; **pulayaraq** trail through tall grass, brush, or trees

pulaar(ar)- to wander through the woods ☆ **pulaartuq** he is wandering through the woods; **pulaararaa** he is wandering through it /

pulqerte- to plunge through ☆ **pulqertuq** he plunged through; **pulqertaa** he plunged through it / ×-qerte-

pulaar- [2] NSU to borrow ☆ **pulaartuq** he borrowed something; **pulaaraa** he borrowed it /

pula'avkaaq, pulaskaq NUN (*also* **kula'avkaaq**) safety-pin ×*from Russian* bulávka 'pin'

pulengte- to do again ☆ **pulengtuq** he is repeating his action; **pulengtaa** he is repeating it / **pulenglluni akutamek neqliurtuq** he helped himself to the "Eskimo ice cream" again; **nanvaq pulengtaarluku kuimeng'erpegu mernuyuituten** you don't get tired even though you swim the lake repeatedly

pulengtaarturyaraq multiplication ×-a-tur[1]-yaraq

pulengtaq frequently, often, repeatedly *(adverb)* ☆ **pulengtaq tailartuq** he comes often

pulqig- *(root)*

pulqigte- to assemble items into a whole ☆ **pulqigtai** he assembled them /

pulqima- to be in clusters ☐ ☆ **pulqimalriit** clusters ×-ma-

pulug- Y (*also* **puřug-**) to be broke, without money ☆ **pulugtuq** he is broke / ×*from English* broke

punerneq § copper; *cf.* **punerte-**

punerte- § to skim, to remove oil, foam, etc., from the surface of a liquid ☆ **punertaa** he is skimming it / *cf.* **punerneq**

pupeckar- to pinch lightly *see* **pupsug-**

pupik infected sore, impetigo *and* **pupig-** to get impetigo ☆ **pupigtuq** *or* **pupigaa** he or it got impetigo / **piipiq pupingqertuq ciutmi tunuakun** the baby has impetigo behind his ear; *cf.* **pu-**

pupignaq, pupignarli poisonous mushroom, toadstool ×-naq[2], -naq[2]-li[1]

pupiguaq § bracket fungus which grows on birch trees *(Poria obliqua)* ×-uaq

pupingqua- to have a frostbitten spot on one's skin where one has touched a cold object ☆ **pupingquaguq** *or* **pupingquagaa** it (body part) or he got frostbite spots /

pupingerte- to squeak (of mice) ☆ **pupingertuq** it is squeaking /

pupsuk pincer, pincher *and* **pupsug-** to pinch; NI, HBC *also* to cut with scissors ☆ **pupsugtuq** he is pinching something; **pupsugaa** he is pinching it /

pupeckaq hairpin ×-ckar-

pupeckar- to pinch lightly ☆ **pupeckartuq** he is pinching something lightly; **pupeckaraa** he is pinching it lightly / ×-ckar-

pupsugcetaaq NUN snowshoe ×-cetaaq

pupsulek § crab ×-lek

pupsuuk *(dual)* NI, HBC scissors

pupungluuraat K, Y, **pupumeluaraat** BB *(plural)* white spots, possibly a mold, inside the gill covers of an aged fish-head (an indicator that the fish is ready to eat) ☐

puqig- to be intelligent, smart, articulate ☆ **puqigtuq** he is smart /

puqiate-° to be stupid, lacking in intelligence ☆ **puqiatuq** he is stupid / ×-ate-

puqigli one who is very intelligent ×-li[1]

puqla warmth, heat; hot water ☆ **kaminiam puqliin qavarnivkaraanga** the stove's warmth is making me sleepy; **puqlii cauga?** what is his temperature?; **puqliraa** he put hot water in it (to warm it up)

Puqlamiu BB Black person, Negro ×-miu

puqlaneq NUN sun; *also reported in Khromchenko 1824 and in Orloff-Pinart 1871 for BB, and in Wrangell 1837 for K* ×-neq[1]

puqlanir- to be warm or hot, but not excessively so (applies to liquids that are not hot enough to burn one); NUN to be sunny ☆ **puqlanirtuq** it is hot / **kuuvviaq puqlanirtuq, merr'u!** the coffee is hot, drink it!; **mikelnguq puqlanirtuq** the child has a fever ×-neq[1]-ir[1]

puqlassuun hot-water bottle; thermos ×-cuun

purtuar- NI, **purtua-** BB to choke and gasp for breath when the wind blows in one's face *see* **epe-**

puřug- NSU (*also* **pulug-**) to be broke, without money; *the* **ř** *sounds like English r or s in 'measure'* ☆ **puřugtuq** he is broke / ×*from English* broke

puřugar- NSU to pursue in order to punish; *the* **ř** *sounds like English r or s in 'measure'* ☆ **puřugaraa** he is pursuing him / ×*perhaps from English* pursue

puss'iq (*also* **puussiq**) § domestic cat ×*from English* pussy

pustiiliq, pustiilaq mattress ×*from Russian* postél' 'bed'

put'e- to bend forward ☆ **put'uq** he bent forward / **pusngauq** he is in a bent-forward position; **pull'uni kuskaq pissurtuq uugna'rnek** slinking low, the cat is hunting mice (voles)

puteg- NUN to bend inward ☆ **putegtuq** it bends in / **put'gutut** they (blades of grass) are growing inward (into a door or skylight)

putiilkaaq, putiil'kaaq, putiilekaaq bottle ×*from Russian* butýlka

putu [1] Y women's welcome dance

putu- NI, HBC, Y, NS to make a hole through, to pierce ☆ **putuuq** it (e.g. drill, icepick) went through; **putua** he or it pierced it / **narulkallrua putuluku** he speared it, making a hole through it; **putuneq** hole

putu [2] NUN leather piece on a skin boot, with a hole for the bootlace

putukite- NSU to stub one's toe ☆ **putukituq** he stubbed his toe / **putukisvikaa** he stubbed his toe on it

putukumyuar(ar)- to tiptoe ☆ **putukumyuartuq** he is tiptoeing /

putukuq § big toe; *perhaps so called because it pierces one's sock or boot*

puturtua- NSU to get a hole in one's boot-sole ☆ **puturtuaguq** he got a hole in his boot-sole /

putuskaq § pillow, cushion ☆ **putuskirluni qavartuq** he is sleeping with a pillow ×*from Russian* podúshka

puug- *(root)*

puucukcuarute- to bang one's head repeatedly on a surface ☆ **puucukcuarutuq** he is banging his own head; **puucukcuarutaa** he is banging her head / ×-te[5]

puugtua- to dive through the air repeatedly with the apparent intention of ramming something (for example, a bird trying to drive away intruders) ☆ **puugtuaguq** it dived; **puugtuagaa** it dived at it / ×puugtur-a-

puugtur- to dive through the air once with the apparent intention of bumping or ramming something ☆ **puugturtuq** it dived; **puugturaa** it dived at it / ×-tur[1]

puugtuyuli woodpecker *(any sp.);* flicker *(Colaptes sp.)* ×puugtur-yuli

puukar- to bump; to sting (of a bee) ☆ **puukartuq** he bumped (something); **puukaraa** he bumped against it /**puukautaa** he bumped something with it (e.g. body part); **panayulim puukallruanga** the bee stung me; **puukallemni tatemkun pitsaqa'artevkenii qiuqertellruuq** when I accidentally bumped my forehead it got bruised ×-qar-

puukaryailkutaq* brush bow at the front of a sled; *see Appendix 9* ×puukar-yailkutaq

puukicaaq (*also* **kuukicaaq**) button ×*from Russian* púgovitsa

puuliq § bullet ×*from Russian* púlya

puurtua- K to choke and gasp for breath when the wind blows in one's face *see* **epe-**

puusar- to cross oneself (in the Russian Orthodox faith) ☆ **puusartuq** he crossed himself / ×*from Russian* bózhe

puussiq, puussiiq (*also* **puss'iq**) domestic cat ×*from English* pussy

puve- to swell ☆ **puv'uq** it swelled / **puvumauq** it is swollen; **nangteqlemni aqsiigka puvellruuk** when I was ill my abdomen became swollen; *cf.* **pu-, puge-**

puvair- to subside, to come down (of a swelling) ☆ **puvairtuq** the swelling came down; **puvairaa** it caused the swelling to subside from it / ×-ir[2]

puvsaq NSU crop or craw of ptarmigan ×-yaq

puveltuk red-backed vole *(Clethrionomys gapperi); cf.* **pugultu**

puya-, puyalerte-, puyallerte- to be rancid (of grease or oil); NSU to be dirty ☆ **puyauq** *or* **pusauq** it is rancid or dirty / **uquq puyalertuq** the seal-oil is rancid

puyiir(aq*), puyiiq, puyitaaraq HBC redpoll *(Acanthus sp.);* LI pine grosbeak *(Pinicola enucleator)* ×-iq, -iq, -‡

puyuq smoke; steam, water vapor ☆ **puyum iigka maqevkarak** the smoke is making my eyes water

puyir- to be smoky ☆ **puyirtuq** it is smoky; **puyiraa** it is making it smoky / **puyissiyaagan maani tangerciigatua** since it is so smoky here I can't see ×-ir[1]

puyirvik, puyiryaraq chimney, stovepipe ×puyir-vik, puyir-yaraq

puyunguaq NSU puffball *(Lycoperdon sp.)* ×-nguaq

puyuqair- to clean (a gun) ☆ **puyuqairaa** he is cleaning it / **puyuqairin** ramrod, gun-cleaning rod ×-‡-ir[2]

puyuqaq NUN smoked food

puyuqe- to be smoked; to be full of smoke (of clothes) ☆ **puyuquq** *or* **puyuqaa** it has been smoked, smells of smoke /

puyuqin fireplace in a smokehouse ×puyuqe-i[3]-n

puyuqneq soot ☆ **kaminialiurraarluni evcullrua puyuqneq lumarraminek** after working on the stove he shook the soot from his shirt ×puyuqe-neq[1]

puyuqumaar(aq*) dipper (bird) *(Cinclus mexicanus)* ×-‡-ar(aq)

puyuraar(aq*) K, **puyurniq** HBC, **puyuruaq** Y, **puyuruaraq** NSU nagoonberry, wineberry *(Rubus arcticus)* ☆ **assikanka puyuraaraat tau͡gaam enurnarqut maani** I like nagoonberries but they are rare here ×-‡-ar(aq), -‡, -uaq, -uaq-‡

puyuraarpak raspberry *(Rubus deliciosus), lit. 'big nagoonberry'* ×puyuraar(ar)-rpak

puyurcivik § smokehouse ×puyurte-i[2]-vik

puyurkaq gunpowder; wood for smoking fish ×-kaq

puyurqe- to be smoked; to feed the fire when smoking fish ☆ **puyurqut** they are being smoked; **puyurqai** he is feeding the fire to smoke them / ×-rqe[2]

puyurte- to smoke (fish) ☆ **puyurtut** they are being smoked; **puyurtai** he is smoking them /

puyurtuq, puyurtuutaq BB, NR, LI pipe, cigarette, cigar ×-‡, -tuutaq

puyurtur- BB, NR, LI to smoke a pipe, cigarette, or cigar ☆ **puyurturtuq** he is smoking; **puyurturaa** he is smoking it / ×-tur[1]

Q

qa- *(deep root:* speaking, vocalizing*); cf.* **qalarte-, qaneq, qayag-, qallate- [2], qalmar-, qalrir-, qaci-, qaniqe-, qas-, qatek, qarte-, qarute-**

qaa really?, is that so? *(exclamation); also used as an enclitic when asking a yes-or-no question; see enclitic section*

qaaɫ NUN (*also* **qaiɫ**) surface; *cf.* **qaaq**

qaacullraq Y slipper ☐

qaaluciaq HBC spoon

qaaluciaqar- HBC to slip and fall, with one's feet going out forward ☆ **qaaluciaqertuq** he fell / ×-qar-

qaalurar- NUN to splash water ☆ **qaalurartuq** he is splashing; **qaaluraraa** he is splashing water on it /

qaamyuar(ar)- to close one's eyes partially, as when squinting against light, or as a sign of intense enjoyment or satisfaction ☆ **qaamyuartuq** he is squinting; ☐/ *cf.* **qame-** ×-ar(aq)

qaang (*also* **qang'a**) no *(exclamation)* ☆ **qaang, waniku ayagngaitua** no, I'm not going to leave soon

qaaq NUN (*also* **qaiq**) wave; *cf.* **qaaɫ**

qaariitaaq masked participant in an old-time festival held in late October *and* **qaariitaar-** to participate in such a festival ☆ **qaariitaartuq** he is participating in this festival; ☐/ *although this festival predates contact with Europeans, the name has been adopted for* Hallowe'en

Qaariitaarvik October; Hallowe'en; *see Appendix 7* ×-vik

qaarsaq Y, NS (*also* **qiaryaq**) herring egg ☆ **qaarsat** herring roe; *cf.* **qaaryak** ×-yaq

qaaryak sore, acne pimple ☆ **qaaryiit** rash, pimples; **sass'ama tayarneqa qaaryangevkaraa** my watch caused my wrist to get a rash; *cf.* **qaarsaq**

qaategte- to feel lazy, languid, listless, lethargic, torpid ☆ **qaategtuq** he is lethargic / **akwaugaq kiircetellrani qaategtepiallruunga** yesterday when it was hot I didn't feel like doing anything at all

qac'ag- to make dancing motions with one's body, following the beat of music ☆ **qac'agtuq** he is moving to the music / **niicugnissuutet kumallratni qac'agturallruuq anngaqa** when the radio was on my older brother was making dancing motions

qacagte- K to be loosely attached ☆ **qacagtuq** it is loose /

qacagli- to come loose ☆ **qacagliuq** it is coming loose; ☐/ **qulqitem teguyaraa qacagliuq** the handle (of the door) of the cupboard is coming loose × -i[1]

qacarte- (*also* **qassarte-**) to hit or slap with the hand; to blow against (of wind) ☆ **qacartaa** he or it slapped it / **anuqem nep'ut qacartaa** the wind is hitting our house

qacap'ag- to hit hard ☆ **qacap'agaa** he hit it hard / × -pag[2]

qacap'aguaq BB fur hat with ear-flaps × qacap'ag-uaq

qacarneq wall, side ☆ **kaminiam qacarnera iqangpiartuq** the wall of the stove is getting really dirty × -neq[1]

qacautaq NUN edible, sweet-tasting sea anemone found on rocks *(species ☐)*

qacelli- NSU (*also* **qatli-**) to sting; to whine

qaci- § to have a deep voice, to be deep (of the voice) ☆ **qaciuq** he has a deep voice / **erinii qaciuq** his voice is deep; *cf.* **qa-**

qacig- *(root)*

qacigikanir- to become easier ☆ **qacigikanirtuq** it has become easier; ☐/ **panimi ikayuryaurcani qacigikanirtuq** since her daughter has begun to help, life is easier × -kanir-

qacignarqe- to be easy, to require little effort ☆ **qacignarquq** it is easy / **angyamek alulaneq qacignarquq** steering a boat is easy × -narqe-

qacigte- § to be unoccupied, to have time ☆ **qacigtuq** he has time / **Agayunruan unuamek qacigtukut** since today is Sunday we're taking it easy; **qacigarcama ceńirtua** because I have the time I'm visiting

qacigtenrite-° § to be busy ☆ **qacigtenrituq** he is busy / × qacigte-nrite-

qacu- **[1]** to be loose, not taut, to be wrinkled, to sag ☆ **qacuuq** it is loose / **qacutaa** he wrinkled it, gathered it (cloth); **pelatekaq qacunguq** the tent is getting saggy; **kegginaa qacuuq** her face is wrinkled

qacuneq LI eddy × -neq[1]

qacu- [2] *(root)*

qacungake- to doubt (his) ability or accomplishments; to mock, to ridicule ☆ **qacungakaa** he ridiculed her / **qacungakaa ikamraliallra asiitniluku** she doubted his abilities, saying that the sled he had made was bad

qacute- to refuse ☆ **qacutaa** he refused her / **unayaqsaaqellemni iqvarnalunuk qacutaanga** when I asked her to pick berries with me, she refused

qacuvallag- to be disappointed ☆ **qacuvallagtuq** he is disappointed / **akwaugaq tainrilavet qacuvallallruunga** yesterday I was disappointed because you didn't come × -pallag-

qaculluk Y, NS wolf fish *(Anarhichas lepturus); the black skin of this fish was used for trim on parkas* × -lluk

qagaani (*also* **qiini**) outside *(extended demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **qagaani aquiyarturci** go play outdoors; *see Appendix 3*

qagan lake from which a river flows ☆ **kuigem qagatii** the source of the river × -n

qageq blackfish which has been boiled and allowed to set in its cooled, jelled broth ☆ **qagret** day-old cooked blackfish *(plural);* **qagerturtuq** she is eating day-old cooked blackfish; *cf.* **qager-**

qager- to explode, to pop ☆ **qagertuq (qagerluni)** it exploded / **qagertaa** he exploded it; **qatertuq (qagerrluni)** it exploded; **qagpagtuq** it exploded violently; *cf.* **qageq**

qagercetaaq explosive, bomb, dynamite × -cetaaq

qagerneq HBC hernia × -neq[1]

qaglak upper part of bucket (everything except the bottom piece)

qagna the one outside or north *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **qag'um** of the one outside; **qagkut** those outside; **qagna marastuuq, murilkelluten piyuakina** it is muddy outside, walk carefully; *see Appendix 3*

Qagkumiu § Y, NS Inupiaq Eskimo; K Yukon Yup'ik Eskimo; BB Kuskokwim Yup'ik Eskimo; *lit. 'dweller in the north'* × -miu

qagte- Y, NS to speak Inupiaq ☆ **qagtuq** he is speaking Inupiaq; ☐/

qai/ (*also* **qaa/**) surface, top ☆ **elliu egan kaminiam qainganun!** put the pot on top of the stove!; **kuskayagaq qavartuq qaimni** the kitten is sleeping on top of me; **estuulum qaingantuq** it is on top of the table; **qaimiutauguq mikelnguq** the child clings (to his parents);*cf.* **qaklite-, qasqite-, qakvar-, qaliq, qalliq, qaspeq, qayaq, qasruq, qakvar-, qaiq**

qaivar- to come to the surface ☆ **qaivartuq** it came to the surface / **qaivartaa** he brought it to the surface, or put it on a surface (as on a table); **erenret qulen**

kinguatni kit'elleq qaivartuq after ten days the drowned body came to the surface; **qaivarluten!** come in! *(from the notion of coming into an old-time house through an underground tunnel), or* come up! *(as up to a second floor)* × -var-

qaivarrvik elevated storage place, platform cache × qaivar-te[2]-vik

qaillun, qaill' how *(adverb)* ☆ **qaill' ayuqsit?** how are you?; **qaill' pia?** what happened?, what's wrong with it?, what's he doing?; **aptellruanga qaillun kaviaret igtelilauciatnek** he asked me how foxes make their dens; *cf.* **qaite-, qayu-**

qaillukuar- to mess around, to tinker; to deliberate *(has either a positive or a negative connotation)* ☆ **qaillukuartuq** he is messing around; **qaillukuaraa** he is tinkering with it / **qaillukuarutaa** he is deliberating over it; **qaillukuarpakarluni picurlagturainartuq** messing around so much, she finally got into trouble; **qaillukuaruciut ulerpakan pillerkameggnek** they are deliberating over what to do if there is a flood; **qaillukualriit** those trying to do something (good or bad, depending on context)

qailqerte-, qailluqerte- to change one's mood or behavior abruptly ☆ **qailluqertuq** he changed abruptly /

qaiq (*also* **qaaq)** wave ☆ **qairet angyaput uvaavkaraat** the waves made our boat rock; **qailirtuq** it (water) is rough, has lots of waves; **qailiurtuq** it is riding the waves; *cf.* **qai/**

qaitaq Y, NS beanbag-like toy *and* **qaitar-** to play with a beanbag ☆ **qaitartuq** he is playing with a beanbag; ☐/

qaite- NS to have something wrong with one; to be how? ☆ **qaituq** there is something wrong with it / **qaita?** how is he, she, or it?; **qaicit?** how are you?; **qaitenritua** I'm fine; *cf.* **qaillun**

qakegte- to lift up the parka, shirt, skirt, or dress one is wearing ☆ **qakegtuq** he lifted up his garment; **qakegtaa** she lifted it (skirt) up / **qakeggluku taqmii qiunra iruani yuvriraa** lifting up her skirt, he examined the bruise on her leg

qakemna the one outside, or to the north *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **qak'mum** of the one outside; **qakmumek** from the one outside; **qakemkut** those outside; **qakemna ciin neplirpakarta?** why is that one outside so noisy?; *see Appendix 3*

qakerci- Y, HBC to have irritated eyes, to be irritated (of eyes) ☆ **qakerciuq** he has irritated eyes / **iigka qakerciuk miilamek** my eyes are irritated from the soap

qakete- to resubmerge after coming to the surface (of fish, seal, etc.) ☆ **qaktuq** it resubmerged / **qaktaartuq** it is repeatedly jumping out of the water and resubmerging; *cf.* **qakvar-, qai/**

qaki-, qakircite-° HBC to be pale; to be dry ☆ **qakiuq** it is pale / **kegginaa qakiuq naulluungami** his face is pale because he is sick × -‡, -cite[2]
qakineq dry dead standing wood, good to burn ☆ **kiagmi qakinret ekuayunarqelartut** in summer it is good to burn dry dead standing wood × -neq[1]
qakir- NSU to be rancid ☆ **qakirtuq** it is rancid; ☐/
qakite- Y to have an irritated throat ☆ **qakituq** he has an irritated throat /

qakiciraq fork in a tree ☐

qakiiyaq § silver salmon, coho salmon *(Oncorhynchus kisutch)* × *from Aleut* qakiidax̂

qakime- to get a dried skin soaking wet ☆ ☐/

qaklite- to scale a height ☆ **qaklituq** he reached the top / *cf.* **qaił, qasqite-**

qakmani outside, out there *(obscured demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **ellivicuarmek qakmani neqkaput aqvaki** get our food from the little cache out there; *see Appendix 3*

qaku when (in future), until (some time from now), how long from now *(adverb)* ☆ **qaku ayagciqsit?** when will you go?; **qakunivkenani** not long afterward

qakun hackles of dog or wolf, long hair on the back of the neck of dog or wolf × -n

qakurnaq frost on trees, etc., *and* **qakurnar-** to frost ☆ **qakurnartuq** it got frosty /

qak'urte- NUN to nag, to scold ☆ **qak'urtuq** he is scolding, nagging / **qak'urutaa** he is nagging her, scolding her

qaku'urtaq hawk owl *(Surnia ulula);* goshawk *(Accipiter gentilis);* marsh hawk *(Circus cyaneus)*
qaku'urtaruaq, qaku'urtayagaq boreal owl *(Aegolis funereus)* × -uaq, -ya(g)aq

qakvar- to win in a game, to leave behind in a race; to emerge from; to remove from water ☆ **qakvartuq** he won; **qakvarai** he beat them; he took them out / **qakvautuq** he took fish out of the water; *cf.* **qaił, qakete-**

qalarte- K, BB to talk, to speak ☆ **qalartuq** he is talking / **qalarutaa** he is talking to her; **qalarutuk** they[2] are talking to each other; *cf.* **qa-**
qalamciq, qalangssak story × *perhaps* -ciq, -ngssak
qalarcissuun larynx; microphone × -te[2]-cuun
qalarrneq, qalarcaraq the ability to speak × -neq[2], -yaraq

qalem- *(root)*
qalemqar- to gobble up, sucking in ☆ **qalemqeraa** he gobbled it up / × -qar-
qalemtaayuli § elephant × -‡-a-yuli

qaleqcuuk § grebe *(Podiceps sp.)*

qaleqmacir(ar)- NUN (*also* **qel'qecir(ar)-)** to tickle

qalervag- to bawl, to cry hard *see* **qalrir-**

qaliqar- NUN, HBC to get sick and die from eating foods said to be incompatible, such as aged fish and salmonberries; to get ill from overeating ☆ **qaliqertuq** he got sick from eating the wrong foods, or too much food /

qaliq top layer; HBC seal-gut rain-parka used with a kayak; *cf.* **qalliq, qaiɫ**
qalipeqsaq Y waterproof sock
qaliqaq roof ☆ **qaliqaa nemta anuq'vallrani tengtellrua** the roof of our house was blown off when it was very windy
qaliqerkaq roofing material, tarpaper ×qaliqaq-kaq
qaliraq extra covering, such as an extra blanket ☆ **atkuminek qaliriisqaa** he told her to use his parka as an extra blanket
qalirneq one on top; roof ×-neq[4]
Qalirneq Koliganek, village on the Nushagak River
qaliruaq ankle-high skin boot for dress wear; coveralls; slipper; sock ×-uaq

qalla- to be boiling ☆ **qallauq** it is boiling / *cf.* **qallaciq**
qallalerte- to gurgle (of the chest area) ☆ **qallalertuq** it is gurgling / **ircaqu͡rra qallalertuq** he has a heart murmur; **qallalerciuq** his chest makes a rattling sound as he breathes (because it is full of phlegm) ×-lerte-
qall'allagcetaaq kind of toy ☐ ×-llag-cetaaq
qallama- to have boiled ☆ **qallamauq** it has already boiled / **qallamalria meq** boiled water ×-ma-
qallaneq eddy, spring ×-neq[1]
qallange- to be boiling, to begin to boil ☆ **qallanguq** it (liquid) is boiling / **qallangcaraa** *or* **qallangevkaraa** he is making it boil ×-nge-
qallarvag- to be at a rolling boil ☆ **qallarvagtuq** it is boiling hard / ×-pag[2]-
qallate- [1] to be boiling ☆ **qallatuq** it (liquid) is boiling / *listed in Khromchenko 1824 for BB, Wrangell 1839 for K, and Orloff-Pinart 1871 for BB, as applying to hot weather; cf.* **qallate- [2]**

qallaciq navel, belly-button ☆ **tupallemni qallaciqa nevɫugtellruuq** when I woke up my navel had lint in it; *cf.* **qalla-** ×*perhaps* -ciq
qallaciurrsuun HBC talcum powder ×-liur-ssuun

qallate- [2] K to talk, to discuss, to preach ☆ **qallatuq** he is talking / *cf.* **qallate-[1], qa-**

qalleq rust *and* **qaller-** to rust, to be rusty ☆ **qallertuq** it rusted; ☐/ **merput elagamteńek pilleq qallertuq** the water from our well is rusty; **qallriraa cikuliurun**

napiil'kaakun he removed the rust from the ice-pick with a file
qalleryak orange (color) × -yak

qallin stomach fat of ground squirrel × -n

qalliq one on top, outer layer ☆ **qalliliraa** he put an extra one on top of it; *cf.* **qaliq, qai/**
qallipautaq LI cloth parka cover × -‡-taq[1]
qallissaaq LI sweater

qalluviik *(dual)* traditional garment covering the legs and torso; coveralls, overalls, snow-go suit, chest waders, union suit × -vak

qalmar- to summon a dog by making a vocal noise; *figuratively,* to try to attract a man by flirting (of a woman) ☆ **qalmartuq** he is summoning a dog; **qalmaraa** he is summoning it / **qalmaraa qimugta nerqeqatallerminiu** he summoned the dog when he was about to feed it; *cf.* **qa-**

qalqapak Y, NI, HBC, NS axe *and* **qalqapag-** to chop ☆ **qalqapagtuq** he chopped; **qalqapagaa** he chopped it /

Qalqaq Kalskag, village on the Kuskokwim River

qalqerayak black-billed magpie *(Pica pica)*

qalriq large, male bearded seal giving its mating call; *said to go around the ocean and collect ringlike markings on its flippers; the subject of legends, such as that it is in the shape of a man in burial position; cf.* **qalrir-**

qalrir- to cry out, to shriek, to make an inarticulate vocal sound ☆ **qalrirtuq** it shrieked / *cf.* **qalriq, qa-** ; *cf. Wrangell*
qalervag- to bawl, to cry loudly ☆ **qalervagtuq** he is bawling / **qalervautekaa** he is bawling over it × -pag[2]
qalria- to make sounds other than those of human speech (applies to animal sounds, or non-speech sounds made by humans) ☆ **qalriaguq** it cried out / **avcellngaq qalriaguq** the mouse is squeaking; **ungungssiq qalriaguq alingnaqluni** the animal made a frightening noise × -a-
qalriateke- to beg, wail, or whine repeatedly for ☆ **qalriatekaa** he is begging for it / × qalria-teke-
qalriur- to twitter (of birds) ☆ **qalriurtuq** it is twittering / × -ur-

qalru UK northern pike *(Esox lucius)*

qaltaq, qaltauq NUN § bucket, pail ☆ **qaltaq muirluku iqvalliniuq** he picked berries, filling the bucket; *cf.* **qantaq**
qaltaucikaq NSU barrel

qalu dipnet *and* **qalu-** to dip with a dipnet; to bail a boat ☆ **qaluuq** he is dipping with a dipnet; **qalua** he is bailing it *or* he caught it with a dipnet / **qalut epungqelartut takellrianek** dipnets have long handles; **Kusquqvagmiut canglartut qusuurnek qalunek aturluteng** Kuskokwim people catch smelt using dipnets

qalun, qaluurun, qaluurin dipper for water; the Big Dipper constellation ☆ **qaluurin kic'etaa mermun pitsaqevkenaku** he let the dipper sink into the water by accident × -n, -ur-n, -ur-i[2]-n

qaluryarqe- to get swamped or filled with water (of a boat); to be shipwrecked ☆ **qaluryarquq** he or it got shipwrecked; □

qalutaq NUN wooden ladle × -taq[1]

qalute- to dip so as to fill with liquid ☆ **qalutuq** it filled; **qalutaa** he dipped it in, lifting it out full / **ivrarcuutegka qalutellruuk ivrallemni et'ulriami** my boots got water in them when I waded in a deep place × -te[2]

qaluurun dipper; NSU cup × -ur-n

qaluviaq wooden bowl □ × -vik-aq[2]

Qaluyaaq Nelson Island ☆ **Qaluyaarmiut** Nelson Islanders

qalugyaq, qalugsaq NS harpoon head, lance point × -yaq

qalviryaq (*also* **qavliryaq**) bog, quicksand × -yaq

qama- to be calm (of water or wind), to be still, to lack current (of water); to be windless (of a place) ☆ **qamauq** it is calm /

qamaneq place lacking water current or wind ☆ **qamanermek neq'liqliniuq** he got a lot of fish from the still water × -neq[1]

qamaamaq NS "Eskimo ice cream" made with fish roe

qamangaq ankle-bone, medial aspect of distal end of tibia or fibula

qamani inside, upriver *(obscured demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **qamani taqukamek tumcilliniuq** upriver he came across the tracks of a bear; **qamaggun tau͡gaam anteksaunaku qiagu'rtuq** he cried inwardly, *lit. 'without letting it out he kept crying'; see Appendix 3*

qamauk Y, NUN, NS sled, dogsled; *cf.* **qamur-**

qame- to die down (of a fire, or, figuratively, of a person who is psychologically depressed or drowning, or of any object that literally or figuratively retreats from sight) ☆ **qam'uq** it died down / **kaminiaq qamtaa** he turned the stove down; **puyircivian kenra qamlliniuq** the fire in his smokehouse has died down; *in NS* **qame-** *replaces* **nipe-** *(q.v.)* to go out, be extinguished, *thus* **qamesgu!** *or* **qamesgung!** turn it off!; *cf.* **qaamyuar(ar)-, qamcetaaq**

qamlleq ash from a fireplace or stove × -lleq[1]

qamcetaaq NSU sugar; *cf.* **qame-** ×-cetaaq

qamigar- to go seal-hunting with a small sled and kayak during the spring ☆ **qamigartuq** he is going seal-hunting; ☐ / *cf.* **qamite-**

qamigaun small sled carried on a kayak, used to transport the kayak when one reaches stretches of ice on the water; child's store-bought sled; *also dual for one* sled ×-n

qamiquq K, BB, NI, NUN head ☆ **qamiqua** *or* **qamiqurra** his head ×-quq

qamiqiqe- § to have a headache ☆ **qamiqiquq** he has a headache / **qamiqiqsuun** headache remedy, aspirin ×-liqe[2]

qamiqukuyak § skull

qamiqunguaq, qamiquruaq, qamiqunaruaq, qamiqunaq § tussock of tundra grass ×-nguaq, -uaq, -naq[2]-uaq, -naq[2]

qamiqurpak [1], qamiqurpayagaq*, qamirvayagaq* § goldeneye *(Bucephala sp.)* ×-rpak, -rpak-ya(g)aq, -vak-ya(g)aq

qamiqurpak [2], qamirvak, qamiq'vak type of moth *(species ☐)* ×-rpak, -vak, -vak

qamiqurrluk § cut and dried fish-head ×-rrluk

qamisvak Y large freight sled; *also dual for* one sled; *cf.* **qamite-** ×-vak

qamite- to give something to take along on a journey ☆ **qamitaa** he gave her something to take along / **aanavet-am qamitaanga ukunek neqnek ut'rutarkamnek** your mother gave me these fish to take along when I go home; *cf.* **qamisvak, qamigar-**

qamna the one upriver, inland, or inside *(obscured demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **qialria qamna irnian ullaggu!** go to your child who is crying inside (the house)!; **qam'um** of the one inside; **qamkut** those inside; *see Appendix 3*

qamneq NSU agate

qamuq sled or other pulled thing *and* **qamur-** to pull, to drag behind ☆ **qamurtuq** it is dragging behind; **qamuraa** he is pulling it / **taryaqvak qamuraa qamuutakun** he pulled the king salmon with a pulling device; *cf.* **qamauk**

qamuqataq NUN small sled without a handlebar

qamuraq NUN drawings made on a mask; HB writing

qamurar- HB, **qamuri-** HB to write ☆ **qamurartuq** *or* **qamuriuq** he is writing; **qamuraraa** he is writing to her *or* on it / **atren qamurauygu!** sign your name! ×-aq[1], -aq[1]-li[2]

qamurcuun sled brake; wagon ×-cuun

qamurralek legendary being with some sort of dragging appendage ☐ ×-‡-lek

qamurrar- Y to be pulling a sled ☆ **qamurrartuq** he is pulling a sled /

qamurrucuaq NSU sled × -cuar(aq)

qamuutaq pulling device, towline; thing that one pulls × -taq[1]

qamuutarrsuun Y sled with high handlebars on which the driver rests his arms; *also dual for* one sled × qamuutaq-ssuun

qanak roof board ☆ **qaniit** roof boards

qanakutaq Y tarpaulin, cover × -kutaq

qanakvaggaq § tent ☐ × -vak-rraq

qaneq mouth (anatomical) *and* **qaner-** to speak, to utter ☆ **qanertuq** he is speaking; **qanraa** he said it / **qanrutaa** he told her; **qanrutuk** they[2] are talking together; **qanrutellruanga tainqigciiqniluni** he told me that he would come again; **kausqessuitai cuukviit qanritgun** he told us never to poke pike fish in their mouths; **iqmilian qanran ilua tunguuq** because he prepared chewing tobacco the inside of his mouth is black; *cf.* **qa-**

qanaa- to speak, to talk ☆ **qanaaguq** he is talking / **qanaataa** he is talking to her; **qanaatuk** they[2] are talking to each other × -a-

qaneksuar-, qaneqsuar- to whisper, to mumble, to grumble ☆ **qaneksuartuq** he is mumbling, etc. / × -ksuar(ar)-, -ksuar(ar)-

qaneksugte-, qaneqsugte- to grumble ☆ **qaneksugtuq** he is grumbling / × -ksugte-, -ksugte-

qanemci- to tell, to talk about something ☆ **qanemciuq** he is talking about something, telling a story; **qanemcia** (*or* **qanemcitaa)** he is telling her about something /

qanemciq story × *perhaps* -ciq

qanengssak small talk, joking × -ngssak

qaneplugte- HBC to argue, to gossip ☆ **qaneplugtuq** he is arguing / **qaneplugtaa** he is arguing with her

qanercetaar- to try in court, to judge ☆ **qanercetaaraa** he is judging her / × -cetaaq

qanercetaarvik court of justice × qanercetaaq-vik

qanerciigate-° to be unable to speak; to stutter; to be impossible to speak to (i.e., disobedient or unheeding) ☆ **qanerciigatuq** he cannot speak, or cannot be spoken to / × -ciigate-

qanerciryar- to be obedient, to heed ☆ **qanerciryartuq** he is obedient / × -ciryar-

qanercuun telephone, radio transmitter ☆ **qanercuuciurta** radio operator × -cuun

qanermiaq thing held in the mouth, such as a steambath respirator × -mik

qanerpak big mouth, person who talks a lot; sculpin, "devil fish" × -rpak

qanerta spokesman; translator ☆ **qanercirnga!** be my spokesman or translator! × -ta[1]

qanerviggaq* close friend, someone one can confide in ×-vik-rraq

qaneryaaqe- to stutter ☆ **qaneryaaquq** he is stuttering / ×-yaaqe-

qaneryaraq language, word, saying; Bible ☆ **kitak cali apqerru qanellren cukaunak, caperrnailngurnek qaneryaranek aturluten** please repeat what you said slowly, using simple words; **Yugcetun qaneryaramek elicugtuq** he wants to learn the Yup'ik language ×-yaraq

Qaneryaraqegtaar Bible, *lit. 'the good word'* ×qaneryaraq-kegtaar(aq)

qaneryariurta preacher, pastor; linguist ×qaneryaraq-liur-ta[1]

qanevlugte- to grumble ☆ **qanevlugtuq** he is grumbling / ×-rrluk

qannguar- to gossip, to spread rumors, to talk idly ☆ **qannguartuq** he is gossiping / **qannguarutaa** he is gossiping to her; **qannguarutkaa** he is gossiping about her; **qanngualriit niicugniksaunaki!** don't listen to the gossipers!; **qannguarutellrua taangiq'larniluten** he was gossiping to her that you get drunk ×-nguaq

qanqataite-° to be outspoken; to be a loudmouth ☆ **qanqataituq** he talks a lot / ×-qar-taite-

qanqumciar(ar)- NUN, HBC to whisper ☆ **qanqumcia'rtuq** he is whispering / **qanqumciarautaa** he is whispering to her

qanrenqegg- to be talkative ☆ **qanrenqegtuq** he talks with ease / **qanrenqeggiatuq** he doesn't speak much; **qanrenqeggiarutuq** he doesn't say much any more ×-nqegg-

qanrute- to tell, to talk *see* **qaner-** *above*

qanyu- to be articulate in speech ☆ **qanyuuq** he is articulate, a good speaker / ×-yu-

qang'a (*also* **qaang**) no *(exclamation)*

qang'a-llu on the other hand, contrary to what might be thought *(adverb);* or, or else *(conjunction)* ☆ **qang'a-llu unuamek tekitnayukaqa** on the other hand, I thought he would arrive today ×*enclitic* =llu

qanganaq* § arctic ground squirrel *(Citellus parryi)* ☆ **atkulisqellruanga qanganarnek** he asked me to make him a parka out of squirrel (skins); **qanganaanka** my squirrel-skin parka, *lit. 'my squirrels'* ×-naq[2]

qanganarrluk NR hoary marmot *(Marmota caligata)* ×-rrluk

qanganaruaq K wormwood *(Artemisia sp.), lit. 'imitation squirrel'* ☆ **tepturraarlua unatenka qanganaruanek perrillruanka** after eating aged fish-heads, I wiped my hands with wormwood (to remove the odor); *the leaves of this plant are also used to make a medicinal tea* ×-uaq

qangiar(aq*) man's brother's child, man's nephew or niece through his brother ×-ar(aq)

qangkun as one usually does *(adverb)* ☆ **qangkun qessaminaurtuq** as usual, he gets lazy ×*vialis*

qanglluk Y, HBC, NS, **qanglluq** Y, HBC, NS deep hole in a riverbed

qangqiiq K (*also* **kangqiiq)** ptarmigan *(Lagopus spp.)* ☆ **qangqiirem kayangui tuc'arpiallruanka tengvallallrani** I nearly stepped on the ptarmigan's eggs when it flew off ×*perhaps* -iq

qangqur- to chew on something, making a crunching noise ☆ **qangqurtuq** he is chewing, crunching; **qangquraa** he is crunching on it / **qimugta ner'uq enernek qangqurluki** the dog is eating bones, crunching on them; *cf.* **qaq'uq**

qangqullektaaq § bunchberry, ground dogwood *(Cornus canadensis)* ×-‡-qetaaq

qangvaq when (in the past), how long ago; for some time *(adverb)* ☆ **qangvaq tekitellrusit?** how long ago did you arrive?; **ayaumauq qangvaq** he has been away for some time

qangvarpak for how long?, for a long time *(adverb)* ☆ **qangvarpak naulluuga?** how long has he been sick?; **ayaumauq qangvarpak** he has been away for a long time ×-rpak

qani- NUN to start on a journey ☆ **qaniuq** he is starting out / *cf.* **qante-°**

qanii- to take supplies on ahead ☆ **qaniiguq** he is taking supplies on ahead, coming back for more /**qaniiguq atu'urkamteńek ataucikun ayaucesciigalamikut** he took our belongings on ahead because he couldn't take us (and our belongings) in one trip ×*perhaps* -i[2]

qanir-; qanikcaq *see* **qanuk**

qaniqe- to practice a type of shamanistic rite involving incantation but not drumming ☆ **qaniquq** he performed an incantation; □/ **qaniqun** shaman's incantation; *cf.* **qa-**

qanitaq HBC, NUN dumping place, garbage dump, midden ☆ **qaniciurta** scavenger, trash collector

qantaq plate, bowl, dish ☆ **qantaqa igcetaqa** I dropped my bowl; **qanciura!** set the table!; *cf.* **qaltaq**; *cf. Barnum*

qante-° Y, NUN, NS to be near, close ☆ **qantuq** he is nearby; **qantaa** he is near it / **qanelnguq** the one nearby; *cf.* **qani-**

qanli- to get near, to approach ☆ **qanliuq** he is getting near; **qanlia** he is getting near it / ×-i[1]

qanuk snowflake

qanikcaq* § snow on the ground ☆ **puyuqnerem qanikcaq tunguria** the soot is turning the snow dark; **qanikcarmun meq ciqrutaa** he threw the water out onto the snow

qanikcir- to be or get snow-covered (usually of the ground) ☆ **qanikcirtuq** there is a lot of snow on the ground; **qanikciraa** he put snow on it / ×qanikcaq-ir[1]

qanikciurun, qanikciurissuun snow shovel; *by extension,* any shovel ×-liur-n, -liur-i[2]-cuun

qanir- to snow ☆ **qanirtuq** it is snowing; **qaniraa** it is snowing on it / **maa-irpak qaniryara'artuq** this season it is snowing early; **qanillrunrilkan tamallrunricaraqa** if it had not snowed I would not have lost it; **ayalleq qaniutaa** *it is* snowing on the one who left (i.e., it has begun to snow along his route, after he has left, to his disadvantage) ×-ir[1]

qanisqineq snow on the water; water under the snow ☐ ×-‡-neq[1]

qanunge-, qanugglir- NUN to snow ☆ **qanunguq** it is snowing, *lit. 'it is acquiring snowflakes'* / ×-nge-, -rrluk-ir[1]

qapacak bald head ☐

qapiar- to skin a seal or other animal starting from the head and pulling the skin back over the body, rather than splitting the skin; NUN to remove blubber from skin ☆ **qapiartuq** she is skinning something; **qapiaraa** she is skinning it /

qapiarun seal-skinning knife ×-n

qapilaaq, qapilaq mussel

qap'ite- to be sunk into mud or similar matter, to get mired ☆ **qap'ituq** it sank in, got mired / **qap'isngauq** it got stuck in; **qap'itaartuq ceńami** he keeps getting stuck on the beach

qapuk, qapuggluk, qapneq foam, froth; LI *also* soda pop ☆ **qapneriraa** she skimmed the foam from it; **qapugpall'er yaaqvanek tangllemni naruyauyuksaaqellruaqa** when I saw that big mass of foam in the distance I thought it was a seagull ×-‡, -rrluk, -‡

qapugyaq, qapugcaq NSU pumice stone ×-yaq, -yaq

qaqataq, qaqaq red-throated loon *(Gavia stellata)* ×*imitative*

qaqi- *(root)*

qaqima- to be finished, completed ☆ **qaqimauq** it is finished / ×-ma-

qaqirmirte- to be all there, complete in number ☆ **qaqirmirtut** they are all there /

qaqite- to finish, to complete ☆ **qaqituq** it is finished; **qaqitaa** he finished it / **akulianka qaqitut** the parka borders I've been making are now done; **qaqiciuq** he's done everything, committed all sins *(in translation of New Testament);* **qaqilluki cikirai** he gave things to all of them (without leaving anyone out)

qaq'uq* Y, NS, **qaqiaq** Y, NS bread ☆ **qaqiuq** she is making bread ×*from Inupiaq*

qaqquq 'bread' *from Inupiaq* qaqquq- 'to crunch'; *cf.* **qangqur-**
qaq'ulektaaq Y, NS pilot bread, cracker ×-‡-qetaaq

qaquq § middle finger; *from a finger-naming jingle*

qara- NSU to have all that one wants ☆ **qarauq** all his needs are met /

qaraliq spot, mark, decoration on a parka ☆ **angli-ll' atkugpet taukuni qaraliini tangniqvaa!** wow, the designs on your parka are beautiful!

qari- to delay, to stall ☆ **qariuq** he is delaying / **qaritaa** he delayed him, stalled him
qarin something that delays one or slows one down ×-n

qarmaq lump of earth, piece of sod

qarte- NS to yell, to shout ☆ **qartuq** he yelled; □/ *cf.* **qarute-, qa-**

Qarr'unaq Kokhanok, village on the south shore of Lake Iliamna

qarute- to persuade, to encourage, to induce, to convince, to bribe ☆ **qarutuq** he is persuading someone (to do something); **qarutaa** he is persuading her / **maligtesqelluni qarutaa** he is trying to persuade her to come along; *cf.* **qarte-, qa-**

qas- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **qaskituq** it is quiet, low in volume; **qastuuq** it is loud, high in volume; **qaskitsiyaagtut ayurcetaat, qastucaqerki!** the phonograph is too low, turn it up! **niicugnissuun qastussiyaagan nipkaniraa** because the radio is too loud he is turning it down; *cf.* **qaskiq, qa-**
qaskelli- to become quieter, lower in volume ☆ **qaskelliuq** it became quieter / **qaskellicarru!** turn it down!

qasiarte- § to make a ringing noise ☆ **qasiartuq** it is ringing /
qasiarcetaaq bell ×-cetaaq

qaskiq color, intensity of color ☆ **qaskingqertuq kavirlimek** it has the color red; **meq qaskiituq** water has no color; *cf.* **qas-**

qasgiq (*also* **qaygiq**) § men's community house, "kashim", steambath house; *originally a moderately large structure in which the men of a community resided and worked; also used for sweatbaths, dances, and feasts. Only a few of the original buildings of this sort remain; in some areas the word is now used for the small, low buildings in which steambaths are taken (see also* **maqivik***)* ☆ **ak'a tamaani angutet uitalallruut qasgimeggni** a long time ago men resided in their kashims; *note that the English word "kashim" for these structures comes from the relative case form of the Yup'ik word,* **qasgim,** *as in* **qasgim natra** the floor of the kashim
qasgi-, qasgirte- to go to the kashim ☆ **qasgiuq** he went to the kashim / ×-‡, -te[1]

qasmig-; qasmike- *see* **qayaq**

qaspeq § thin hooded garment, usually of cloth, worn as a parka cover, as a jacket or dress *(in Alaskan English often spelled 'kuspuk') and* **qasper-** to put on a cloth parka cover ☆ **qaspertuq** she put on a parka cover; **qasperaa** she put a parka cover on her / **qasperen** your cloth parka cover; *cf.* **qaił**

qasqite- to scale a mountain or other height ☆ **qasqituq** he reached the top; **qasqitaa** he scaled it / *cf.* **qaklite-, qaṣqite-, qaił** × *perhaps* -ite[3]

qasruliq, qasgulek, qasrulek ribbon seal *(Histriophoca fasciata); cf.* **qasruq** × -li[1], -lek, -lek

qasruq (*also* **kasruq**) birch-bark ☆ **yuut ekuanqucilartut qasrunek yuilqumi elngurtalegni** people use birch-bark for tinder in the wilderness in places that have birch trees; *cf.* **qasruliq, qaił**

qassaq, qassaulria raw fish or meat *and* **qassar-** to eat raw fish or meat ☆ **qassartuq** he is eating raw fish; **qassaraa** he is eating it raw / **akakiigem meluanek qassallruunga** I ate the whitefish eggs raw × -‡, -u-lria
qassayaaq frozen raw whitefish aged before freezing and served frozen × -ya(g)aq

qassarte- NSU (*also* **qacarte-**) to hit, to slap with the hand; to blow against (of wind)

qasuuciaq NS, NUN spoon; *cf.* **qayuq** × -uciq-‡

qasvar- NS, NUN to ladle ☆ □; **qasvaraa** he ladled it /
qasvaun NS, NUN (*also* **qayvaun**) ladle × -n

qatangllugte- to be loose-fitting ☆ **qatangllugtuq** it is loose-fitting / × -nglluk

qatek chest (anatomical); *cf.* **qa-**
qatekcugte- HBC to speak harshly ☆ **qatekcugtuq** he is speaking harshly / **qatekcugutaa** he is speaking harshly to her
qat'gaq, qategaq NSU chest (anatomical) ☆ **qat'gamkun akngikutagtua** I have a pain in my chest × -aq[3], -aq[3]
qatguur- to shout repeatedly ☆ **qatguurtuq** he is shouting; **qatguuraa** he is shouting it / **qatguurutaa** he is shouting at or to her × -ur-
qatkeggliq widgeon *(Mareca americana)* × -keggliq
qatpag- to shout ☆ **qatpagtuq** he shouted; **qatpagaa** he shouted it / **qatpautaa** he shouted at her; **qatpagayuli** person who shouts a lot × -pag[2]

qater- to be white ☆ **qatertuq** it is white / **arlunat qatetuut** polar bears are white
qatellria, qatelria white thing, the color white ☆ **angyani qatellriamek minguggaa** he is painting his boat white × -lria, -lria

qatenquq white spot ☆ **qatenqurraunani** without a white spot on it × -quq
qaterliq white thing; white clothing used when seal-hunting in winter × -li[1]
qaterliaraq Y, NS, HBC, **qaterli** NUN arctic fox, white fox *(Alopex lagopus);* HBC small bead × -li[1]-ar(aq), -li[1]
qaterpak very white thing × -rpak
qat'ri- to become white, to turn white ☆ **qat'riuq** it became white; **qat'ria** it turned it white / **arnam lumarraq qat'rivkaraa** the woman whitened (bleached) the cloth × -i[1]

qatli- (*also* **qacelli-**) to sting ☆ **qatliuq** it is stinging / **kilineqa cakneq qatliuq** my wound is stinging intensely; **qatlinarquq tauna naucetaaq** that plant causes stinging, or tastes spicy
qatlinaq nettle *(Urtica lyalli)* × -naq[1]

qatneq [1] (*also* **katneq**) § middle finger

qatneq [2] swim bladder in fish

qatngite- § to jolt ☆ **qatngituq** it jolted / **qagercetaaq qagellrani ena qatngituq** when the explosive went off the house was jolted; **qatngicailkutaq** shock absorber

qatnguq, qatngun half-sibling through a formerly traditional spouse-borrowing relationship

qatugaq hot pack *and* **qatugar-** to apply a hot pack (compress) ☆ **qatugartuq** he is using a hot pack; **qatugaraa** he is applying a hot pack to it / **qatugaraa iruni cagnelria** he put a hot compress on his sore leg

qatviaq moose-hide tanned on both sides; tarpaulin

qau͡geq, qau͡giiq* § spectacled eider *(Lampronetta fischeri)* ☆ **qau͡gret** *or* **qau͡giiret** spectacled eiders; **qau͡gruuq** *or* **qau͡giiruuq** it is a spectacled eider

qau͡gna, qaugna NSU the one upriver, inland, inside *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **qau͡g'um** of the one inside; **qau͡gkut** those inside; **qau͡gna kagiu!** sweep the area inside!; *see Appendix 3*

qau͡gyaq sand ☆ **qau͡gyam tengaurtualriim neqauteput qau͡gyingevkarai** the flying sand is making our food sandy; **qau͡gyarrlainaq** desert, sandspit × -yaq

qaunqe- to protect, to care for ☆ **qaunqaa** he is taking care of it / **ayakuma qimugteka qaunqekiu!** please take care of my dog when I go!; **qaunqenritua** I'm too busy (to give it attention) × *perhaps* -ke[2]
qaunqista caretaker × -i[2]-ta[1]

qauq [1], qaucuk sore on scalp *and* **qaur-** to have sores on one's scalp ☆ **qaurtuq** *or* **qauraa** he has sores on his scalp / *cf.* **qauraq** × -‡, -cuk

qauraq, qauq [2], § forehead, brow; *cf.* **qauq [1], qaurtuq**

qaurtuq Y, NI, HBC, UK broad whitefish *(Coregonus nasus)* ☆ **qaurturturtu'rtuq** he keeps eating whitefish; *cf.* **qauraq**

qavani inside, upriver *(extended demonstrative adverb); the* **v** *in this word sounds like English* w *even for HBC, because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated* **u͡g**; *HBC writers may prefer the spelling* **qau͡gani**; *see Appendix 3*

qavar- to sleep ☆ **qavartuq** he is sleeping / **qavarciigatellruunga** I couldn't sleep; **neplirpek'naci, piipiq qavartuq** be quiet, the baby is sleeping

qavacilleq § dried eye mucus, commonly called "sleep" in English × -cilleq

qavamli- to take a nap ☆ **qavamliuq** he is taking a nap /

qavangcar- to put to sleep (by rocking, soothing, or otherwise causing to relax) ☆ **qavangcartuq** he is trying to go to sleep; **qavangcaraa** he is putting her to sleep / **arnam irniani qavangcarai** the woman put her children to sleep × -ngcar-

qavanguq dream ☆ **qavangumni ayagtua iralumun** in my dream I went to the moon; **qavanguqaa** he dreamed about it, her

qavangurtur- to dream ☆ **qavangurturtuq** he is dreaming / **unuk qavangurtua ayallinilrianga ikamrarlua yuilqumun** at night I dreamt that I went on a sled journey to the wilderness × -tur[2]

qavaq sleep ☆ **qavaa mamtuuq** he is a deep sleeper, *lit. 'his sleep is thick'*

qavaqar- to fall asleep ☆ **qavaqertuq** he fell asleep / × -qar-

qavara- to doze off repeatedly; Y to be sleepy ☆ **qavarauq** he is sleepy / × -a-

qavarcetaaq sleeping pill; general anesthetic × -cetaaq

qavarcuun § sleeping bag × -cuun

qavarni- to be sleepy ☆ **qavarniuq** he is sleepy / **kumlanerturaqama qavarninglartua** whenever I eat frozen fish I get sleepy × -neq[1]-i[3]

qavarniir- NSU to keep from sleeping ☆ **qavarniiraa** he kept her awake / × qavarni-ir[2]

qavartar- to stay overnight during a journey, to camp ☆ **qavartartuq** he is staying overnight / **kiak qavartaryallruukut ingrinun atsiyallemteńi** in summer we went camping in the mountains when we went berry-picking

qavarvik § sleeping bag; bedroom; NUN bed × -vik

qavaryug- to be fast asleep, in a deep sleep (i.e., hard to wake up) ☆ **qavaryugtuq** he is in a deep sleep / × -yug-

qavcik Y, NI, HBC, NS wolverine *(Gulo luscus)*

qavcicuar(aq*), qavcicuaq marten *(Martes americana); used even in areas where* **terikaniaq** *rather than* **qavcik** *is used for 'wolverine'* × cuar(aq), -cuar(aq)

qavcin *(base:* **qavci-***)* § how many?, how much?; several ☆ **qavcin allanret tekitat?** how many strangers arrived?; **qavcinek qimugtengqercit?** how many dogs do you have?; **nerpiit amiingqelartut qavcinek** big houses often have several doors; **qavcirqunek nanvartellrusit manaryarluten?** how many times did you go to the lake to hook for fish?; **qavcirta?** what time is it?; **qavciliritngua unuamek?** what day of the week is it today?; **qavcitun akingqerta?** how much does it cost?; **ernerni qavcini** for several days; **qavciugat neqet pitai?** how many are the fish he caught? (i.e., how many fish did he catch?); **qavcitellrusit?** how many did you catch?; **qavcirraat** a few; **qavcirrarnek pingqertua** I have a few

Qaviayarmiu Y, **Qaviayak** BB Inupiaq Eskimo ×*from Inupiaq* Qawiaraq

qavirte- to travel in a curved path ☆ **qavirtuq** it went in a curve /

qavliryaq LI (*also* **qalviryaq**) bog, quicksand ×-yaq

qavluq eyebrow, eyebrow hair ☆ **qavlugka tunguuk** my eyebrows are black; **qavlunka meq'ut** my eyebrow hairs are falling out; *cf.* **qavlunaq, qavyurte-** ×-luq

qavlunaq streak or wake made on the surface of water by a fish or animal swimming at or just below the surface; HBC silver salmon, coho salmon *(Oncorhynchus kisutch)* ☆ **kanaqliit tang agkut qavlunait!** look at the wakes of those muskrats over there!; *cf.* **qavluq** ×*perhaps* -naq[2]

qavyurte- to glower, to frown ☆ **qavyurtuq** he frowned; **qavyurtaa** he frowned at her / *cf.* qavluq

  qavyungqa- to be frowning ☆ **qavyungqauq** he is frowning / ×-ngqa-

qayag- *(root); cf.* **qa-**

  qayaga- to call repeatedly ☆ **qayagauq** he is calling repeatedly; **qayagaa** he is calling her repeatedly / ×-a-

  qayagaur- to call over a distance ☆ **qayagaurtuq** he called out; **qayagauraa** he called out to her / ×qayaga-ur-

  qayagpag- to call loudly, to yell, to shout ☆ **qayagpagtuq** he shouted; **qayagpagaa** he hollered to her / **qayagpagai taisqelluki** he yelled out to them to come ×-rpag-

  qayagpagayuli guillemot *(Cepphus sp.)* ×qayagpag-a-yuli

qayaq kayak *and* **qayar-** to use a kayak; *the English word is borrowed from Eskimo* ☆ **qayartuq** he is using a kayak / **imumi miklemni nayircurlallruut qayanek aturluteng** then, when I was small, they used to hunt for hair seals using kayaks; **qayat aguutecetun ayuqut taûgaam patumaluteng** kayaks are like canoes but they are covered; *cf.* **qai/**

qasmig- NUN to put in one's kayak ☆ **qasmigaa** he put it in his kayak / ×-mik

qasmike- NUN to carry in one's kayak ☆ **qasmikaa** he is carrying it in his kayak / ×-mik-ke[2]

qayartur- NUN to hunt for seal (with or without a kayak) ☆ **qayarturtuq** he is hunting seals / ×-tur[2]

qayaruartalek § dowitcher *(Limnodromus sp.)* ×-uaq-talek

qayigsaq NSU spotted seal *(Phoca vitulina)*

qayikvayak wheat grass *(Agropyron sp.)* ×-vak-yak

qayu- *(root)* ☆ **qayucita?** HBC what time is it?; *cf.* **qaillun**

qayumi just as could be expected, indeed *(exclamation, adverb)* ☆ **yungcarista taiciqnillrat qayumi tekitellrulliniuq** the doctor that they said was supposed to come has indeed arrived

qayumikika, qayumiki, qayumi Y, NS I don't know *(exclamation)* ×-kika

qayutun HBC, Y, K how many?, how much? *(interrogative adverb)* ☆ **qayutunek (qayutuneng) pingqercit?** how many do you have?; **qayutuugat?** how many are they? ×*aequalis*

qayuwa this time, to my surprise *(adverb);* Y, NS how *(interrogative adverb)* ☆ **qayuwa taiguten** you came, to my surprise; **qayuwa ayuqa?** what is it like?; **qayuwa tang neq'liqellriakut** this time we did catch a lot of fish

qayuq soup, broth; blood; *cf.* **qasuuciaq**

qayuqeggliq § tundra or arctic hare, "jack rabbit" *(Lepus othus)* ☆ **qayuqegglit angenruut maqaruani** tundra hares are bigger than snowshoe hares ×-keggliq

qayvaun HBC (*also* **qasvaun)** ladle ×-n

qecaruaq tripe, stomach lining tissue of caribou or moose ×-uaq

qeceg- § to jump ☆ **qecegtuq** he jumped; **qecgaa** he jumped over it / *cf.* **meceg-**

qecgaur- to jump repeatedly; to jump rope ☆ **qecgaurtuq** he jumped repeatedly; **qecgauraa** he jumped over it repeatedly / **qecgaurturluni maqaruaq ayakartuq** the rabbit fled jumping ×-a-ur-

qecengqayuli grasshopper ×-‡-yuli

qeckar- to jump ☆ **qeckartuq** he jumped; **qeckaraa** he jumped over it / **qeckaraluni ayakpagtuq** it took off jumping; **nem qainganek qeckallemni iruqa navellruaqa** I broke my leg when I jumped from the top of the house ×-qar-

qeckartaayuli kangaroo ×qeckar-‡-a-yuli

qec'nge-, qecngerte- to bounce off, to jump up ☆ **qec'nguq** it jumped; **qec'ngaa** it jumped it / **neqa qec'nguq** the fish jumped (out of the water)

qecervak § gull *(species □)* ×-vak

qecik skin; rind; scab; *especially* skin with hair or fur removed; NSU *also* rope, string ☆ **qayaq qeciliraa nutaramek** he put a new skin on the kayak; *cf. Nelson*

qecigkite-° to be thin (of a skin or similar thing) ☆ **qecigkituq** it is thin / ×-kite[2]

qecigpak LI walrus *(Odobenus divergens)* ×-rpak

qecigtu- to be thick and tough (of a skin) ☆ **qecigtuuq** it is thick and tough / ×-tu-

qecip'atuli LI beluga *(Delphinapterus leucas)* ×-pag[2]-tuli

qeciqutaq HBC net float made from an inflated seal-stomach ×-kutaq

qeciq spittle *and* **qecir-** to spit ☆ **qecirtuq** he spit; **qeciraa** he spit at it / **qeciutaa** he spit it out; **iqmiami qecirtu'rtuq** since he is chewing tobacco, he keeps spitting

qeciqar- NUN to have an attack of diarrhea ☆ **qeciqertuq** he had diarrhea; ☐/ ×-qar-

qecirniir- to eat something to remove the taste of what one has just previously eaten (e.g., to have "Eskimo ice cream" after dried fish) ☆ **qecirniirtuq** he is having some food after the main course / ×-neq[1]-i[3]-ir[2]

qecirvik spittoon, spit can ☆ **iqmitulit atularait qecirviit** tobacco-chewers use spit cans ×-vik

qeciryailkun something eaten after eating frozen fish or receiving communion ×-yailkutaq

qec'issuun vise, clamp *see* **qet'e-**

qecug- to pull out with the roots intact ☆ **qecugaa** he pulled it out / **qecugciigatuq** it can't be pulled out; **qecuutaa** he pulled it out with the others, unintentionally

qecugmig- to grasp with the hands; to scratch by clawing ☆ **qecugmigtuq** he grasped, it clawed; **qecugmigaa** he grasped or clawed it / ×-mik

qecuguaq Y edible fiddlehead of spreading wood fern *(Dryopteris austriaca)* ×-uaq

qecuur- to pull repeatedly ☆ **qecuurtuq** he pulled repeatedly at something; **qecuuraa** he pulled it repeatedly / **nuyai nakukutlermegni qecuullrui** when they fought he pulled her hair repeatedly ×-ur-

qecuqite- to choke on liquid; to drown ☆ **qecuqituq** he choked / **tauna meqiu qecuqicaaqevkenak!** drink that, trying not to choke! ×*perhaps* -ite[3]

qela Y, NUN spirit *and* **qela- [1]** Y, NUN to practice shamanistic divination in which the patient's ailment is determined by tying a string around his forehead and testing it by pulling in different directions ☆ **qelauq** he is divining; ☐/ **eprilnguq qela** NUN holy spirit

qelalek Y shaman ×-lek

qelarvag- NI, **qelali-** NUN to be pitch-black ☆ **qelarvagtuq** it is pitch-black / ×-pag[2], -‡

qela- [2] *(root)*
qelanernarqe- to cause one to waste time ☆ **qelanernarquq** it makes one waste his time / × -‡-narqe-
qelapegte- to hinder; to be lethargic ☆ **qelapegtuq** he feels hindered, is lethargic; **qelapegtaa** he is hindering her /

qelcaq, qelcavak Y net into which fish are driven by people who walk in and thrash the water; K bird snare made of spruce root; NS seine × -‡, -vak

qelengte- to pleat, to tuck, to wrinkle ☆ **qelengtuq** it is pleated, wrinkled; **qelengtaa** he pleated or tucked it / **qelengtak qerrulliigni kivyugngagnek** he made a tuck in his pants because they were slipping down; *cf.* **eqe- [2]**
qelengneq pleat × -neq[1]
qelengllak scar; kink; wrinkle × *perhaps* -rrlak

qelengquq NUN lump; hard berry × -quq

qelke- K, **qel'ke-** Y, HBC to save, to keep, to take care of ☆ **qelkaa** he kept it / **lumarrallruar qelkaa callmaknaluku qerrulliignun allgumalriignun** he saved the little piece of cloth in order to have it as a patch for the torn pants
qelkataq treasured thing

qellukaq aged seal-flipper

qelluq colon (anatomical) × -luq
qelluraq, qellucungaq namesake ☆ **qellu'urqaqa** he is my namesake; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler, but cf.* **tutgaraq, iluperaq** × -aq[3]

qellur- NUN, HBC, NS to shrink ☆ **qellurtuq** it shrank / **qelluumauq** it has shrunk; **qellurtaa** he crimped it to decrease its size; **puyurciviim painga qellurcimauq** the stovepipe's opening is crimped

qelme- to close one's eyes ☆ **qelmuq** he closed his eyes / **iirutaallermeggni qelemluni uitauq ilani iiryartullratni** when they played hide-and-seek he closed his eyes and stayed while the others went and hid
qelemyaq, qelemsaq NS § eyelash; *cf.* **qemeryaq** × -yaq, -yaq
qelemte- to blink ☆ **qelemtuq** he blinked; **qelemtak** he blinked them[2] (his eyes) /

qel'qecir(ar)- HBC (*also* **qaleqmacir(ar)-**) to tickle ☆ **qel'qecirretuq** he is tickling someone; **qel'qecirreraa** he is tickling her /

qelquaq BB, NS kelp; *cf.* **elquaq**
qelquayak HBC beach greens *(Honckenya peploides)* × -yak

qelta § fish-scale; bark of tree; eggshell; peel ☆ **qeltet** scales; **akakiik qeltairru suupirniaraqa!** take the scales off the whitefish so that I can make soup with it!

qeltengalnguut *(plural)* rolled oats, *lit. 'things like fish-scales'* ×-ngalnguq

qelu- to pull up, to tighten, to be cramped (of a muscle) ☆ **qeluuq** it is tight, cramped; **qelua** he pulled it up / **qelutaa** he tightened it; **aanama qelui tepet teq'amek** my mother pulled the aged fish-heads from the pit; **kuimallemni qeluqercaaqellruuq iruma aipaa** when I was swimming one of my legs got a cramp; *cf.* **eqe- [2]**

qeluarci- to be edematous, to have dropsy ☆ **qeluarciuq** he has fluid in his tissues /

qelun spring or similar thing under tension (for example, a bowstring or guitar string) ☆ **tengtengaam qelutii kevkartuq cagnivalliimni** the guitar string broke when I tightened it too much ×-n

qelurni- to have droopy eyes, to be sleepy ☆ **qelurniuq** he has droopy eyes; ☐/

qelutnguuyaq NUN buck saw, bow saw, coping saw, hacksaw (i.e., a saw whose blade is under tension) ×qelun-‡

qelutviaq § stringed musical instrument such as a guitar or banjo ×qelun-‡

qelutviar- HBC to cough hollowly ☆ **qelutviartuq** he is coughing hollowly; ☐/ ×qelun-‡

qemag- [1] to not want to leave (usually of a child) ☆ **qemagtuq** he doesn't want to leave / *cf.* **qemak**

qemak thing which one puts away as precious *and* **qemag- [2]** *(root: postural)* put away for safe-keeping ☆ **qemagtuq** it was put away; **qemagtaa** he put it away; **qemangqauq** it is stored away; **mingqut'ni qemagtaa tamarnayukluku** she put her needle away, thinking it might get lost; **qemaggvik** pocket, sewing box, container; *cf.* **qemag- [1]**

qemeryaq § eyelash ☆ **verutengqertua qemeryamek** I have an eyelash irritating my eye; *cf.* **qelemyaq** × -yaq

qemiq* hill, especially part of a ridge of hills; lead line or float line of a net *and* **qemir-** to string the lead line or float line of a net ☆ **qemirtuq** he is stringing (a net); **qemiraa** he is stringing it /

qemirrluk § spine, backbone ×-rrluk

qemirrlugte- to have a backache in the upper back ☆ **qemirrlugtuq** he has a backache / ×-rrluk

qemitaag- *(root)*

qemitaagte- to be in a hurry, wanting to go but prevented from leaving ☆ **qemitaagtuq** he is in a hurry /

qemitaange- to begin to hurry ☆ **qemitaanguq ayagarkaullni mallgian** he is beginning to hurry because his departure time is approaching × -nge-

qemite- to strangle ☆ **qemitaa** he strangled it / **qemituq (ellminek)** he hanged himself; **maqaruaq kapkainaqngani tuqutaa qemilluku** he killed the rabbit which was caught in the trap by strangling it

qemitaq muskrat or squirrel which has been hung by the neck to dry after being skinned ☆ **taukut kanaqliit kenirpek'naki qemitalikiki!** don't cook those muskrats, dry them by hanging them! × -aq[1]

qemrar- to mash by squeezing with the hand ☆ **qemrartuq** he squeezed something; **qemraraa** he squeezed it / **akakiigem kemga akutarkani qemraraa** she squeezed (the water out of) the whitefish meat for "Eskimo ice cream"

qemrarissuun wringer × -i[2]-cuun

qena- BB, NR, LI to be sick, ill ☆ **qenauq** he is sick /

qenan BB, NR, LI illness, disease × -n

qenav̈ik BB, NR, LI hospital × -vik

qeńarqe- (*also* **eqnarqe-**) to be infuriating ☆ **qeńarquq** it is infuriating / **qeńaqvaa!** how infuriating! × -narqe-

qenavyuq LI (*also* **qinavyuq**) underhair; *cf.* **qivyuq**

qenercinrraq*, qenercenrraq*, qenercineq HBC swollen lymph node in the neck; gland, tonsil; *cf.* **qenerte-** × -nerraq, -nerraq, -‡

qener- *(root); from* **eqe- [1]**

qenerte- to be angry ☆ **qenertuq** he is angry / **qenrutaa** he is angry at him; **qenrutaanga unayaqellrunrilamni** he got angry at me because I didn't ask him to come with me; *cf.* **qenercinrraq**

qennga- to be easily angered, to have a bad temper ☆ **qenngauq** he is easily angered / × *perhaps* -nga-

qenngali one who is easily provoked or angered, bad-tempered person × qennga-li[1]

qennge- to get angry ☆ **qennguq** he is getting angry / **qenngutkaa** he is getting angry about it × -nge-

qennguar- to sulk ☆ **qennguartuq** he is sulking / **maligucugluni qennguallruyaaquq tau͡gaam malikellrunritaput** wanting to accompany us, he sulked, but we didn't take him along × -nguar-

qengaq nose; Y *also* deuce in cards; *also dual for* one nose ☆ **qengagka umciuk qusrama** my nose is plugged because I have a cold; *cf.* **qenngiq, qennguq**

qengacuar(aq*) horned puffin *(Fratercula corniculata)* × -cuar(aq)

qengakuatuli nasal consonant; *the Yup'ik voiced* **(erinelget)** *nasals are* **m n ng;** *the Yup'ik voiceless* **(erinailnguut)** *nasals are* **ḿ ń ńg** × -kuar-tuli
qengallek king eider *(Somateria spectabilis)*
qengapcuar(aq*) NUN limpet shell × -‡-cuar(aq)
qengaraq tibia, shinbone × -aq[3]
qengarar- to hit the "funny-bone" in one's elbow ☆ **qengarartuq** he hit his "funny-bone"; ☐/ × *perhaps* -aq[3]
qengaruaq larynx, Adam's apple × -uaq
qengaruk K snowbank, *lit. 'big nose' from their shape* × -ruk
qengaryak BB striped jellyfish which is eaten in the fall ☐ × -yak

qengneq NUN water-filled hole in the ground, used as a cool storage place for pokes of seal-oil

qenngiq § bridge of nose; *cf.* **qennguq, qengaq**
qenngitaq, qenngissuun § club for hitting fish × -taq[1], -cuun

qennguq *(Kwigillingok)* cartilage in fish-head; *cf.* **qenngiq, qengaq**

qenu ice, specifically broken or slush ice *and* **qenu-** to freeze ☆ **qenuuq** it froze; ☐/
qenuirun, qeniurun, qenuirissuun § dipper for removing fragments of ice from a water- or fishing-hole in the ice × -ir[2]-n, -liur-n, -ir[2]-i[2]-cuun
qenulraar(aq*) thin ice × -‡-ar(aq)

qep'ag- to hug or squeeze vigorously *see* **qet'e-**

qepagte- to serve food in a men's community house **(qasgiq)** ☆ **qepagtaa** she is serving food to him /

qepirte- to act forcefully or vigorously ☆ **qepirtuq** he is acting vigorously / **qepirutaa** he is acting vigorously on it

qepyun, qep'sun belt or waist-sash worn by dancers × -n, -n

qer- (*also* **qur-)** *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **qerkituq** it is low in elevation; **qertuuq** it is high (of cliffs, hills, not airplanes, trees); **ingna ingrirraq qerkituq** that mountain is low; **nunamun qertulriamun nel'iqatartua** I am going to build a house on the high ground
qertunqucuk hummock, mound × -tu-qucuk

qer'aq (*also* **ker'aq)** fish-rack; *also plural for* one fish-rack ☆ **iniillruunga taryaqvagnek ulligtamnek qer'anun** I hung the king salmon which I had cut up on the fish-rack

qerar-, qer'ar- HBC (*also* **ek'rar-, ker'ar-)** § to cross over ☆ **qerartuq** he is crossing;

qeraraa he is crossing it / **qerautaa** he is taking him or it across; **nanvaq qeraraa qayakun** he crossed the lake by kayak

qeraryaraq § bridge; crossing place ×-yaraq

qerarun, qerrarun § sail ×-‡-n, -‡-n

qercirar- NS, Y to scrape and bleach a sealskin ☆ ☐; **qerciraraa** he scraped and bleached it /

qercu- *(root)*

qercua-, qercur- NUN to get frostbitten ☆ **qercuaguq** *or* **qercuagaa** he or it got frostbitten / **akwaugaq manallemni qercualliniunga tekemkun** yesterday when I was hooking for fish I got frostbitten on my index finger; **qercuamauq** it is frostbitten; **qercuaneq** *or* **qercualleq** frostbitten spot

qercuqaq NI hard frozen fish

qercurpak very white thing ×-rpak

qerkite-° to be low *see* **qer-**

qerpertaq "Eskimo ice cream" made with fresh whitefish or pike roe and mashed cranberries which give it a violet color ☆ **nerevkarilriani nerellruunga qerpertamek** at the feast I ate some violet "Eskimo ice cream"; **qerpertarngalnguq** violet or purple color

qerqaq Y, NS "Eskimo potato" *(Hedysarum alpinum)*

qer'qaaller(aq*) Y raven *(Corvus corax)* × *imitative*-ller(aq)

qerqauq NSU loon *(Gavia sp.)*

qerra- to increase in volume; to rise up (as dough) ☆ ☐/ *cf.* **qerrur-**

qerraleryug- to get goose-pimples suddenly, as when feeling a chill down one's spine ☆ **qerraleryugtuq** he got goose-pimples / ×-ler-yug-

qerraneq, qerrarneq, qerranquq blister ×-neq[1], -neq[1], -quq

qerranret *(plural)* ribcage ×-neq[1]

qerrari- to get blisters ☆ **qerrariuq** *or* **qerraria** he or it (body part) got blisters / **qerrariunga it'gamkun** I have blisters on my feet ×-i[1]

qerratarte- to lift up by itself; to be lifted by the wind ☆ **qerratartuq** it went up by itself / **tengssuun qerratartuq** the airplane lifted off the ground; **anuqem pelatekam caniqaa qerrataqercetellrua** the wind made the side of the tent rise up

qerre- *(root); cf.* **qertuneq**

qerrellrute-, qerrelqute- to be uncomfortably crowded (of people, or things that are crowded together) ☆ **qerrellrutut** they are crowded; **qerrellrutai** he crowded them together / **tangercetaarvigmi yuut qerrellrutellruut akwaugaq** the people were crowded in the movie theatre yesterday; *cf.* **qugrute-** × -‡-te[5]

qerrler- to be uncomfortably crowded (of the space which is crowded) ☆ **qerrlertuq** it is crowded / **tangercetaarvik qerrlellruuq** the theatre was crowded

qerte- to put into a confining space, to stuff ☆ **qertaa** he put it into a confining space / **aturat qertai ukinermun** he stuffed the clothes into the hole × -te[2]

qerretrar- NSU (*also* **qetrar-**) to form a hard snow crust during a cold spring night preceded by a warm day

qerrir- *(root)*

qerriqetaar- to sparkle ☆ **qerriqetaartuq** it is sparkling / **kaapaavet cungavseri qerriqetaartut** the beads on your hairnet are sparkling × -qetaaq

qerriraayaq NUN bald person

qerrircar- to shine (it) ☆ **qerrircaraa** he is making it shine / × -car-

qerrircete-° to be shiny ☆ **qerrircetuq** it is shiny / × -cete[2]

qerrirliq, qerriryak silver-colored thing; silver (metal) × -li[1], -yak

qerrirun; qerritek *see* **qerruq**

qerrluq lip; stones around firepit ☆ **qerrlugken cuyarrlugtuq** your lips are stained with tobacco juice × -luq

qerrlurcaq fishhook which is baited and set below the ice, held in place with a stick across the hole, and left unattended to be checked periodically × -car-

qerrsuryak NUN blue thing; *cf.* **qesur-**

qerru- to freeze to death ☆ **qerruuq** *or* **qerrua** he froze to death /

qerrute- to be cold (of humans and animals) ☆ **qerrutuq** *or* **qerrutaa** he is cold / **qerrupaa!** my, how cold I am!; **qerrutaanga** I feel cold

qerruyanarqe- to be very cold (of the weather) ☆ **qerruyanarquq** it is cold / × -‡-narqe-

qerruarte- to get a sliver in one's flesh ☆ **qerruartuq** *or* **qerruartaa** he or it got a sliver / **akwaugaq carrillemku murak qerruartellruunga** yesterday when I cleaned the wood I got a sliver; *cf.* **qerrur-**

qerruarun sliver in the flesh × -n

qerrulliik *(dual)* pants, trousers; BB underpants; *the base is* **qerrullig-** *as in* **qerrulligpiik** a big pair of pants ☆ **mingugillemni qerrulliigka minguglainaurtellruuk** when I was painting my pants got all covered with paint

qerrullik BB heart in cards

Qerrullik Kotlik, village on the Yukon delta; *said to have been so named because the river there is shaped like a pair of pants*

qerrullillraak *(dual)* underpants, bloomers

qerrulviik *(dual)* big pants ×-vak

qerruq Y, NS, HBC, NUN arrow; bullet
qerrirun NSU ramrod ×-‡-n
qerritek *(dual)* bullet mold ×-li[2]-n
qerrun ayemnera a constellation, *lit. 'broken arrow'* □
qerruyaarcuun NS, Y shotgun ×-ya(g)aq-cuun

qerrur- to inflate ☆ **qerrurtuq** it inflated, swelled with air; **qerruraa** he inflated it / **nayiim amia qerruraa** he inflated the hair-seal skin; **qerrurissuun** tire pump, air compressor, or similar device; *cf.* **qerruarte-, qerra-**
qerruinaq harpoon float
qerruqacunguaq, qerruqacetaaq inflated ptarmigan craw; balloon ×-qar-cuk-nguaq, -qar-cetaaq
qerruraq sealskin poke; any inflated thing ×-aq[1]
qerruyaq, qerruyak goose-pimple, goose-bump; air bubble under ice ☆ **qerruyanka anqertellruut anllemni nem'ek nenglemun** I got goose-pimples when I went out of the house into the cold

qerrsig- § to have a deep voice ☆ **qerrsigtuq** he has a deep voice /

qerte- to put into a confining space *see* **qerre-**

qertu- to be high *see* **qer-**

qertuneq gas in stomach ☆ **qertuniqua** I have gas in my stomach; *cf.* **qerre-** ×-neq[1]
qertuniur- NUN to burp ☆ **qertuniurtuq** he burped; □/ ×-liur-

qesran NUN small woven grass bag; *cf.* **qisran, issran**

qessa- to be disinclined to act; to feel lazy ☆ **qessauq** he doesn't feel like doing anything /
qessaircir- to perform unrequested favors in the hope of being rewarded ☆ **qessaircirtuq** he is performing favors / ×-ir[2]-cir-
qessaite-° to be industrious, hard-working ☆ **qessaituq** he is industrious / ×-ite[1]
qessake- to not permit ☆ **qessakaa** he doesn't want or doesn't permit her to do something / **angyakun ayakatallermini qessakaa kitnayukluku** when he was about to leave by boat, thinking she might fall in, he didn't want her to come ×-ke[3]
qessalgu- to be lazy ☆ **qessalguuq** he is lazy / ×*perhaps* -lgu-
qessanayug- to regret something that has happened ☆ **qessanayugtuq** he regrets what has happened / ×-‡-yug-
qessanquq, qessamkaq lazy person, sluggard ☆ **qessanquuguq** he is lazy; **enii qucagturalartuq qessanquungami** her house is always a mess because she is a lazy person ×-quq, ‡

qes'un barrel hoop, drawstring *see* **qet'e-**

qesur- *(root); cf.* **qerrsuryak, qiu-**

qesuir- (*also* **qeyuir-**) to lose color ☆ **qesuirtuq** *or* **qesuiraa** it lost color, the colors ran from it / **qerrulliigka qesuirtuk iqairissuutmi** my pants lost color in the washing machine × -ir[2]

qesurliq (*also* **qiurliq, qeyurliq, qiugliq**) blue color, blue thing × -li[1]

qet'e- (*also* **eqte-**) to embrace, to hug, to squeeze ☆ **qet'uq** he hugged something; **qetaa** he hugged her / **qell'uku cingaraa** hugging her, he kissed her; **qeskii irniani** she hugged her child; **qes'utuk** they[2] are hugging each other; *from* **eqe-** to shrink *(q.v.)*

qec'issuun vise, clamp × -i[2]-cuun

qep'ag- to hug or squeeze vigorously ☆ **qep'agtuq** he squeezed something hard; **qep'agaa** he squeezed it hard / **aryuqngamiu uini qep'agaa** since she was glad to see her husband, she gave him an enthusiastic hug × -pag[2]

qes'un barrel hoop; drawstring ☆ **puckam qes'utain iliit au͡g'arqaanranek ellngaryaurtuq** since one of the hoops of the barrel came off, it is starting to leak × -n

qetek underground tuber of the mare's-tail plant *(Hippurus vulgaris)* or horsetail plant *(Equisetum arvense); often called* "mouse nuts" *or* "mouse food" *because they are collected by mice and then taken by people from the mouse caches; also* piece of coal, *from its similar, black appearance*

qeteq NSU middle

qeteqliq NSU middle finger × -qliq

qeter- *(root: postural)* on one's back ☆ **qetengqauq** he is lying on his back; **qetertuq** he lay on his back; **qetertaa** he put it on its back

qetermiar- to swim on one's back ☆ **qetermiartuq** it is swimming on its back; **qetermiaraa** it is crossing it swimming on its back /

qetgaq neural arch of the spinal disk in a fish backbone ☐

qetrar-, qetr(ar)- NUN (*also* **qerretrar-**) to form a hard snow crust during a cold spring night preceded by a warm day ☆ **qetrartuq** the snow is crusted / **qetraqan manaryaqilta** if there's crusted snow, let's go fishing

qetruk BB hard stone used for tools and weapons ☐

qetugte- HBC, NUN to hurry ☆ **qetugtuq** he is in a hurry /

qetumla- to be skillful, dexterous (at sewing, berry-picking, etc.) ☆ **qetumlauq** she is skillful /

qetu- *(root)*

qetunraq*, qetunr(aq*) NUN son; NUN *also* daughter ☆ **pingayunek qetunrangqertuq alqaqa** my older sister has three sons; **qetunraanka collegeartut University of Alaska-mi** my sons are going to college at the University of Alaska; **qetun'erpuk** NUN our[2] child × -nraq

qetupseq Y weakling

qetupserte- Y to be weak, uncoordinated ☆ **qetupsertuq** he is weak /

qetute-° to be soft, pudding-like ☆ **qetutuq** it is soft / **qetulnguq** the soft one

qevc- *(root)*

qevcaa- to splatter repeatedly (of liquids); to scatter repeatedly (of particulate matter) ☆ **qevcaaguq** it splattered; **qevcaagaa** it splattered on it / × -a-

qevcerte- to splatter (of liquids); to scatter (of particulate matter) ☆ **qevcertuq** it splattered /

qevlerli NUN flea; *cf.* **qevlerte-**

qevlerte-, qevli- NUN, **qevlia-** NSU to shine, to glitter, to sparkle ☆ **qevlertuq** it is shining; **qevlertaa** he made it shine / *cf.* **qevlerli**

qevleri- to become shiny ☆ **qevleriuq** it became shiny; **qevleria** he made it shiny / **kaminiam qacarneri perrillruanka qevleriluki** I wiped the sides of the stove until they began to shine × -i[1]

qevte- [1] to neglect, to forsake ☆ **qevtaa** he is not taking good care of it / **qevingauq** it is something discarded, is not being taken care of (e.g. a scrap of wood lying around)

qevte- [2] NS to be angry or frustrated ☆ **qevtuq** he is angry or frustrated / **qevutaa** he is angry at her

qeya- HBC, LI, NS, UK **(***also* **qia-)** to cry ☆ **qeyauq** he is crying /

qeyurliq HBC **(***also* **qesurliq, qiugliq, qiurliq)** blue color, blue thing × -li[1]

qia- (*also* **qeya-)** to cry ☆ **qiaguq** he is crying / **qiatekaa** he is crying on account of her or it; **qiarqaa** *or* **qiavkaraa** he is making her cry

qialngu- to be choked up with tears ☆ **qialnguuq** he is choked with tears / × -lngu-

qiaq edible lining of seal intestine

qiaryaq NUN **(***also* **qaarsaq)** herring eggs, *so called because they crackle when eaten* × -yaq

qiaryigte-, qiaryegte-, qiarsegte-, qiar- LI to make a crackling noise (as intestinal tissue does when eaten) ☆ **qiaryigtuq** it is making a crackling noise; **qiaryigtaa** he is making a crackling noise with it / **cikut qiaryiggluteng kuigkun an'ut** the ice is going out the river, crackling as it goes

qigcig- [1] to look sideways without turning one's head, to look out of the corner of one's eye ☆ **qigcigtuq** he is looking sideways; **qigcigaa** he is looking sideways at her / *cf.* **qigcig- [2]**

qigcimiate-° to feel downcast ☆ **qigcimiatuq** he feels downcast / × -‡-ate-

qigeckar- to glance or peek out of the corner of one's eye ☆ **qigeckartuq** he glanced sideways; **qigeckaraa** he glanced sideways at it / × -ckar-

qigcig- [2] *(root: emotional)* ☆ **qigcignarquq** it causes one to feel respect; **qigcigyugtuq** he feels respect; **qigcikaa** he respects it; *cf.* **qigcig- [1]**

qiguiq*, qiguir(aq*) tree squirrel *(Tamasciurus hudsonicus)* ☆ **neryuitukut qiguirnek** we don't eat tree squirrels × -iq, -iq

qiilerte- to experience strong, joyful feelings and show them ☆ **qiilertuq** he is gleeful / **qiilerutekaa** he is gleeful over it; **qiilertua unuaqu aanaka tekiteqataan** I'm excited because my mother is going to arrive tomorrow × *perhaps* -lerte-

qiilera-, qiilra- to make gleeful sounds ☆ **qiilerauq** he is making gleeful sounds /

qiini NS, NUN (*also* **qagaani)** outside *(extended demonstrative adverb); see Appendix 3*

qiiq* gray hair ☆ **qiilirtua tau͡gaam nulirqa ataucirrarmek qiingqertuq** I have lots of gray hairs but my wife has only one gray hair

qiirayuli peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* × *imitative*-yuli

qiive- to tremble, to shake, to quiver; to curl (hair) ☆ **qiivuq** it is trembling / **qiivtaa** he is shaking or curling it; **angukara'urluum unatai qiivelartut** the old man's hands tremble; **nuyanka qiivcillemteng qiivevallagtut** when I curled my hair it curled too much

qikar- to ponder, standing still and worrying about the future ☐

qikerte- to go up to a height to scan the surrounding area ☆ **qikertuq** he is looking around; **qikertaa** he is looking around for it /

qikertaq island ☆ **kan'a tang qikertarraq atsipialria** look, that little island down there has a lot of berries × *perhaps* -aq[1]

Qikertarpak Y St. Lawrence Island, *lit. 'the big island'* × qikertaq-rpak

qikiq tripod for cooking food over a fire

qikmiruaq § pussywillow catkin; *originally 'imitation dog', cf. Siberian Yupik and Alutiiq* qikmiq 'dog' × -uaq

qikuq, qiku, qikuyaq clay; oil lamp made of clay ☆ **qikuuguq** it is clay; **qikumek ak'allamek aanaka nalaqutellruuq** my mother found an old clay lamp

qikulnguyaq NUN peanut butter

qikutaq bin used for temporary storage of fish before they are cut for drying

qilag- to knit, to weave, to make a fishnet ☆ **qilagtuq** she is knitting, weaving, or making a fishnet; **qilagaa** she is knitting it / **cikiutekaminek esswatamek qilagtuq** she is knitting a sweater for a gift; **qilagaq** knitted thing
qilagcuun, qilaun netting shuttle; knitting needle × -cuun, -n
qilagkaq yarn; fishnet twine × -kâq
qilakeggun net gauge, implement used to measure the mesh size while making a fishnet × -kegte-n

qilak sky, heaven; ceiling ☆ **qiliim menglii** horizon
qilagaq roof of the mouth, hard palate × -aq[3]
qilaggluk NUN cloud × -rrluk
qilagmiutaq* § lemming *(Lemmus sp.), lit. 'one that comes from the sky', so called because they were traditionally said to fall from the sky* × -miutaq
qilailleg- to be overcast or whited out (of the sky) ☆ ☐/

qilangaq tufted puffin *(Lunda cirrhata);* horned puffin *(Fratercula corniculata)*
Qilangaarusvik NUN August; *from* **Qilangairusvik;** *lit. 'puffins' departure time'; see Appendix 7* × -ir[2]-te[5]-vik

qilkirtar- to sparkle
qilkirtaq diamond; stone in ring

qillerte- to tie ☆ **qillertuq** it (e.g. rope) has been tied; **qillertaa** he tied it (rope) / **qillrutaa** he tied it (e.g. package) up; **qillercimauq** it (rope) is tied; **qillrucimauq** it (package) is tied; **qillertairaa** he untied it (rope); **qillrutairaa** he untied it (package); **qillrutak** he tied them[2] together
qillerneq knot × -neq[1] ; *cf. Nelson*
qillerqaaq tied bundle × -rqe[1]-‡-aq
qillerqista § policeman, *lit. 'the one who ties (people) up'* × -rqe[1]-i[2]-ta[1]
qilleryug- to have an asthmatic attack ☆ **qilleryugtuq** he is having an asthmatic attack / × -yug-
qillrutaq rope or string for tying × -taq[1]

qilu, qiluq intestine, entrails, gut ☆ **maklaarem qilui carrirki** clean the intestines of the bearded seal
qilnguaq tube, pipe, *lit. 'imitation intestine'* × -uaq

qilug- to bark ☆ **qilugtuq** it is barking; **qilugaa** it is barking at him /
qilua- to bark repeatedly ☆ **qiluaguq** it is barking repeatedly; **qiluagaa** it is barking repeatedly at her / × -a-

qimag- to flee, to run away ☆ **qimagtuq** he fled; **qimagaa** he fled from her / **qimalria** *or* **qimagalria** fugitive

qimaguuyaq NI, HBC gosling; K domesticated animal

qimug- to pull vigorously (of dogs) ☆ **qimugtuq** it is pulling vigorously /

qimugcin, qimugcitkaq, qimugcessuun dog food, especially commercial feed ×qimugta-i[3]-n, qimugta-i[3]-n-kaq, qimugta-cuun

qimugcinraq* dog feces, dog tracks, or other traces of dogs ×qimugta-linraq

qimugkauyar(aq*), qimugkaraq NSU puppy ×qimugta-‡, qimugta-kar(aq)[1]

qimugta dog ☆ **qimugtet** dogs; **qimugteka akuqayuuq** my dog is good at catching thrown things; **qimugtii qilugtuq** his dog is barking ×-ta[1]

qimukcuar(aq*) NUN puppy; pussywillow catkin ×qimugta-kcuar(aq)

qimulvak big dog ☆ **qimulviit** big dogs ×qimugta-vak

qinavyuq (*also* **qenavyuq**) NUN down, underhair; *cf.* **qivyuq**

qinerte- to sight (with the aid of binoculars, or from an elevated point); to look outside through a window, hole, etc. ☆ **qinertuq** he looked out; **qinertaa** he sighted it /

qinqar- to take a peek ☆ **qinqertuq** he peeked; **qinqeraa** he peeked at it / ×-qar-

qinquur- to observe secretly ☆ **qinquuraa** he observed her /

qinrun, qinrutaq telescope, gunsight ☆ **qinrutek** *or* **qinrutak** binoculars ×-n, -taq[1]

qingaq § fetus *and* **qingar- [1]** to be pregnant ☆ **qingartuq** she is pregnant / **qingalriit uitaviat** prematernal home associated with a central hospital, for women from distant villages; *cf.* **qingar- [2]**

qingar- [2] NUN, HBC, NSU to reject something, especially a food ☆ **qingartuq** he rejected something / *cf.* **qingar- [1]**

qingaqe- NUN, HBC, NSU to reject ☆ **qingaqaa** he rejected it / ×-ke[4]

qingarnarqe- NUN, HBC, NSU to be annoying ☆ **qingarnarquq** it is annoying / ×-narqe-

qingaryug- NUN, HBC, NSU to feel displeased, indignant ☆ **qingaryugtuq** he is displeased / ×-yug-

qingirte-, qinike- to watch someone closely and critically, waiting for his mistakes ☆ **qingirtuq** he is watching critically; **qingirtaa** he is watching her critically /

qinkiq Y female sedge plant *(Carex sp.)*

qinqar-; qinquur-; qinrun *see* **qinerte-**

qinu- to be upset and fussing (often of a child) ☆ **qinuuq** he is upset and fussing / **ciin qinuvakarta?** why is he fussing so much?

qinucetaar- to provoke deliberately, especially by teasing; to annoy ☆ **qinucetaaraa** he is provoking her / **qinucetaanrilgu!** don't provoke him! ×-cetaaq

qinuite-° to be quiet (of a child); to be calm (of weather) ☆ **qinuituq** he or it is calm / ×-ite[1]

qinurqe- to pester, to provoke ☆ **qinurqaa** he is provoking her / ×-rqe[2]-

qipe- to twist ☆ **qip'uq** it is twisting; **qipaa** he is twisting it /

qip'aq thick hand-twisted thread ☆ **qipiuq** she is making thread ×-aq[1]

qip'arpak NUN rope ×qip'aq-rpak

qip'ayagaq* NUN wire ×qip'aq-ya(g)aq

qiperrlugte- to fret actively and noisily (of a dog pulling on its chain and making noise, or of a fussing child, or of a person tossing in his sleep) ☆ **qiperrlugtuq** it is fretting / ×-rrluk

qipete- to go in a curve, to return ☆ **qiptuq** he followed a curve, or turned back; **qiptaa** he followed a curve around it or sent it back /**qipyutaa** he took it back to where it came from, returned it

qipneq bend in a river ×-neq[1]

Qipneq Kipnuk, village on the coast south of Nelson Island ×-neq[1]

Qip'ngayaq Black River, site on the coast south of the mouth of the Yukon

qipsaq, qipsak (*also* **qivvsaq)** § screw, thread on a pipe or bolt ×-yaq, -yaq

qipsuun screwdriver or other device for twisting ×-cuun

qipuurayaq LI drill ×-ur-‡

qiqiyiayuli HBC hawk *(species □)* × =*imitative*-yuli

qisran K calyx of cloudberry ☆ **qisratairai atsalugpiat** she removed the calyxes from the cloudberries; *cf.* **qesran** ×*perhaps* -n

qisserte- HBC to pout ☆ **qissertuq** he pouted; **qissertaa** he pouted at her / *cf.* **qissiq**

qissengqa- to be pouting ☆ **qissengqauq** he is pouting / ×-ngqa-

qissiq NUN lip ☆ **qissiqa** my lip; *cf.* **qisserte-**

qissiryaraq NUN tunnel entrance to old-time house ×-yaraq

Qissunaq Kashunak, river and old village site near Hooper Bay and Chevak

qiste- to have a convulsion; to go berserk; to be rabid (of dogs) ☆ **qistuq** he had a fit / **naulluullermini mikelnguq qiss'a'rtuq** when he was ill the child had a sudden convulsion

qissinga- Y to be insane ☆ **qissingauq** he is insane / ×-nga-

qistetu- to be epileptic ☆ **qistetuuq** he is epileptic / ×-tu-

qitevte- to fidget, squirm, and babble (of children); to jabber; to speak any language other than Yup'ik, especially English ☆ **qitevtuq** he is speaking English / **qit'vutaa** he is speaking to him in English; **qitevcuumiituq** he doesn't care to speak English

qitngir- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **qitngiqaa** he is dazzled by it; **qitngirnarquq** it is dazzling; **qitngiryugtuq** he is dazzled

qiu- (*also* **qeyu-)** to be discolored, to become blue ☆ **qiuguq** *or* **qiugaa** it became bluish (as from a bruise); *cf.* **qesur-**

qiugcete-° to be blue ×-cete[2]

qiugliq (*also* **qiurliq, qesurliq, qeyurliq)** blue color, blue thing ×-li[1]

qiukcaq NSU yearling, gray-colored beluga

qiuneq Mongolian spot on lower back of Eskimos and other Mongoloid peoples; bluish spot on the skin ×*perhaps* -neq[4]

qiungaar(ar)- to begin to turn blue ×-nge-‡

qiuq* blueberry *(Vaccinium uliginosum);* bluish-gray rock, cliff, or mountain; bluish reflection on the sky from an area of open water in a mostly ice-covered sea; NUN round, jagged rock found on the tundra

qiuracetaaq black turnstone *(Arenaria melanocephala)* ×-‡-cetaaq

qiurliq (*also* **qiugliq, qesurliq, qeyurliq)** blue color, blue thing ×-li[1]

qiurqe-, qiute- to make bluish; to bruise ☆ **qiurqaa** *or* **qiutaa** he bruised it, turned it blue / ×-rqe[2] , -te[2]

qiuryaq, qiuryak BB (*also* **kiuryaq)** northern lights, aurora; *also plural for* the aurora ☆ **unuk qiuryat tangellruanka** last night I saw the northern lights; **qiuryiinanrani-gguq kukumyararquvet qiuryat atrarciqut ayaulluten-llu** they say that when the aurora is out, if you whistle, the aurora will come down and take you away ×-yaq, -yaq

qiugtalek NSU teal duck *(species ☐)*

qiur- to shear, to clip off growth, to cut closely (as when cutting hair close to the scalp or cutting grass off at the ground) ☆ **qiurtuq** he is shearing something; **qiurai** he is shearing them off / **qiurcuun** shears, lawnmower

qiuqlak NUN hair ☆ **qiuqliinka** *(plural)* my hair

qiuryi- NUN to make a crunching or growling noise (as when walking on snow, or the stomach growling, but not an animal growling)

qivayaq NUN, NSU branch; *cf.* **avayaq** ×-yaq

qivir- to add to, to supplement ☆ **qiviraa** he is adding something to it / **qiviraa akutaq tan'gerpagnek issuumayagarnek-llu** she put crowberries and raisins in the "Eskimo ice cream"

qivru- to be heartbroken, to mourn ☆ **qivruuq** he is mourning /

qivruke- to mourn over, to be sad on account of ☆ **qivrukaa** he is mourning over it, is sad over its loss / ×-ke[4]

qivvsaq NUN (*also* **qipsaq)** screw ×-yaq

qivyuq, qivsuq NS § underhair; down ☆ **meqtaquvet qivyuit allakaqiki** when you pluck (birds), put their down aside; *cf.* **qinavyuq, qenavyuq**

quagciq § sourdock *(Rumex arcticus)* ☆ **akutarturyunqegtua quagcilegnek** I really like to eat "Eskimo ice cream" with sourdock mixed into it

quaguk sharp edge
  quagulek § three-cornered skin-sewing needle ×-lek

quannga- NSU to be stupid ☆ **quanngauq** he is stupid /

quaq meat or fish to be eaten raw and frozen

quarnaq larch, tamarack (tree) *(Larix laricina)* ×-naq[2]

quarruuk § stickleback *(Pungitius pungitius) locally* "needlefish"

quarta (*also* **quverta)** cataract in the eye; pinworm *and* **quarta-** K to have a cataract in the eye; Y, NUN to have an anal itch ☆ **quartauq** he has an anal itch; □/ ×*perhaps* -ta[1]

qucak messy person *and* **qucag-** to be messy (usually of houses) ☆ **qucagtuq** it is a mess / **qucauguq** he is a messy person

qucakiq BB black currant *(Ribes hudsonianum)*

qucgutaq HBC story knife *and* **qucgutar-** HBC to tell stories illustrating them with a story knife ☆ **qucgutartuq** she is telling stories using a story knife; □/ ×*perhaps* -taq[1]

qucillgaq*, qucillngaq*, qucilkuryuk NUN § sandhill crane *(Grus canadensis); cf.* **tacellgaq**

qucuniq HBC, NUN loon *(Gavia sp.)*

qugautnaq NI, NUN wolf fish *(Anarhichas lepturus)* ×-naq[2]

qugcuaqer- HBC, NUN to be startled ☆ **qugcuaqertuq** he got startled / **qugcuaqercitaa** he startled her

qugcuun § canine tooth, eye tooth; protruding tooth; wedge; *cf.* **equk** -cuun

qugmelnguq* (*also* **qungmelnguayaaq)** NR tree swallow *(Iridoprocne bicolor); cf.* **equk** ×-mete-nguq

qugniilnguq* K cottonwood *(Populus balsamifera); cf.* **equk** ×-niite-nguq

qugrute- to be overcrowded ☆ **qugrutuq** it is overcrowded; □/ **nek'a qugrutellruuq akwaugaq** my house was overcrowded yesterday; **qaltaq qugrutuq** the bucket is too full; *cf.* **qerrellrute-** ×-te[3]

qugtar- to gather firewood ☆ **qugtartuq** he is gathering firewood; **qugtaraa** he is gathering firewood for her or it / *cf.* **equk** ×-tar[2]

qugtuqaq femur, thighbone; *cf.* **equk** ×-tuqaq

qugtuqaruaq tall thin pail, *lit. 'imitation thighbone'* ×-uaq

quguquguaq NR pectoral sandpiper *(Erolia melanotos)* ×*imitative*

qugyuk, qugsuk NS whistling swan *(Olor columbianus)*

qugyuguaq K fleabane, groundsel *(Senecio congestus)* ×-uaq

qugyuut neqait BB, **qugyutnguaq** Y mare's-tail *(Hippurus vulgaris)*

quinag- Y, HBC, NS *(root: emotional)* ☆ **quinagnarquq** it is repulsive, ugly, disgusting; **quinagyugtuq** he finds something disgusting; **quinakaa** he finds it disgusting

qukaq middle, center, waist ☆ **tauna nerlauk qukaakun qupluku** let's[2] eat that one, dividing it in the middle

qukacengaq*, **qukacuayaalek** wasp, *lit. 'one with a little waist'* ☆ **qukacengaat eniit nallumni tut'ellruaqa** I unknowingly stepped on a wasp nest ×-cengaq, -cuar(aq)-ya(g)aq-lek

qukaqliq* middle one ×-qliq

qukarneq middle area; midsection of a fish ×-neq[4]

qukvir- to part and pull back each half ☆ **qukviraa** he parted it / **nuyiurraarlua qukvirai nuyanka** after combing my hair she parted it

qukir- NUN, NS to hurt or be hurt in the ears by loud noise ☆ **qukirtuq** his ears hurt from the noise / **qukirtaa** he is hurting her ears with his noise; **qukirtarpenga** you're hurting my ears with your noise

qukilngu- HBC to have one's ears hurt by loud noise ☆ **qukilnguuq** his ears hurt from the noise / ×-lngu-

qule/ area above ☆ **nem quliikun tengssuun kiturtuq** the plane passed over the house; *cf.* **qussig-, quyig-**

qula, qulen ten; *see numerals section*

qulair- to pass over ☆ **qulairaa** it passed over it / ×-ir[2]

qularaq fore and aft lengthwise deck stiffeners of kayak; *see Appendix 9*

quleqsig- to be located high ☆ **quleqsigtuq** it is high up / ×-qsig-

quletmun upward *(adverb)* ×-tmun

quliq side rail of a sled; *see Appendix 9*

qulliq* § top one, upper one; attic ☆ **qullirmun yaassiiget mayureski!** put the boxes up in the attic!; **ingelret qulliqellriit** *or* **ingelrek qulliqellriik** bunk-bed; **qulliqut** they are stacked one on top of the other

qullsur-, qul'ssur- Y, **qulyug-** to be or cost ten dollars ☆ **qullsurtuq** it costs ten dollars / ×-cur-, -cur-, -yug-

qulmurte- to rise, to go up, to ascend ☆ **qulmurtuq** it is going up / **aruvak qulmurtuq nalqigluni anuqailan** the smoke is rising straight up because there is no wind ×-murte-

qulngunritaraan, qulngunrita'ar, qulnguyan BB, LI, **qulngurutailnguut** NSU nine, *lit. 'not quite ten'; see Appendix 6* ☆ **qulngunrita'arnek qimugtengqertua** I have nine dogs ×qula-u-nritar(ar)-, qula-u-nritar(ar)-, qula-u-‡-, qula-u-‡-ite[1]-nguq

qulqin, qulqervik § shelf ☆ **qulqitet** cupboard ×-‡-n, -‡-vik

qulruarte- to overshoot, to miss by shooting too high ☆ **qulruartuq** it overshot; **qulruartaa** he overshot it /

qulvani high up, far up *(adverb)*

qulvar- to elevate ☆ **qulvartuq** it is put up (on a shelf); **qulvaraa** he put it in a higher place / ×-var-

qulvarvik § elevated cache ×qulvar-vik

qulig- to crack (as from dryness); to die of thirst ☆ **quligtuq** *or* **quligaa** it cracked / **ellalliqsailan naucetaarvik qulinguq** because it hasn't rained the garden (soil) is cracking

qulip'ak, qulip'agaq NS skin boot with beaver trimming ☐

quliraq legend, traditional story handed down by word of mouth and involving fictional, mythical, legendary, or historical characters, or animals taking on human characteristics, told for entertainment and edification

qulirarta storyteller; Protestant minister *(in some areas where* **agayulirta** *(q.v.) is reserved for Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox priests)* ×-ta[1]

quliri- to tell a legend ☆ **quliriuq** he is telling a legend; **quliria** (*or* **quliritaa**) he is telling her a legend / ×-li[2]

qulite- to wash hair ☆ **qulituq** he is washing his own hair; **qulitaa** he is washing her hair; *also* **qulitai** he is washing them (hair) / **nuyanka iqangssiyaagata quliteqatartua** because my hair is getting too dirty I am going to wash it

Qull'iq* NSU Chukchi Peninsula of Siberia; *also plural for the peninsula* ☆ **Qull'irmiut** residents of the Chukchi Peninsula

qulqin, qulqervik shelf *see* **qule/**

qulugcaraq LI sourdough pancake; *cf.* **quluk** ×-yaraq

qulugte- to be hunchbacked or stooped ☆ **qulugtuq** he is hunchbacked or stooped / **qulugneq** hump on the back ×-neq[1]

quluk (*also* **qussuk)** NUN aged fish (dolly varden, trout, or silver salmon) made in

fall and then frozen for winter use; *cf.* **qulugcaraq**
qulungnaq NS aged blackfish

quluuraq sulfur, brimstone; Hell; *etymology not known to compiler*

qulvani; qulvar-; qulvarvik *see* **qule-**

qumaq tapeworm often found in fish or seal ☆ **qumiquq** he or it has tapeworms

qumcir- NUN *(root: emotional)* ☆ **qumciryugtuq** he feels ticklish; **qumcirnarquq** it makes one ticklish; **qumcirtartuq** he is ticklish by nature ; *cf.* **qungvag-**

qume- HBC to freeze ☆ **qum'uq** *or* **qumaa** it froze /

qumik, qumiaq enclosed thing, thing inside; fetus *and* **qumig-, qumiar-** to hold inside (clothing) ☆ **qumigtuq** he put something inside; **qumigaa** he put it inside / **qumigluku anutaa irniani** she brought her child outside, holding it inside (her parka); **quminguq** she became pregnant
qumilek BB prune, *lit. 'one with a thing inside'* ×-lek

qumiqite- to be preoccupied with sex to the point of mental impairment (of men) ☆ **qumiqituq** he is sex-crazed /

qumli- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **qumlikaa** he is annoyed at her for pretending to be what she is not; **qumlinarquq** he is putting on airs; **qumliyugtuq** he is annoyed at someone

qungate- to put away, to stow ☆ **qungatuq** it has been put away; **qungataa** he put it away / **qungaciuq** he stored something away; **uksurcuutet aklut qungatai** he packed away the winter clothes; **qungasvik** trunk or other storage container

qungcur- with knees flexed and legs folded toward the body *(root: postural)* ☆ **qungcungqauq** his knees are flexed; **qungcurtuq** he flexed his knees; **qungcurtaa** he bent her knees; **tuqumalriit qungcungqaita qungitelallruit** they used to bury their dead with their knees flexed; *cf.* **qungte-**
qungcuq back of the knee
qungcuutaq child's sleeping bag made with sleeves, bunting ☆ **qungcuutangqertuq issurimek tua-i caqukarrluku aliliqerluku pilillrullinia ayuqellriamek** he has a sealskin sleeping bag for which she has made a cover with sleeves ×-taq[1]

qungmelnguayaaq LI (*also* **qugmelnguq**) tree swallow *(Iridoprocne bicolor); cf.* **equk** ×-mete-lngu-‡-ya(g)aq

qungte- to fold one's legs ☆ **qungtuq** he folded his legs; **qungtaa** he folded her legs / **it'gairaami qungtuq** because his feet are cold he folded his legs; **qungingauq** his legs are folded; *cf.* **qungcur-, qunguq**

qunguq grave, coffin; *also dual for* one grave; *cf.* **qungte-**

qungite-, qungi- NUN to bury ☆ **qungitaa** he buried her / ×-li[2]-te[5]

qungisvik cemetery, graveyard ×qungite-vik

qunguiq, qunguir(aq*) § arctic or white fox *(Alopex lagopus);* black bug that infests fish that are being dried ×-iq

qunguturaq pet, domesticated animal (not a dog; usually a wild animal kept for a time as a pet) ☆ **yaquleyagarmek qunguturangqertuq** he has a little bird as a pet; **qunguturiuq naruyamek** he made a pet of a seagull

qunguturiurta cowboy, shepherd, herder ×-liur-ta[1]

qungvag- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **qungvagnarquq** it tends to tickle one; **qungvagtartuq** he is ticklish by nature; **qungvagyugtuq** he is in a ticklish mood, is tickled by something; **qungvakaa** he has a ticklish or creepy feeling on account of it; **asguruaq qungvagnarquq** the parka ruff tickles ; *cf.* **qumcir-**

qungvagciir-, qungvagciur- to tickle ☆ **qungvagciiraa** he is tickling her / **qungvagciirluku mikelnguq ngel'arcetaa** he made the child laugh by tickling him

qungyar- to be jealous (between men and women) ☆ **qungyartuq** he or she is jealous / **qungyautekaa** he is jealous on account of him (his rival)

qunik NUN dried eye mucus, "sleep" in the eye

qunigqe- NUN to have mucus in one's eyes ☆ **qunigquq** he has mucus in his eyes; ☐/

qunu- to be reluctant to part with one's possessions ☆ **qunuuq** he is reluctant to part with something / **qunuuq akiutminek** he is reluctant to part with his money

qunuite-° to be generous; to be unpossessive ☆ **qunuituq** he is generous, not possessive / ×-ite[1]

qunuke- to be reluctant to part with, to feel possessive of ☆ **qunukaa** he doesn't want to part with it / **ayakatallrani qunuksaaqaa** when he was about to leave she didn't want him to go ×-ke[4]

qununarqe- to be something which one does not wish to part with, to be precious ☆ **qununarquq** it is precious / **qununarqellriit** precious things ×-narqe-

qunutungar- to be stingy ☆ **qunutungartuq** he is stingy / ×-tu-ngar-

qunuyug- to feel reluctant to part with something ☆ **qunuyugtuq** he feels reluctant to part with something / ×-yug-

qununiq legendary person who lives in the sea and wears a gut rain-parka; mermaid

qupanuar(aq*) gray jay, camprobber *(Perisoreus canadensis)* ×-ar(aq)

qupe- to split, to crack ☆ **qup'uq** it split; **qupaa** he split it / **qupumauq egalrem ecia** the windowpane is cracked

qupa^{e} half; half-dollar; BB dime *(in those areas of BB where 20 cents is the basic unit of money, 'half' is 10 cents)*

qup'ayagaq NUN fish cut in half to hang and dry × -aq[1]-ya(g)aq

qupcungaq* quarter, 25 cents × -cungaq

qupneq fissure, crack, crevice × -neq[1]

qup'issuun, qupcuun wedge, ripsaw, or other splitting tool × -i[2]-cuun, -cuun

qupucaaraat *(plural)* split kindling

qupun wedge; lateral line of fish × -n

qup'lu Y, HBC, **qup'luq** Y, HBC (*also* **quvlu)** maggot, grub, larva *and* **qup'lu-** to become maggoty

qup'luruaq Y, HBC, **qup'lunguaq** Y, HBC grain of rice; macaroni noodle; *lit. 'imitation maggot'; cf.* **paraluq, paraluruaq** × -uaq, -nguaq

qur- NSU (*aslo* **qer-)** *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **qurkituq** it is low; **qurtuuq** it is high

qurrasqi-, qura- HBC *(root)*

qurrasqinarqe, qurayarnarqe- HBC (*also* **u͡gasqinarqe-)** to be slippery ☆ **qurrasqinarquq** it is slippery / × -narqe-

qurrasqite-, qurasqite- HBC (*also* **u͡gasqite-)** to slip ☆ **qurrasqituq** he slipped /

qurre- to urinate; to spawn (of fish) ☆ **qurr'uq** he urinated; **qurraa** he urinated on it / **qurrsugtua** I have to urinate; **iqalluarpiit qurr'ut** the herring are spawning

qurrailitaq § diaper × -ilitaq

qurrlugtaq waterfall

qurrlur- to cascade down ☆ **qurrlurtuq** it cascaded down; **qurrluraa** it cascaded down on it /

qurrsuun § penis × -cuun

qurrun chamber-pot, honey-bucket, potty ☆ **ciqiteqataraqa qurrun** I am going to empty the honey-bucket; **piipiqa elitenguq qurrsaramek qurrutminun** my baby is learning how to urinate in his potty × -n

quseq (*also* **quyeq)** cough, cold *and* **quser-** to cough, to have a cold ☆ **qusertuq** he is coughing, he has a cold; **qusraa** he is coughing at him / **qusrama qengaqa umciuq** because I have a cold my nose is stuffy; **igyarani qusqerluni carriraa** he cleared his throat with a short cough; **man'a quseq assiituq** this cold is bad

qusrircaun cough medicine × -ir[2]-car-n

qusngiq (*also* **quyngiq)** reindeer; *used in the Yup'ik translation of the New Testament in place of 'sheep', because reindeer, like sheep, are domestic herd animals, and consequently* **qusngiq** *has come to mean* sheep *especially in the Kuskokwim area*

×from Chukchi or Koryak, native languages of eastern Siberia , where it means 'reindeer'; see Appendix 10

qusngirngalnguq* goat ×-ngalnguq

qussig- NUN (*also* **quyig-)** to be located high ☆ **qussigtuq** it is high /; *cf.* **qule-**

qussuk Y (*also* **quluk)** boreal smelt *(Osmerus eperlanus)* ☆ **kiagmi yuut Kusquqvagmiut qusuurculartut qalutgun** in the summer Kuskokwim people fish for smelt with dipnets

Qusiirvik May; *see Appendix 7* ×-‡-vik

qusva- Y, NUN, NS (*also* **quyvag-)** *(root: emotional)* ☆ **qusvakaa** he is happy over it; **qusvanarquq** it makes one happy; **qusvayugtuq** he is happy

quta HBC two of a kind in playing cards; *etymology unknown to compiler*

qutailqite- to trip ☐

qutak rotten meat; odorous thing; body odor, especially crotch rot (derogatory) *and* **qutag-** to be rotten (of meat); to be odorous ☆ **qutagtuq** *or* **qutagaa** it is rotten, smelly / **qutagninarquq** it smells rotten

qutegte- to gloat, to boast, to act as if one is better than others ☆ **qutegtuq** he boasted; ☐/ **pitniluni maklaarnek qutegtuq** he bragged, saying that he caught some bearded seals; **qimugtevvut-ggem qagna qutegtellria** our dog out there is acting as if it is superior

qutegneq vanity ×-neq[1]

qutnguq NUN sealskin parka

qut'raaq, qut'rauk LI § sandhill crane *(Grus canadensis)* ×*imitative*

qutug-, qutuga- HBC to snore ☆ **qutugtuq** he is snoring / **aataka qastuluni qutulartuq** my father snores loudly; *cf.* **qutuk** ×-‡, -a-

qutuk collarbone, clavicle; *idiomatically,* stupid person; *cf.* **qutug-**

quu- [1] to close in (for example, a hole in the ice freezing in; the hole in a pierced ear growing shut; eyelids swelling shut) ☆ **quuguq** it closed in / **ukinregka quulliniuk** my holes (in my pierced ears) grew shut; **quugarutaat** they closed in around him; *cf.* **eqe- [2], quu- [2], quumig-, quuyurni-**

quuqetaaq NUN jellyfish ×-qetaaq

quutaar- to wink ☆ **quutaariuq** he winked / **quutaaritaa** he winked at her

quu- [2] *(root); cf.* **quu- [1]**

quuleciraq, quuleq Y, HBC sourdough; homebrew ×-‡-cir-aq[1], -‡

quulerninarqe- to smell sour ☆ **quulerninarquq** it smells sour / ×quuleq-ninarqe-

quulerte- to be sour; to have heartburn ☆ **quulertuq** *or* **quulertaa** it is sour / ×lerte-

quulrircaun baking soda, *lit. 'something to remove sourness'* ×quuleq-ir[2]-cuun

quunaq Y sourdock *(Rumex arcticus);* sourness ×-naq[1]

quunarqe- to taste sour ☆ **quunarquq** it tastes sour / ×-narqe-

quunite- to pucker one's lips in reaction to sour food; to have a sour taste in one's mouth from eating sour food ☆ **quunituq** he is reacting to sour food / **nerrlermini kavirlinek quunitaarauq** when he ate cranberries his lips kept puckering

quussniaq NR sourdough ×*perhaps from or influenced by Russian* kvasn'a 'fermented brew'

quugaarpak legendary creature said to live underground; sometimes identified with the mammoth or mastodon, whose bones are occasionally dug up in the Yup'ik area; *also spelled* **equgaarpak**; *cf. Orlov-Pinart* ×-rpak

quuk HBC (*also* **equk)** thing carried on the shoulder *and* **quug-** HBC (*also* **equg-)** to carry on one's shoulder

quumig- to grasp in one's lap or crotch; to hold back one's urine or feces ☆ **quumigtuq** he is holding something; **quumigaa** he is holding it / **murak quumigluku nayumiaqaa** grasping the wood between his legs, he is holding it steady; *cf.* **quu- [1]** ×-mik

quuneq calm weather ×*perhaps* -neq[1]

quunenge- to become calm (of weather) ☆ **quunenguq** it became calm / ×-nge-

quunir- to be calm (of weather) ☆ **quunirtuq** it is calm / **quunillruuq-ggem tanem unuaq** see, it was calm this morning (but now it is not) ×-ir[1]

quunirciyuli Y robin *(Turdus migratorius)* ×-‡-yuli

quuqessngitaq Y (*also* **uuqessngitaq)** runt, smallest egg in a nest, smallest pup in a litter, etc.

quuruq NS valley □

quuyurni- to smile ☆ **quuyurniuq** he is smiling / **quuyurnitaa** he is smiling at her; **ciin ingna mikelnguq quuyurniyuita?** why doesn't that child ever smile?; *cf.* **quu- [1], eqe- [2]** ×-neq[1]-i[3]

quvauk light-colored gray or brown dog ☆ **qimugtengqertua quvaugmek** I have a gray dog

quverta HBC, NUN (*also* **quarta)** cataract in the eye ×*perhaps* -ta[1]

quvlu NUN (*also* **qup'lu)** maggot, larva, grub
quvluruaq NUN (*also* **qup'luruaq)** grain of rice ×-uaq

quya- to be thankful, grateful, glad ☆ **quyauq** he is thankful, glad / **quyatekaa** he is thankful or glad because of it; **quyavikaa** he is thankful to her; **quyakaa** he appreciates it; **quyataa** he is thankful because of something that has happened to her; **quyaviklaut Agayun neqkamteńek** let us thank God for our food
quyana § thank you *(exclamation)* ☆ **quyanaqvaa!** *or* **quyanarpiit-lli!** thank you very much!; **quyana tailuten** thank you for coming; **quyana** *is probably a shortened form of* **quyanarquq** it causes one to be thankful ×-na[1]
Quyavik, Quyayaraq Thanksgiving ×-vik, -yaraq

quyeq HBC (*also* **quseq)** cough, cold *and* **quyer-** (*also* **quser-)** to cough, to have a cold

quyngiq HBC (*also* **qusngiq)** reindeer

quyvag- HBC (*also* **qusva-)** *(root: emotional)* ☆ **quyvagnarquq** it makes one happy; **quyvagyugtuq** he is happy; **quyvakaa** he is happy over it

quyig- (*also* **qussig-)** to be located high ☆ **quyigtuq** it is high / **quyigtacia** its height; his score; *cf.* **qule-**
quyigi- to go higher and higher ☆ **quyigiuq** it is going higher and higher / ×-i[1]

quyur- § gathered together *(root: postural)* ☆ **quyungqaut** they are gathered together; **quyurtut** they gathered; **quyurtai** he gathered them; **yuut quyurmeng niicugniat atanerpak** the people are listening, gathered together, to the president
quyurrvik § meeting place, community hall ×-vik

quyuuq HBC (*also* **qusuuq)** boreal smelt *(Osmerus eperlanus)*

For words which sound as if they start with **r,** *look under* **er.**

S

saagaq, saagaun K, BB sled brake; *cf.* **esgaq, sagte-;** *see Appendix 9* × -‡, -n

saaganeq *BB* (*also* **caaganeq**) kayak stringer, wooden strip from bow to stern; *cf.* **sagte-;** *see Appendix 9*

saalaq (*also* **caalaq**) shortening, lard ×*from Russian* sálo

saaliq NR vest ×*from Russian* shal'

saaneq row, section; *cf.* **sagte-** × -neq[1]

saanik, sainik, saaniik (*also* **caanik, cainik**) kettle ☆ **saanik imirpallagaa** he filled the kettle until it overflowed ×*from Russian* cháynik
saanigguaq § teapot × -uaq

saarralaq (*also* **caarralaq**) sugar ×*from Russian* sákhar
saarralarninarqe- to be sweet, sugary ☆ **kuuvviaqa saarralarninaqsiyaagtuq** my coffee is too sweet; **saarralarninarqellria** sweet thing, candy × -ninarqe-
saarralartussiyaagngailnguq* diabetic × -tur[2]-ssiyaag-ngaite-nguq

saayikaaq NR washtub, washing machine ×*from Russian* sháyka

saayuq (*also* **caayuq**) tea ×*from Russian* chay
saayirissuun § teapot × -ir[1]-i[2]-cuun

sagiq BB (*also* **cagiq**) flounder *(Platichthys stellatus, or Atheresthes stomias);* sand dab *(Citharichthys sp.)* ×*from Aleut* chagix̂

sagte- (*also* **cagte-**) to scatter, to spread out, to be in disarray ☆ **sagtut** they are in disarray; **sagtai** he scattered them / **man'a nep'ut sagtuq** this house of ours is a mess with everything scattered around; **sagtaa kuvyani** he is spreading out his net; *cf.* **yagte-**
sagtet *(plural)* dog-team gangline and harnesses

Saguyaq Clark's Point, cannery site at the mouth of the Nushagak River

sainar- to sign one's name ☆ **sainartuq** he signed; **sainaraa** he signed it / **sainarluku!** sign it! ×*from English*

sakaassiik church caretaker; LI secondary chief ×*from Russian* zakázchik 'buyer'

salayaq BB, NR, LI dock, wharf; cannery, saltery ☆ **salayamun itutuq** he pulled up alongside the wharf ×*from Russian* saráy 'shed'

salkuuyaq, sal'kuuyaq (*also* **cal'kuuyaq)** baked casserole of meat or fish with potatoes, onions, etc. ☆ **salkuuyaq tamalkuan neraat** they ate the whole casserole *from Russian* zharkóe 'roast'

sanqegte- to be at peace, satisfied ☆ **sanqegtuq** he is at peace; ☐/

sap'akiq (*also* **cap'akiq)** shoe, manufactured boot ☆ **ukiagnek sap'akigni allagnek piuq** because his shoes have holes in them he bought another pair ×*from Russian* sapogí 'shoes'

sap'akilek LI jack in cards ×-lek

sapat'ag- K (*also* **savat'ag-)** to scold ☆ **sapat'agaa** he is scolding her / **nekayugtuq sapat'agciurami** his feelings got hurt because he got scolded

sapeq BB cigarette ☆ **nangutuq sapernek** she ran out of cigarettes ×*possibly a loan word of undetermined origin*

sarrsa- BB (*also* **carca-)** to drink tea ☆ **sarrsauq** he is drinking tea / **sarrsayugtutenqaa?** would you like to have some tea? ×*from Aleut* chax̂sax̂ 'fish broth'

saskaq, saaskaq, saskaaq, saaskaaq (*also* **caskaq, caaskaq)** cup ×*from Russian* cháshka

saskiurun dish-towel ×-liur-n

saskuk, saskuq (*also* **caskuk)** implement, tool, weapon ☆ **saskirluni kaugtullrua qimugta** he hit the dog with a weapon

sass'aq, sassaaq BB (*also* **cass'aq)** clock, watch, hour ☆ **qipaa sass'aq arvinlegnun tekitellran** she wound the clock when it struck six ×*from Russian* chasý

savat'ag- (*also* **sapat'ag-)** to scold ☆ **savat'agaa** he is scolding her /

save- LI (*also* **cave-, yave-)** to row

savun LI (*also* **cavun, yavun)** oar ×-n

savte- LI (*also* **caavte-, cavte-)** to feel or touch intentionally with one's hand

sayak, sayalleq LI (*also* **cayak)** red salmon, sockeye salmon *(Oncorhynchus nerka)* ☆ **sayagcurtuq imarnikaralegmun** he is fishing for red salmon at a deep calm place

seg- (*also* **ceg-)** to cut fish for drying; *in places where* **ulligte-** *(q.v.) means* to cut fish for drying, **seg-** *means* to cut open the abdominal cavity of a fish or mammal; *under-*

lyingly **[e]seg-** ☆ **segtuq** she is cutting fish; **segaa** she is cutting it / **seg'umauq** *or* **segg'umauq** it is cut, ready for drying; **seg'aq** *or* **segg'aq** fish cut for drying

segg'aruaq LI split and dried pike × -aq[1]-uaq

segvik LI dock × -vik

segyaraq LI cannery × -yaraq

segg'ar- (*also* **cegg'ar-, essgar-**) to become more active, to become wide awake; *underlyingly* **[e]ssgar-** ☆ **segg'artuq** he became wide awake / **tatamcani segg'artuq** because he was startled he woke up; **alangrulriim qavalria segg'arqaa** the unnatural occurrence caused the sleeper to wake up prematurely

selapaq (*also* **cillapaq**) broad-brimmed hat × *from Russian* shlyápa

Selavi Russian Christmas, celebrated on January 6 × *from Russian* slávi 'praises'

seleg- to do as one wishes (often of the mischievous behavior of a child) ☆ **selegtuq** he is doing as he wishes /

selip'ussaaq BB slipper × *from English*

seng'ur- Y (*also* **ceng'ur-**) to overflow; *underlyingly* **[e]ssngur-** ☆ **seng'urtuq** *or* **seng'uraa** it is overflowing /

senkaq Y (*also* **cenkaq, cinkaq**) land or river otter *(Lutra canadensis)*

seq (*also* **ceq**) sweat, perspiration *and* **ser-** (*also* **cer-**) to sweat, to perspire; *underlyingly* **[e]sseq, [e]sser-** ☆ **sertuq** he is sweating /

siimaq NUN (*also* **ciimaq**) stone, rock

siimarar(aq*) NUN small rock, large pebble × -ar(aq)

siipaq BB, LI chain × *from Russian* tsep'

siissiq BB (*also* **ciissiq**) insect, bug, cold-blooded crawling thing; pimple *and* **siissir-** (*also* **ciissir-**) to become infested with insects, to become infected

siligaq, siliyaq jelly, jam × *from Russian* zhelé

silin vest × *from Russian* zhilét

singssiiyaq LI (*also* **cingssiik**) elf, dwarf

sitiinkaq (*also* **cetuinkaq**) pig × *from Russian* zadínka 'back cut of meat'

siyuq small thrush-like bird ☐

The following words written with initial clusters of two consonants are all from Russian or English. They may be pronounced and written with an **e** *before the initial consonant cluster; for example,* **stuuluq** table *may also be* **estuuluq.**

skaapaq, skaapaaq § shelf ☆ **skaapat, skaapaat** cupboard; **skaapai neqnek imaitut** his shelves are empty of food ×*from Russian* shkap

skuulaq Y, HBC, **skuuluq** BB, NI school ☆ **skuularaq, skuuluraq** student; **skuularista, skuulurista** teacher ×*from Russian* shkóla *and/or English* school

skuulutaq § skillet, frying pan ☆ **mantiikirpallagaa skuulutaq** he put too much shortening in the skillet ×*from Russian* skóvoroda

skuutaq sheet rope of sailboat ×*from Russian* shkot

snuukuuq snow machine ×*from English* snow-go

spaak spark plug ×*from English*

spickaq NI, HBC, **spiickaaq** Y match ☆ **spiickaaryugtuq puyurtuni kumarrnaluku** he wants a match to light his cigarete ×*from Russian* spíchka

staalista churchwarden, church caretaker ×*from Russian* stárosta

stakaanaq BB glass pitcher; chimney for kerosene lamp ×*from Russian* stakán

stikluuq, stik'luuq § glass (substance or drinking glass) ×*from Russian* stekló

stulussaq, stelussaq § carpenter's plane ×*from Russian* struzh

stuuluq § table ×*from Russian* stol

suassaaq (*also* **cuassaaq)** wild soup greens of any kind

sug- *(root); cf.* **yuk**

sugaq BB, **sugaruaq** BB, **suguaq** BB (*also* **yugaq)** Yup'ik-style rag doll *and* **sugar-** to play with dolls ☆ **sugartuq** she is playing with dolls / ×-aq[3], -aq[3]-uaq, -uaq

sugkite-° K, BB, Y (*also* **cugkite-°**) to be short in stature (of humans) ☆ **sugkituq** he is short / ×-kite[2]

sugtu- K, BB, Y (*also* **cugtu-**) to be tall (of humans) ☆ **sugtuuq** he is tall / **sugturiuq** he is growing taller ×-tu-

suungcarista BB (*also* **yungcarista, cungcarta**) medical doctor ×-u-nge-car-i[2]-ta[1]

sugg'aliq (*also* **cugg'aliq**) pilot bread, cracker ×*from Russian* sukhár'

sugg'eq (*also* **cugg'eq**) upper or lower part of a snout or beak; lip ☆ **sugg'rek** *or* **suggrek** its beak, its (or his) lips

sugg'erpak dowitcher *(Limnodromus sp.)*; shoveler *(Spatula clypeata)*; yellowlegs *(Totanus sp.)* ×-rpak

sukunaq (*also* **cukunaq, kucunaq**) cast-iron pot ×*from Russian* chugúnok

sulissuliar(aq*) song sparrow *(Melospiza melodia)* ×*imitative*-ar(aq)

sulunaq (*also* **culunaq**) salted fish or meat which is eaten after it is cut up and leached to remove excess salt ×*from Russian* solyónyy

sulunivuk saltery ×-li[2]-vik

sumpaq NR jacket ×*from Russian* shúba

sumpuluq gun-cleaning rod, ramrod ×*from Russian* shómpol

sun'aq § ship, barge ×*from Russian* súdno

suraq (*also* **curaq**) blueberry *(Vaccinium uliginosum)*

surav'ak large variety of blueberry found in the Bristol Bay area ×-vak

suugi- to scrub, to wash floor, walls, etc. ☆ **suugiuq** he is washing the floor; **suugia** he is scrubbing it / *also spelled* **essugi-** ×-i[2]-

suukiiq (*also* **cuukiiq**) sock ☆ **suukiini mingqaa allgumalria** she sewed her torn sock ×*from Russian* chulkí

suukuyaq, suukuuq silk ×*from Russian* shyólkoye 'silken'

suulutaaq gold ×*from Russian* zóloto

suungcarista BB medical doctor *see* **sug-**

suupaq (*also* **cuupaq**) soup; stew-like soup served as a main course ☆ **arnaq suupaliurtuq** the woman is cooking soup ×*from Russian* sup *or from English*

suuq § movie ☆ **suuliyartuq** he is going to a movie; **suurvik** movie theatre ×*from English* show

suuri NUN (*also* **issuriq**) spotted seal *(Phoca vitulina)* × *from Aleut* isuĝix̂

suyute- to turn down a stove or lamp ☆ **suyutaa** he turned it down / **suyusngauq** it is low, dim; *cf.* **cungu-**

T

ta- *or* **tas-** *prefix used with demonstratives in NSU for emphasis or repeated reference; e.g.* **taingna** that one, the one over there *from* **ingna** the one over there; *the form* **tas-** *is used with consonant-initial demonstratives, e.g.* **taspikani** there, up there *from* **pikani** up there; *outside of NSU, this prefix appears only in* **tauna, tavani, tamana,** *and* **tamaani.** *See Appendix 3.*

taa- NUN **(***aslo* **tai-)** to come

taaki Y, **taa** Y oh my! *(exclamation) expressing surprised reaction to what another has said*

taamaq king in checkers ×*from Russian* dáma 'lady, queen'

taamlek, taalek NUN § darkness; K dwelling-place of spirits ×*perhaps* -lek, -lek

taamlegcete-° to be dark (of surroundings) ☆ **taamlegcetuq** it is dark / ×-cete[2]

taamlegi- to become dark (of surroundings) ☆ **taamlegiuq** it is becoming dark / × -i[1]

taangaq liquor *and* **taangar-** to drink liquor ☆ **taangartuq** he is drinking / *cf. Zagoskin, Dall* ×*from Aleut* taangax̂ *or Alutiiq* taangaq 'water'

taangarvik § bar, liquor store ×-vik

taangiqe- to be drunk ☆ **taangiquq** he is drunk / ×-liqe[2]

taaq tar ×*probably from English* tar *pronounced without the final* r

taaqassaaq (*also* **aaqassaaq)** skin for chewing *and* **taaqassaar- (***also* **aaqassaar-)** to chew on a skin to soften it ☆ **taaqassaartuq** she is chewing on a skin; **taaqassaaraa** she is chewing on it /

taaqsipak Y, K, **taaqcipak** NSU **(***also* **taqsipak, taqcipak)** Black person, Negro ×*from Inupiaq trade jargon* taaqsipak 'dark one'; *cf.* **tungupak**

taarri- to swat oneself or another in a steambath to tone muscles and stimulate sweating ☆ **taarriuq** he is swatting himself; **taarria** he is swatting her /

taarrin, taarrissuun steambath switch, a small bundle of branches used to swat the body during a steambath; *also plural for* one switch ×-n, -cuun

taassiq § dishpan ×*from Russian* taz

taavaaqiq NSU leaf tobacco ×*partly from Russian* tabák

taave- NUN (*also* **tave-**) to hurry excitedly

tavqar- NUN to panic ☆ **tavqertuq** he is panicking / ×-qar-

taavtaaq NI (*also* **aatevtaaq, tavtaaq**) clam

tacellgaq NSU sandhill crane *(Grus canadensis); cf.* **qucillgaq**

taces- NS (*also* **cacet-, cas-**) *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **taceskituq** he lacks fortitude, strength, courage; **tacestuuq** he is unwavering, stable, strong, brave; *cf.* **cayaq**

taciq sandspit

Taciq St. Michael, village on the southern shore of Norton Sound

tackaq § woman's beaded hairnet ×*perhaps from Russian* sétka

tage- to go up from a body of water, or up any gradual incline, to move back from the center of attention ☆ **tag'uq** he went up; **tagaa** he went up it / **tagtaa** he pulled it up and away (e.g. pot from stove, boat from water); **tagutaa** he brought it up with him; **ceńaliurpek'naci amci tagici!** don't play on the shore, hurry and come up!; **tagutai taquat angyaminek** he brought the food up from his boat; **angyani tagtaa** he pulled his boat ashore; **tag'uq imarpigmek kuigkun** he went up from the sea by the river; **tagciraa** he motioned to him to come up; **egan tagesgu!** remove the pot from the stove!

tag'aq surf; tide which brings things ashore ×-aq[1]

tagcirayuk barnacle ×-‡-yuk

tagtaq winnings in a gambling game ×-te[2]-aq[1]

taguyun basket or other device for bringing things up from the shore ×-te[5]-n

tagurun corner post of traditional house ×-n

tagutuar(aq*) NUN pet ×-ar(aq)

tai- (*also* **taa-**) to come to the area of the speaker ☆ **taiguq** he came here / **taitaa** he brought it here; **taisgu!** bring it to me, give it to me!; **taiqaa** please come over here; **neqkat taigut** the food has come (has been brought)

taikanir- to come closer, to bring closer; to explain, to clarify ☆ **taikanirtuq** it moved a little closer; **taikaniraa** he brought it closer, explained it / **taikaniutii** explanation, meaning, definition ×-kanir-

taitai come here! *(exclamation) used, especially to children, in place of the usual second person optative* **taigi**

taivkar- to be stormy (of weather) ☆ **taivkartuq** stormy weather is closing in / ×*perhaps* -vkar-

taigtur- **[1]** to smooth ☆ **taigturaa** he is smoothing it out /

taigtur- [2] HBC to be outside without a coat ☐

taima Y (*also* **tayima)** elsewhere *(adverb); for more information see* **tayima**

taimiurta K, BB choir director ×*from English* time

taingkaq oil-drum, tank ×*from English* tank

taituk fog, mist

taicir- to be foggy *(impersonal subject)* ☆ **taicirtuq** it is foggy / ×-ir[1]

takaneq stick poked into the ground at an angle and used to hold a pot over a fire ×*perhaps* -neq[1]

takar- § *(root: emotional)* ☆ **takaqaa** he is shy of, respectful toward, or intimidated by her; **takarnarquq** he is intimidating, makes one feel shy and respectful; **takartartuq** he is shy by nature; **takaryugtuq** he feels shy; **aturaqegtaarnek atkulget nenglem takaqsuitai** the cold doesn't respect people with fancy parkas

take- to be long ☆ **tak'uq** it is long / **taktauq uutun** it is as long as this one; **takenruuq uumi** it is longer than this one; **taksurenqellria yaassiiguaq** rectangle

taktaciq length ☆ **angyam taktacia arvinlegnek yaaltangqertuq** the length of the boat is six yards ×-taciq

taktassiar-, taktaciar- to measure the length of ☆ **taktassiaraa** *or* **taktaciaraa** he measured its length / ×-taciar-, -taciar-

taktassiarcuun, taktaciarcuun yardstick, ruler, tape measure ×taktassiar-cuun, taktaciar-cuun

takla- to be lying down *(stative)*

taklar- to lie down, to become bedridden ☆ **taklartuq** he is lying down, he became bedridden /

taklaur(ar)- to rest lying on one's back ☆ **taklaurtuq** he is resting on his back / ×-ur(ar)-

taklay'ar- to lie around lazily *(with negative connotation)* ☆ **taklay'artuq** he is lying around /

taku- to check a fishtrap or fishnet ☆ **takua** he is checking it / **takuiguq** he is checking a fishtrap or fishnet; *cf.* **takuł, takvik, takuyar-**

takuł presence; *used with possessed localis case endings* ☆ **takumni qiallruuq** he cried in my presence; *cf.* **taku-**

takuli- § to chew food to soften it for someone, usually a little child, to eat ☆ **takuliuq** she is chewing food for a child; **takulia** she is chewing it (food) for a child / **takulitaa** she is chewing food for him ×*perhaps* -li[2]

takumcu- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **takumcukaa** he has pity on her, feels compassion toward her; **takumcunarquq** he deserves compassion or is pitiful; **takumcutartuq** he is compassionate; **takumcuyugtuq** he feels compassion; **takumcukutii Agayutem nangyuituq** the mercy of God never ends

takuyar- to look sideways by turning one's head, to look over one's shoulder ☆ **takuyartuq** he is looking over his (own) shoulder; **takuyaraa** he is looking at her over his (own) shoulder / **takuyaraa yugnikek'ngani kingunermini** he is looking back at his friend behind him; *cf.* **taku-**

takvik, takviun NUN pupil of the eye ☆ **takviim tumyaraa** optic nerve; *cf.* **taku-** ×-‡, -n

takvialnguar(aq*) NR boreal owl *(Aegolius funereus);* LI great gray owl *(Strix nebulosa)* ×takviate-nguq-ar(aq)

takviate-° § to have poor eyesight ☆ **takviatuq** he has poor eyesight / ×-ate-

takvigtu- § to have good eyesight ☆ **takvigtuuq** he has good eyesight / ×-tu-

talaariq rainbow trout *(Salmo gairdneri)* ×*perhaps* -iq

talayaq Y, HBC (*also* **nalayaq)** spawning salmon, *locally* "calico salmon" ×-yaq

talir- Y to engage in Inupiaq-style Eskimo-dancing in which men and women alternate in a straight line facing the drummers ☆ **talirtut** they are dancing Inupiaq-style; ☐ / ×*from Inupiaq* taliq-

talirneq NUN back of the head ×*perhaps* -neq[1]

tali- *(root)*

talicivik § shelter for smoking fish, smokehouse ☆ **neqnek aruvarqiyartua talicivigmi** go smoke the fish in the smokehouse ×talite-i[2]-vik

talin screen, shade ×-n

talineq shadow, shade ☆ **naparpallraam talinrani neryartuulta** let's go eat in the shade of the big tree ×-neq[1] *or* -neq[4]

talite- to shelter from wind, sun, rain, snow, etc. ☆ **talituq** he or it is sheltered; **talitaa** he or it is sheltering it /

tallegte- to scratch; to scour ☆ **tallegtuq** it got scratched; **tallegtaa** he scratched it / **talligmikun tallegqelliniuq pulallermini amrailngurmek atuami** he got scratched on the arms when he was walking through the woods in a sleeveless shirt

talkarte- to get or give a small scratch; to be vaccinated or to vaccinate against smallpox ☆ **talkartuq** he got a small scratch or vaccination; **talkartaa** he gave her a small scratch or vaccination /

tallegcissuun steel wool, scouring pad ×-i[2]-cuun

tallegneq scratched spot, healing wound ×-neq[1]

talliq arm (anatomical) ☆ **aturciigataqa nanitessiyaagagnek talligka** I can't use it because my arms are too short

talliman five; *see Appendix 6* ☆ **tallimanek irniangqertuq** he has five children

tallimaq BB, LI, one dollar; *from 'five', since one dollar is five times twenty cents, the basic monetary unit*

Tallimirin Friday ☆ **umyuarteqsaaqellruunga unuaqu Tallimiritngunayukluku** I thought wrongly that tomorrow would be Friday ×-irin

talliqiun corner timber in men's community house ×-‡-n

talliquq flipper of seal; foreleg of animal ×-quq

Talliquq Y Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands ☆ **Talliqurmiu** Aleut ×-quq

talliraq § bracelet ☆ **alqama talliralillruanga cungavsernek** my older sister made me a bracelet of beads ×-aq[3]

tallirpik right hand ☆ **tallirpingqertuq** he is right-handed; **unatni tallirpilirneret kiliamiki iqsumikun igangnaq'lallruuq** because he had gotten cut on his right hand, he'd been trying to write with his left hand ×-pik[2]

tallur- § *(root: emotional)* ☆ **talluqaa** he is shy of her, respectful toward her, inhibited by her; **tallurnarquq** he makes one feel shy; **tallurtartuq** he is shy by nature; **talluryugtuq** he feels shy

tallurna § thank you! *(exclamation)* ☆ **tallurnarpiit-lli!** many thanks! ×-na[1]

talmag- NUN to spawn (of fish) ☆ **talmagtut** they are spawning; □/

talu partition between the areas of two families in a shared house; *cf.* **taluyaq, talurte-**

talur- K, **talu-** NI, NUN to split sinew ☆ **talurtuq** it is split; **taluraa** he is splitting it / **talun** *or* **talurissuun** sinew splitter

talurte- to go out of sight ☆ **talurtuq** he went out of sight / *cf.* **talu**

taluyaq fishtray; *also plural for* one fishtrap ☆ **taluyat can'giircuutai imarmiutarmek cangellrulliniut** his blackfish trap caught a mink; **Kuigpagmiut canglartut manignarnek taluyarpagteggun** Yukoners catch loche with large fishtraps; *cf.* **talu**

tamaa at once, right away, immediately, as soon as possible *(adverb)* ☆ **tamaa ut'reskina!** come back right away!; *cf.* **tamaani**

tamaani there, back then *(extended demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **tamaani nerlallruut luuskaarunateng** back then they used to eat without (modern) spoons; **ak'a tamaani** long ago; *cf.* **tamaa;** *see Appendix 3*

tamana the one there, that one *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **tamatum** of that one;

tamakut those; **tamana cavun taguskiu!** bring up that oar!; *see Appendix 3*

tamar⁄ all, whole *(independent relative)* ☆ **tamarmeng tangellruit** they all saw them; **tamaita tangellruit** they saw them all; **tamiin** all of it; **tamarkenka** both of them; *see Appendix 2*

tamalkuq § one dollar; the whole thing

tamalkur⁄ all, whole *(independent relative)* ☆ **ak'a paqtellruanka negat tamalkuita** I already checked all the snares; *see Appendix 2*

tamat *(plural)* all different kinds ☆ **tamanek iqvartuq** she's picking all different kinds of berries

tamiini everywhere *(adverb)* × *localis*

tamar- to lose, to misplace ☆ **tamartuq** it is lost; **tamaraa** he lost it / **tamariuq** he lost something; **tamaqertuq** it suddenly disappeared; **tamallruamku akiviutaqa akiitaitua** because I lost my wallet, I don't have any money; **atuquvgu tamaryaqunaku!** if you use it, don't lose it!

tamlu, tamluq chin ☆ **tamluakun tengelpallruani nalluqertuq** he passed out when she hit him hard on the chin; *cf.* **tamu-** × -luq, -luq

tamlurun chin tattoo, traditionally worn by women × -‡-n

tamu- to chew once ☆ ☐/ *cf.* **tamluq**

tamua- to chew ☆ **tamuaguq** he is chewing; **tamuagaa** he is chewing it / **tamuamallrua arucetaaq** he chewed for a long time on the dried fish-skin; **tamuaksugtuq** he is nibbling × -a-

tamuali- § to chew food to prepare it for eating (usually for a child) ☆ **tamualiuq** he is chewing food for someone; **tamualia** he is chewing it for someone *or* he is chewing food for her / **tamualiaq** food chewed up for someone; **irniani neqerrlugmek tamualitaa** she is chewing dried fish for her child × -aq[1]-li[2]

tamuaneq LI air-dried fish

tamuayagaq BB chewing tobacco × tamua-ya(g)aq

tamukaaq § edible pussywillow catkin ☆ **up'nerkami napapiat tamukaanglartut** in spring the willows get catkins

tamukassaaq § skin to chew on (such as dried fish-skin) *and* **tamukassaar-** § to chew on a skin to soften it ☆ **tamukassaartuq** he is chewing on a skin; **tamukassaaraa** he is chewing on it /

tane- NUN, NS, **tanegte-** HBC to scrub, to wash one's hands ☆ **tanaa** he is scrubbing it / **taniuq** he is scrubbing, he is washing his hands; **tan'gun** washcloth, scrub brush; *cf.* **tanir-, tanukar-**

taneg- *(root)*

tanekcitagaq* NI boy

taneksagglugaq* HBC young boy ×-‡-rrlugaq

tan'gaurluq* boy, lad ☆ **tan'gaurluq aatiin pissuryaramek elicungcaraa** his father is teaching the boy how to hunt ×-‡-r(ur)luq

tan'gurraq* boy, lad; Y *also* jack at cards; NUN child (of either sex) ×-‡-rraq

tanem ever, (why, what) on earth! *(adverb), used with exclamations and questions, expressing perplexity* ☆ **ciin tanem ayallrusia?** why ever did I leave?; **ingna tanem nervakarta!** how on earth does it eat so much!; **qaillun tanem pillrusiu?** whatever did you do to him?

tang- *(root)*

tang look! *(exclamation)* ☆ **tang, pagna tengssuun tailria!** look, the airplane up there is coming here!; **tang una mingqaaqa assirilria qaraliliamni!** look, my basket is looking better since I put designs on it!

tangaa- to keep looking at with yearning ☆ **tangaagaa** he is looking at it / ×tangerr-a-

tangemcuke- to look down on, to feel superior to ☆ **tangemcukaa** he looks down on her / ×-‡-ke[2]

tangenqigcinarqe- to be pleasant to look at ☆ **tangenqigcinarquq** it is pleasant to look at, it looks good / ×tangerr-nqigte-i[2]-narqe-

tangercetaaq § movie *and* **tangercetaar-** to watch a movie ☆ **tangercetaartuq** he is watching a movie / **tangercetaarvik** movie theatre ×tangerr-cetaaq

tangercete- to show ☆ **tangercetuq** he let himself be seen; **tangercetaa** he showed it / **sap'akigni yuulukek suukiiqegtaaraagni qilagak tangercetak** taking off his shoes, he showed off his brand-new knitted socks ×tangerr-cete[1]

tangerr- to see ☆ **tangertuq** he sees (something); **tangrraa** he sees it / **tangerrsugaqa** I want to see it; **tangerrluku** seeing it; **tangenrritaa** *or* **tangenritaa** he doesn't see it; **tangerciqamken unuaqu** I'll see you tomorrow; **tangrrutuk** they[2] see each other; **tangertuq ellminek tarenriurutkun** he sees himself in the mirror

tangerrnarqe-, tangerrnau- to be visible ☆ **tangerrnarquq** it is visible / **tangerrnaituq** it is not visible ×tangerr-narqe-, tangerr-naq[1]-u-

tangerrsuutek *(dual)* binoculars ×tangerr-cuun

tangke- Y, NS to look at, to watch ☆ **tangkaa** he is looking at it /

tangnerrar- to see for the first time ☆ **tangnerrartuq** he sees something for the first time; **tangnerraraa** he sees it for the first time / **tangnerrarluni allanernek mikelnguq qiaguq** the child cried at the sight of the strangers; **tangnerraryaaqamken** I didn't recognize you at first, I thought you were someone I hadn't seen before ×tangerr-nerraq

tangnerrayak strange thing, seen for the first time ×tangerr-nerraq-yak

tangniite-° to be unpleasant to look at ☆ **tangniituq** it is unpleasant to look at, it looks bad / ×-niite-°

tangnircar- to decorate ☆ **tangnircaraa** he decorated it / **mikelnguut elitnaurvik tangnircaraat Alussistuaq pitekluku** the children decorated the school for Christmas; **tangnircaun** decoration ×tangnirqe-car-

tangnirqe- to be pleasant to look at ☆ **tangnirquq** it is pleasant to look at, it looks good / **tangnirqutkaq** something with which to beautify oneself ×-nirqe-

tangquussiig- Y, HBC, **tangquussaag-** to spy on, to peek ☆ **tangquussiigaa** he is peeking at her / *cf.* **paquussiig-**

tangrriiqe- to be visually attracted, infatuated ☆ **tangrriiquq** he is infatuated; **tangrriiqaa** he is infatuated with her / **nukalpiaq tangrriiquq neviarcamek** the young man is infatuated with a girl ×-‡-liqe[2]

tangrru- to be visible, to be seen ☆ **tangrruuq** it is seen / **tangrruksaituq** he has not been seen

tangrruaq movie, illusion, vision, hallucination *and* **tangrruar-** to hallucinate, to have visions; to go to a movie ☆ **tangrruartuq** he is hallucinating; **tangrruaraa** he is hallucinating it / **tangrrualqa alingnarqellruuq** the movie I saw was frightening; **tangrrualiurta** theater manager, projectionist; **tangrruarvik** movie theater ×tangerr-uaq

tangrruarar- to watch with enjoyment ☆ **tangrruarartuq** he is watching; **tangrruararaa** he is watching it / ×tangrruaq-‡

tangssiite- HBC to entertain, to amuse ☆ **tangssiitaa** he is entertaining her /

tangssugnarqe- to be pleasant to look at ☆ **tangssugnarquq** it looks good / ×tangerr-yunarqe-

tangvag-, tangssug- to look at, to watch ☆ **tangvagtuq** he is watching (something); **tangvagaa** he is watching it / **aquillrani tangvagaa irniani** she is watching her child playing; **tangvagcetuq** he is letting himself be seen (going out, visiting, etc.); **aqvautaalrianek-qaa tangssuliyarciquten?** are you going to watch the races?

tangvaur(ar)- to stare ☆ **tangvaurtuq** he is staring; **tangvauraraa** he is staring at her / ×tangvag-ur(ar)-

tangeq Y, NUN, NS, **tangevkayak** NI, **tangviaq** Y, **tangviarrluk** K, BB, HBC, **tangevkayagaq** NI strip of seal blubber from which the oil has been rendered ☆ **pelulukaamek tegussuucirluni tangviarrluk tegua** using a piece of soft wire to reach, she took the seal-blubber strip ×-‡, -kayag-, -‡, -rrluk, -kayag-

tan'geq § darkness ☆ **miklemni tan'geq alikellruaqa** when I was little I was afraid of the dark

tan'gercete-° to become dark ☆ **tan'gercetuq** it is dark / **ella tan'gercelan kenurqutaq atullrua** because it is dark outside he used a flashlight ×-cete[2]

tan'geri- to become dark ☆ **tan'geriuq** it is getting dark / ×-i[1]

tan'gerliq black bear *(Ursus americanus)* ☆ **iqvallermeggni mikelnguut tan'gerlimek tangellruut** when the children were picking berries they saw a black bear ×-li[1]

tan'gerpak § crowberry, curlewberry *(Empetrum nigrum)* ☆ **tan'gerpiit akutamun atsalugpialegmun avuluteng assipiartut** the crowberries mixed into the cloudberry "Eskimo ice cream" are delicious ×-rpak

tangluq snowshoe *and* **tanglur-** to snowshoe ☆ **tanglurtuq** he is snowshoeing / **aturpakaamikek tanglugni nangengak** because he uses his snowshoes so much, he is beginning to wear them out

Tanglurallret *(plural)* Milky Way, *so called because in legend it is the snowshoe trail of the Raven* ×-aq[1]-lleq[1]

tan'gurraq* boy, lad; Y *also* jack at cards; NUN child *see* **taneg-**

tangviaq, tangviarrluk strip of seal blubber from which the oil has been rendered *see* **tangeq**

tanir- Y, HBC to wash one's face, to scrub ☆ **tanirtuq** he is washing his face; □/ *cf.* **tane-, tanukar-**

tanqik brightness; NUN moon ☆ **tanqia kenurraam qitngirnarquq** the brightness of the lamp is dazzling; **tanqigpagtuq** NUN the moon is shining; *also listed for* moon *in Wrangell 1837 for K and in Orloff-Pinart 1871 for K* ; *cf. Petroff*

tanqiate-° to be dim, to lack brightness ×-ate-

tanqigcete-°, tanqig- to be bright ☆ **tanqigcetuq** it is bright / **tanqilria, tanqigcaq** bright one, holy one; **tanqilrialgillrua** he brought him some holy water; **Tanqilria Anerneq** the Holy Ghost ×-cete[2] , -‡

Tanqiluryaq Ciuqliq NUN December; *lit. 'first cold month'; see Appendix 7*

Tanqiluryaq Kinguqliq NUN January; *lit. 'second cold month'; see Appendix 7*

tanqilissuun NUN calendar ×-li[2]-cuun

tanqiun NUN seal-gut skylight window ×-n

tanukar- NI to scrub ☆ □/ *cf.* **tane-, tanir-**

tapeq something given along with something else

tapir- to give something along with ☆ **tapiraa** he gave something along with it / **kemegmek tapillinia qantaq payugtamnek imangqelleq** he gave some meat (to me) when returning the plate I had used to give him food ×-ir[1]

taper- *(root)*

tapengyak dried grass gathered for use as boot-liners or for basket-making ×*perhaps* -yak

taperrnaq coarse seashore grass *(Elymus mollis)* ☆ **taperrnanek tupigluni kalngaliuq** she is weaving a grass bag out of seashore grass ×-naq[2]

tapraq* rope made of tree roots or skin, used for binding; isthmus, spit of land

Tapraq Stebbins, village on Norton Sound

taprualuk babiche, skin rope used for binding spears, harpoons, kayaks, snowshoes, sleds, etc.

tapete- to fold ☆ **taptuq** it is folded; **taptaa** he folded it / **ciitsaaq taptaq elirqeńaluku** she folded the cloth in order to cut out the pattern; **tapneq** fold, crease, pleat; **tapesgu!** fold it!

taptaar- to fold up ☆ **taptaaraa** he folded it repeatedly, he folded it up / **ulik taptaallrua qemaggnaluku** he folded up the blanket to put it away ×-a-

taptaaryaraq, taptaalriik *(dual)* pocket-knife ×taptaar-yaraq, taptaar-lria

tap'luqutyaq NSU chin tattoo; cockle *(from its markings, which resemble chin tattoos)* ×*partly from Inupiaq* tavluq 'chin'

taqcipak NUN (*also* **taaqsipak, taqsipak**) Black person, Negro ×*from Inupiaq trade jargon* taaqsipak

taqe- to quit, to finish ☆ **taq'uq** he finished; **taqaa** he finished it / **taqutuq** he completed something; **arnaq taq'uq maani calinermek** the woman stopped working here; **taqumauq** it is completed, ready; **taqumanrituq** it is not completed; **taqcuaqernariuq** it is time for a short break

taqailnguq* brown bear, grizzly bear *(Ursus arctos);* untiring person ×taqaite-nguq

taqaite-° to be untiring, persistent, bold, reckless ☆ **taqaituq** he is persistent / ×-ite[1]

taq'i- to change one's mind and not do something as planned ☆ **taqiuq** he changed his mind / **iqsagyaqatarraarluni taqiuq** after he had decided to go fishing he changed his mind; **tangercetaaliyallerkaminek taqiuq** he changed his mind about going to a movie ×-i[2]

taqiir- to insist ☆ **taqiirtuq** he is insisting / **taqiirutaa** he insists that she act

taqinar- to kill instantly ☆ □/ ×*perhaps* ×-nginaq

taqmigte- to be fully grown ☆ **taqmigtuq** he is fully grown /

taqneq, taqneluk NUN adult ×-neq[1], -neq[1]-‡

taqsuarir- to be insistent ☆ □/

taqte- to be fully grown ☆ **taqtuq** he is fully grown /

taqucivik factory ×-te[5]-i[2]-vik

taqumalria store-bought, manufactured article ×-ma-lria

taqeq, taqaq HBC vein ☆ **taq'ni kep'arrluku piqerturaa** he cut his vein chopping with an axe
    taqerpak aorta × -rpak

taqik *(Chevak)* genitalia *and* **taqig-** *(Chevak)* to have sexual intercourse (of humans) ☆ □/ **taqik** penis; **taqiik** *(dual)* vagina; *cf.* **taqikataq**
    taqilek HBC clam × -lek

taqikataq BB whitetailed ptarmigan *(Lagopus leucurus); cf.* **taqik**

taqmak dress *and* **taqmag-** to put on a dress ☆ **taqmagtuq** she is putting on a dress; **taqmagaa** she put a dress on her /

taqsipak HBC (*also* **taaqsipak, taqcipak)** Black person, Negro × *from Inupiaq trade jargon* taaqsipak

taqsuqe- to be tired (physically or otherwise) ☆ **taqsuquq** he is tired / **taqsuqutekaa** he is tired of it; *cf.* **taqe-**
    taqsuqair- to be rested ☆ **taqsuqairtuq** he is rested / × -ir[2]
    taqsuqaircar- to be resting ☆ **taqsuqaircartuq** he is resting / × taqsuqair-car-

taquaq provisions for a trip or outing ☆ **taquani nangluki ayallermini nerellrua** he ate up his provisions when he was traveling

taqukaq, taquka brown bear, grizzly bear *(Ursus arctos);* NUN, NI, HBC seal
    taqukassuun NI, NUN seal net × -ssuun
    Taqukat Tanqiat NUN March, *lit. 'seals' month'; see Appendix 7*

taqupseq Y, **taquupiitaq** HBC, **taquupik** HBC earring; *cf.* **taquq**

taquq [1] braid *and* **taqur-** to braid ☆ **taqurtuq** she is braiding her (own) hair; **taquraa** she is braiding her (another's) hair / **taquumauq** *or* **nuyai taquumaut** her hair is braided; **alqerpet-gguq taqurliten!** ask your sister to braid your hair!; **taqua angilliniuq qavallrani** her braid came undone while she slept; *cf.* **taqupseq**

taquq [2] wall ☆ **taqurrani** at its wall, against its wall

tarenraq image, picture, likeness, reflection, photograph, shadow *see* **tarneq**

tari- *(root)*
    tar'i NUN listen, let's see *(exclamation)*
    tariite-° to lack understanding ☆ **tariituq** he lacks understanding / × -ite[1]
    taringe- to understand, to comprehend ☆ **taringuq** he understands; **taringaa** he understands it / **taringellruan-qaa qalartellrani Inupiacetun?** did you understand him when he spoke Inupiaq? × -nge-

tarirte- HBC to talk in a voice which is audible to one's listener but not to a third party, to whisper ☆ **tarirtuq** he is whispering / **tarirutaa** he is whispering to her

tarike- Y, NI, HBC to bother, to tease (especially a member of the opposite sex); K to guard, to watch out for, to look after ☆ **tarikaa** he is bothering her; he is looking after her /

tarliaq NR (*also* **arliaq)** mew gull *(Larus canus)*

tarnaq, tarvaq HBC, Y wild celery, cow parsnip *(Heracleum lanatum)*

tarneq soul, spirit ☆ **tarnera pagglugmek uqamaituq** his soul is heavy with guilt; *cf.* **taru**

tarenrair- to take a photograph or X-ray ☆ **tarenrairtuq** he got photographed; **tarenrairaa** he photographed her / **tarenrairista** photographer; **tarenraircecarturciqukut** we will go have someone take our pictures; **tarenrairyarturciqukut** we will go have our pictures taken; **yungcaristem tarenrairai naulluulriim enri** the doctor X-rayed the sick person's bones ×tarenraq-ir[2]

tarenrairissuun § camera ×tarenrair-i[2]-cuun

tarenraq, tarenr(aq*) NUN image, picture, likeness, reflection, photograph, shadow ☆ **tarenraa kassuutellragnek aaniin piksugaa** her mother wants to have a picture of their wedding; **taren'er** NUN photograph ×-aq[3], -aq[3]

tarenriryaraq area between the shoulderblades; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler* ×-ir[2]-yaraq

tarenriur- to look at one's reflection ☆ **tarenriurtuq** he is looking at his reflection / ×tarenraq-liur-

tarenriurun mirror ×tarenriur-n

tarperaq NUN, HBC (*also* **parteraq)** drawstring at top of skin boot or other clothing

tarr- *(root)*

tarranqegg- to be active and healthy ☆ **tarranqegtuq** he is active, healthy, capable of getting around and doing things, of taking care of himself /

tarrarte-, tarrirte-, tarrite- to wander around ☆ **tarrartuq** he is wandering around /

tarr'u go away, leave me alone *(exclamation) used toward dogs, bees, etc.*

tartuq kidney

taru, taruq human being, person; *this word is rarely used,* **yuk** *being the usual word for* person; *cf.* **tarneq**

taruyamaarun NI dance fan ×-‡-n

tarvaq wild celery, cow parsnip *see* **tarnaq**

taryaqvak, tarsarpak NSU king salmon, chinook salmon *(Oncorhynchus tschawytscha)* ☆ **ik'ikika taryaqviit maani amllertut!** oh my, the king salmon are plentiful here!; **tagutuq taryaqvagmek uqamailngurmek talicivigmun** he brought a heavy king salmon up to the smokehouse; **yuut tun'ilartut taryaqvagnek** the people sell king salmon ×-vak, -rpak

taryaqvayagaq* 'jack king salmon', a small immature king salmon ×-ya(g)aq

taryuq, tarsuq NS salt, brine ☆ **taryirtuq** it is salty; **taryiraa** he salted it; **taryirissuun** salt-shaker; **taryirki sulunarkat** put salt on the pieces of fish to be preserved

taryitaq, taryiraq salted salmon strip ×-‡, -ir[1]-aq[1]

taryurngalnguq* Epsom salts ×-ngalnguq

tas- *see* **ta-**

tass'uqe- to hold by the hand ☆ **tass'uquq** he is holding hands with someone; **tass'uqaa** he is holding her hand / **tass'uquk** they[2] are holding hands; **tass'uqluku irniani tagqerrutaa** holding his hand, she brought her child up quickly

taste- (*also* **caste-**) to fray (of rope, thread, etc.) ☆ **tastuq** it frayed; **tastaa** he frayed it /

tastur- (*also* **caltur-**) to be too big to fit into ☆ **tasturtuq** it is too large to go through; **tasturaa** he is too large for it /

tastuqite- (*also* **castuqite-**) to become stuck because an opening is too small to go through ☆ **tastuqituq** it (being too large) got stuck / ×-ite[3]

tatame- to be startled ☆ **tatamuq** he got startled / **tatamtaa** he startled her; **igtellrani qantaq irniara tatamuq** when the dish fell her child was startled; **itercíqua tatamtengramku** I shall go in even if I startle her; *cf.* **tave-**

tatangquq § cartilage in fish head ☆ **picalqukpiaranka tatangqurrit sayiit** I really like red salmon cartilage ×-quq

tatek (*also* **tautek**) § forehead; area at back of fish skull ☆ **tatga** his or its forehead

tatkik *(dual)* two pairs of crossed poles, each pole with one end stuck in the ground, and each pair bound at the crossing-point; used to support a kayak and keep it off the ground; *and* **tatki-** to put on a pair of crossed-pole supports ☆ **tatkia** he put it up / **qayaq tatkimauq** the kayak is resting on supports

tau͡gaam however, but, only, except for *(conjunction)* ☆ **irniara tekituq tau͡gaam maurlua pivkenani** her child arrived, but not her grandmother; **tau͡gaam ataucimek cikillruanga** he gave me only one; **kuimaryugngaunga tau͡gaam piyuumiitua** I can swim but I don't care to; *cf.* **tavani**

tau͡gken even though, however *(conjunction)* ☆ **tau͡gken inerciigalngermi niiculuni** even though he is mischievous, he obeys; *cf.* **tavani**

tauna that one, the thing near the person being spoken to *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **taum** of that one; **taumi** in that one; **taukut** those; **saskaq kitak tauna taiteqerru** please hand me that cup; **taukut atuyunaitut** those cannot be used; **pania neryunqegtuq, taumek uqurilria** her daughter loves to eat, and for that reason she is fat; **taunguuq** it is that one; *see Appendix 3*

tautek NI (*also* **tatek)** § forehead

tavani NS, NUN, HBC (*also* **tuani)** there *(restricted demonstrative adverb); the* **v** *in this word sounds like English* w *even for HBC because it is in fact an intervocalic ungeminated* **u͡g;** *HBC writers may prefer the spelling* **tau͡gani** ☆ **tavatellengraan** even though it was like that; **tavatnatulit** those who act that way; *cf.* **tau͡gaam, tau͡gken;** *see Appendix 3*

tavallut'ava NSU it happened and there's nothing that can be done about it *(exclamation)*

tavci NSU belt *and* **tavci-** NSU to put on a belt ☆ **tavciuq** he put on a belt; □/

tave- (*also* **taave-)** to hurry excitedly ☆ **tav'uq** he is hurrying; □/ **tavluni neqkiulaagaa** she hurriedly prepared his food; *cf.* **tatame-**

tavigte- HBC, NUN to string dried tomcod by running the body of one through the gill opening of the next; to braid ☆ **tavigtai** he is stringing them /

taviir(ar)te- NUN to happen all of a sudden ☆ **tavii'rtuq** it happened suddenly /

tavtaaq HBC (*also* **aatevtaaq, taavtaaq)** clam

tayarneq wrist; *also plural for* one wrist *or* pair of wrists ☆ **tayarnerenka** my wrist or wrists; **aviqiarcetellrui tayarneni** he sprained his wrist ×-neq[1]

tayarnerilitaq § bracelet ×-ilitaq

tayarnerun knitted cuff on a sleeve to keep out the cold ×-n

tayaruq mare's-tail plant *(Hippurus vulgaris)*

tayima (*also* **taima)** elsewhere *(adverb); refers to the absence from the speaker's and listener's area of that which is talked about; from* **ima** (*see* **imna)** *and the sole Yup'ik prefix* **ta-**; *also spelled* **ta-ima** ☆ **tayima ayallruuq** he has left, has gone elsewhere; **tayima tang issratka tamarngalkeka** I think I have lost my tote-bag

tayimngu- to be elsewhere; to be lost ☆ **tayimnguuq** he is elsewhere / **tayimnguvakarcit?** why were you away for so long? ×-u-

tayimngurte- to disappear, to cease, to get lost ☆ **tayimngurtuq** it has ceased / **arnassagaq tayimngurtuq** the old woman disappeared × -urte-

tegak Y, NUN male seal in rut; *cf.* **tek'ar-**

tegalqingayar(aq*) NR Aleutian tern *(Sterna aleutica);* arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea)*

tegge- to be hard, tough ☆ **tegg'uq** it is hard, tough / **kelipaliara mukiirpalliini tegg'uq** the bread she made is hard because she put too much flour in it; *cf.* **tek'ar-**

teggalquq, tegalquq HBC rock, stone; gallstone, kidney stone × -quq, -quq

tegganeq, teggneq Y, HBC, NUN elder person × -a-neq[1], -neq[1]

teggarvak large rock × -vak

teggenquq hard thing; hard unripe berry; styloid processes (bones in fish); NS *also* elder person × -quq

tegg'i- to harden ☆ **teggiuq** it hardened / **tegg'ivkenak!** don't tense up, relax! × -i[2]

teggia- to become tense, to be hard in some places and soft in others ☆ **teggiuq** it got partly hard; ☐/ × tegg'i-a-

tegg'ite- § to be constipated ☆ **tegg'ituq** *or* **tegg'itaa** he is constipated / × tegg'i-te[5]

teggliq § metal; bead ☆ **tegglit akuani au͡g'arqenglliniut** the beads on the borders are starting to fall off × -li[1]

teggmaarrluk boiled half-dried salmon; dog salmon, chum salmon *(Oncorhynchus keta)* × -maarrluk

tegg'utaq splint, cast, brace ☆ **tegg'ucirtuq** it is splinted or braced; **tegg'uciraa** he splinted or braced it × *perhaps* -taq[1]

tegke- to be too hard (in texture) for ☆ **tegkaa** it is too hard for him / × -ke[3]

tegqaq, teggsak NUN hardwood for bows, sled runners, etc.

teggigte- to giggle ☆ **teggigtuq** he is giggling / **teggiksugtenrilu!** stop that giggling! × *imitative*

tegleg- to steal ☆ **teglegtuq** he stole; **teglegaa** he stole it / **teglegyaqunak watqapik!** don't ever steal!; **qimugtem teglegaa neqkarra'urluat** the dog stole their one and only fish; **teglegiuq** something of his was stolen; *cf.* **tegu-**

teglengarli, teglessaagta thief × -ngarli, -ssaag[1]-ta[1]

tegu- to take, to take in hand ☆ **tegua** he took it (in his hands) / **tegutuq** he took something; **teguu!** take it!; **seg'at teguurarai elliaqluki iqairissuutmun** she is gathering the cut fish and putting them in the washtub; *cf.* **tegleg-**

teguaq something taken; adopted child; crimp in the sole of a skin boot ☆ **nat'raan teguari elucqapiartut** the crimps she made in the boot sole are perfectly even; *cf. Nelson* × -aq[1]

teguarun device for crimping boot soles ×teguaq-n
tegukengaq animal caught without weapons (by hand); captive person ×-kengaq
teguler- to grab ☆ **teguleraa** he grabbed it / **teguleraa irniani kic'arpiallrani** she grabbed her child when he almost fell in the water ×-ler-
tegullitaq pot-holder ×-‡-taq[1]
tegumiaq something held in the hand or arms; dance fan; baby's rattle ×-mik
tegumiaqe- to hold in one's arms or hand(s) ☆ **tegumiaqaa** he is holding it / **arnam irniani tegumiaqaa** the woman is holding her child ×tegumiaq-ke[2]
tegun recovery hook, used to take killed seals out of water ×-n
tegusta § policeman, *lit. 'one who takes (people)'* ×-ta[1]
teguyaraq handle (other than a shaft-type handle, **epu**); *see Appendix 9* ×-yaraq

tegute- to be tightly tangled ☆ **tegutut** they are tangled / **nuyanka tegutut** my hair is tangled

teguteguaq HBC (*also* **tukutukuar(aq*)**) pectoral sandpiper *(Erolia melanotos)*

tekagte- to move around *(with negative connotation, perhaps of purposeless motion)* ☐
tekallngaq one who messes around, is careless in a silly way ☐

tek'ar- to have an erection of the penis ☆ **tek'artuq** he has an erection; ☐/ *cf.* **tegge-, tegak**

tekciuk, tekciugaq, tekcilunaq, tekciugglugaq savannah sparrow *(Passerculus sandwichensis)* ×-‡, -‡, -naq[2], -rrlugaq

tekeq § index finger; *in some areas also* thimble ☆ **tekmikun qerruartuq** he got a splinter in his index finger
tekeryuk wing-tip feather ×-yuk
tekneq a measurement, the width of the last section of one's index finger ×-neq[1]
tekrun thimble ×-n

tekiq earwax (typically dry in Yup'iks), cerumen

tekite- to arrive ☆ **tekituq** he arrived; **tekitaa** he reached it, got as far as it / **tekiutaa** *or* **tekiyutaa** he arrived with it; **tekituq nunamun** he arrived at the village; **tekituq elakamek** he came upon a waterhole *or* he arrived from a waterhole; **qangvaq tekitellrusit?** when did you arrive?
tekiutaq meal on arrival, welcome meal ×-taq[1]

tekpacuk back part of fish stomach ☐ ×-cuk

tellunrun K (*also* **pellumrun, ellumrun**) skin-scraper ×-n

telt oh yeah, that's what you say *(exclamation) expressing a mocking attitude*

tema^{e} body; main part to which something is attached ☆ **temet** bodies; **temii** his or its body

temeqliq* BB undershirt × -qliq

temci- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **temcikaa** he finds it funny, he is laughing at it; **temcinarquq** it is funny; **temcitartuq** he tends to find things funny; **temciyugtuq** he finds things funny; **temcinarqellria** a joke; **temcikaqa picingsallrani** I laughed at him when he was clowning around

temciarauteke- to laugh at derisively ☆ **temciarautekaa** he is laughing at her derisively / × -‡-teke-

temeqvanek from long ago, from far away *(adverb)* ☐; *cf.* **temyig-** × *ablative-modalis*

tem'iq rumbling noise ☆ **tem'iq niitaa** he heard a rumbling noise

tem'irte-, tem'i- to make a rumbling noise ☆ **tem'irtuq** it is rumbling / **kalluk tem'irtuq** the thunder is rumbling

temli- to sleepwalk ☆ **temliuq** he is sleepwalking / **unuk qetunracuaraa temlillruuq** last night her little son was sleepwalking; *cf.* **eme-**

temtemtaaq pectoral sandpiper *(Erolia melanotos)* × *imitative*

temyig- K, **temyi-** BB, **temyigi-** NUN to be old, elderly ☆ **temyigtuq** he is elderly / *cf.* **temeqvanek**

tengak pubic hair ☆ **tengiit** pubic hairs

tengayuk [1] throat hair of caribou ☆ **yuut atulallruit tengayuut ukitenrraraqameng mamviatnun ukineteng** people used to use caribou throat hair in their freshly pierced earlobes until the holes had set (i.e. were no longer apt to close in) × -yuk

tengayuk [2] § index finger; *word used in a finger-naming jingle* × -yuk

tenge- to fly, to take off in flight ☆ **teng'uq** it took off / **tengengaituq** it won't fly off; **ak'a tamaani yuut ukvelallruut angalkuut tengyugngaciatnek iralumun** long ago people used to believe that shamans could fly to the moon

tengalraq sail *and* **tengalrar-** to sail ☆ **tengalrartuq** he or it is sailing; ☐/ **tengalrarcuun** sailing boat

tengalrautaq § flag × tengalraq-taq[1]

tengaur- to be in flight, to fly around ☆ **tengaurtuq** it is flying / **unuamek-qaa tengssuutet tengaurtut?** are the planes flying today? × -ur-

tengaurcuun BB, LI, NR airplane × tengaur-cuun

tengaurta NUN black-legged kittiwake *(Rissa tridactyla)* × tengaur-ta[1]

Tengaurtet Tanqiat NUN April, *lit. 'kittiwakes' month'; see Appendix 7*

Tengemqapiar April; *see Appendix 7*

tengesqaar(aq*) green-winged teal *(Anas carolinensis)*

tengessuun NSU airplane × -cuun

tengleryaq HBC gnat × -ler-yaq

tengmiacuar(aq*) sharp-shinned hawk *(Accipiter striatus)* × tengmiaq-cuar(aq)

tengmialler(aq*) § raven *(Corvus corax)* × tengmiaq-ller(aq)

tengmiaq § bird, fowl

tengmiaqsar(aq*) small bird □ × tengmiaq-‡

tengmiarcuun § shotgun × tengmiaq-cuun

Tengmiaret Irnitiit NUN June, *lit. 'birds give birth'; see Appendix 7*

Tengmiaret Tanqiat NUN May, *lit. 'birds' month'; see Appendix 7*

tengmiarrluk HBC, **tengmiarpak** Y golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos);* bald eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* × tengmiaq-rrluk, ‡-rpak

Tengmiirviguaq March; *see Appendix 7* × -‡-vik-uaq

Tengmiirvik April; *see Appendix 7* × -‡-vik

tengmiqsaq type of bird *(species □)*

tengssuuciurta pilot × tengssuun-liur-ta[1]

tengssuun airplane ☆ **miskunani tengssuun agiirtuq** the plane is approaching, just barely visible × -cuun

tengssuuterpak, tengssuulvak, tengssu'rvak big airplane × tengssuun-rpak, tengssuun-vak, tengssuun-vak

tengte- to blow away ☆ **tengtuq** it was blown away; **tengtaa** it blew it away / **anuqem kalikaq tengtaa** the wind blew the paper away; **tengesngaitaa** *or* **tengńgaitaa** it won't blow it away × -te[2]

Tengun August; *see Appendix 7* × -n

tengute- to fly away with ☆ **tengutuq** it flew away with something; **tengutaa** it flew away with it, he flew away with her / **pitani avelngaq iggiayulim teguqerluku tengutaa** the owl flew away with the mouse it had caught, clutching it × -te[5]

tengluk fist *and* **tenglug-** to punch with one's fist ☆ **tenglugaa** he punched him or it / **tengluarautuk** they[2] are having a fist-fight

tengqucuk Y tip of parka hood × -qucuk

tengru- to be enthusiastic or eager (especially, to go) ☆ **tengruuq** he is acting enthusiastically / **tengruluni imirai imirarkani** he eagerly filled out the forms

tengruke- to be enthusiastic about ☆ **tengrukaa** he is acting enthusiastic about it / × -ke[4]

tengtengaaq § guitar, banjo, ukulele, or other plucked stringed instrument × *imitative*

tenguk liver; solar plexus

tenguga'rte- to be unable to breathe because of a blow in the solar plexus, to have the wind knocked out of one ☆ **tenguga'rtuq** he cannot breathe / ×-ar(ar)te[2]

tengugtaarun game of tug-of-war ×-‡-a-n

tenguggluk "Eskimo ice cream" made with fish liver ×-rrluk

tenguqe-, tenguqaar- to show physical strain by facial expression, as when lifting a heavy object or defecating ☆ **tenguquq** he is straining /

tenguqlirte- to have a throbbing pain; to be puffy and sick-looking ☆ **tenguqlirtuq** he or it (body part) is puffy and sick-looking /

tengurpag- NSU to occur late at night ☆ **tengurpagtuq** it happened late at night / ×-rpak

tepa^{e} smell, aroma, odor; aged fish-head ☆ **tepet** odors; **qurrutem tepii tukniuq** the smell of the honey-bucket is strong; **tepturyugpaa!** I sure want to eat aged fish-heads!; **tuqumalriim qimugtem tepiin miryalnguvkaraanga** the odor of the dead dog is making me nauseated

tepci- to taste, to have the taste in one's mouth ☆ □/ **tepciyugngaaqa** I can taste it ×*perhaps* -ci-

tepkegcaun perfume ×tepkegte-car-n

tepkegte- to have a good smell, to have a good aroma ☆ **tepkegtuq** it smells good / ×-kegte-

tep'li- to age fish-heads for eating by burying them ☆ **tep'liuq** he is making aged fish-heads / ×-li[2]

teplicir(aq*) NUN aged fish-head ×-li[2]-cir[1]-aq[1]

tep'ngaayak, tepcuar(aq*) fish that has been frozen after being allowed to age slightly, eaten uncooked and frozen ×-‡-yak, -cuar(aq)

tepsarqe- to stink ☆ **tepsarquq** it stinks / **tepsaqvaa!** boy, it stinks!

teptu- to be odoriferous ☆ **teptuuq** it is odoriferous, has a strong smell / ×-tu-

teptukuyuq Y valerian *(Valeriana capitata); this herb was boiled and the resulting liquid poured over linen nets to remove any fishy smell so that the smell would not scare fish away* ×teptu-‡

teptuli § high-bush cranberry *(Viburnum edule)*; odoriferous plant or insect ×-tuli

teptuyak § beach greens *(Honckenya peploides)* ×teptu-yak

tepe- to drift ashore ☆ **tep'uq** it drifted ashore / **teptaa** it (e.g. wind) brought it ashore

tep'aq, tep'aryaq driftwood or other thing that has drifted ashore ×-aq[1], -aq[1]-yaq

tepli- to have food particles or stains around one's mouth ☆ **tepliuq** there is food around his mouth /

tepluar- NUN to spit ☆ **tepluartuq** he spit; **tepluaraa** he spit on it /

teq anus; bottom; sea anemone; LI *also* diamond in cards; *underlyingly* **[e]teq** ☆ **terr'a** its anus, its bottom; **nanvam terr'ani** the bottom of the lake; **terr'et** sea anemones; *cf.* **leq**; *cf. Nelson*

teq'acilleq, teq'alleq pit, hole in the ground ×teq'ar-cilleq, teq'ar-lleq[1]

teq'aq fish aged or stored in a pit

teq'ar- to bury in a pit ☆ **teq'ertuq** he is burying something; **teq'eraa** he is burying it (food or other thing) / **qimugtem neryuumiilkeni teq'erai** the dog buried what it didn't want to eat

teqsuqaq adipose fin of a fish; tail feathers of a bird; tail fin of an airplane ×-‡-qaq

teq'uciq Y coccyx, human tailbone ×*perhaps* -uciq

teq'ulungssaq HBC clam

teq'uq (*also* **etquq**) urine ☆ **suugiqataraqa nateq teq'urninaqngan** I am going to wash the floor because it smells like urine ×*perhaps* -quq

terlak swale, dry creek-bed, pit

terr'ilitaq § diaper ☆ **terr'ilitaa mikelnguum cimiraa** she changed the baby's diaper ×-ilitaq

terruaya(g)aq* K, BB doughnut, *lit. 'little imitation anus'* ☆ **terruayaaq** a doughnut; **terruayagaat** doughnuts ×-uaq-ya(g)aq

tertuli § lynx *(Lynx canadensis), lit. 'one well endowed with a bottom'* ☆ **nunamteńi tertulit tangrruyaqlilartut** in our area lynx are seen once in a while ×-tuli

teryurauluk BB, K coccyx, human tailbone

teqiyaar(aq*), teqirayuli Y, **teqelquayaq** NSU § arctic tern *(Sterna paradisaea);* Aleutian tern *(Sterna aleutica)* ×-ar(aq), -yuli, -‡

teriaq § weasel, ermine *(Mustela sp.), especially in summer brown coat; in winter coat it is called* **narullgiq**

teriir- to react to a strange animal by becoming very alert and emitting low, muffled barks (of a dog or other animal) ☆ **teriirtuq** it barked in a muffled way; ☐/

terikaniaq § wolverine *(Gulo luscus)* ☆ **terikaniaqegtaarmek asguruarkamnek kiputellruunga** I bought a very good wolverine (pelt) for my ruff; *cf.* **terikarte-**

terikarte- to stand alert; to be proud in a silly way ☐; *cf.* **terikaniaq**

terteq NSU humpback salmon, pink salmon *(Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)*

teru foot of bed or bedding area; bed partner who sleeps with his body heading in the opposite or the perpendicular direction ☆ **ingleret teruat** the foot of the bed; **teruklutek inareskitek!** you[2] go to bed each facing opposite directions (head-to-foot)!; *cf.* **teruvailitaq, teruluk**

teruvailitaq LI, **terupailitaq** LI (*also* **neruvailitaq)** great-great-grandchild; *cf.* **teru** ×*perhaps* -ilitaq, -ilitaq

teruluk NI friend; *cf.* **teru**

tetgaq upturned part at front of sled runner; *see Appendix 7*

tevatevaaq § American golden plover *(Pluvialis dominica);* black-bellied plover *(Squatarola squatarola)* ×*imitative*

teve- (*also* **et've-)** to go over or through a portage ☆ **tev'uq** he is portaging; **tevaa** he is portaging over it / **tevutaa** he is taking it over a portage; **akerta tev'uq** the sun set

tevaar- to carry (a child) on one's back ☆ **tevaaraa** she is carrying him on her back / × *perhaps* -a-

tevte- to drape over something ☆ **tevtuq** it got draped over something; **tevtaa** he draped it over something / **tevingauq** it has been draped over; **paltuuni tevtaa inivigmun** he draped his coat over the clothesline ×-te[2]

tevyaraq, tevcaraq NUN portage ☆ **tevyarakun angyaput kevegluku tevutellruaput** we took our boat through the portage by carrying it ×-yaraq, -te[2]-yaraq

Tevyaraq Iliamna, village on the north shore of Lake Iliamna ×-yaraq

tevyuli § muskrat *(Ondatra zibethicus)* ×-yuli

tevegtu- to make spaced cuts on fish prepared for drying ☆ **tevegtuuq** it has widely spaced cuts on it; **tevegtua** he made the cuts in it, spacing them widely /

tevir- to disappear, to dematerialize, to vanish ☆ **tevirtuq** *or* **teviraa** it is gone / **akerta tevirtuq** the sun set

tevuq solid ingredient; NSU bread or other accompaniment to tea or coffee ☆ **suupaq teviraa cuassaanek** she put greens in the soup

teviri- HBC to put dried fish in seal-oil in a sealskin pouch ☆ **teviriuq** she is putting dried fish in seal-oil in the sealskin pouch /

tevvaar- § to spit ☆ **tevvaartuq** he spit / ×*imitative*

teyqiqe- HBC to be clumsy while working ☆ **teyqiquq** he is being clumsy / ×-liqe[2]

tiik, tiiggluk mattress ticking, striped cloth, calico ×*from Russian* tik

tiissiq NSU legendary large, caterpillar-like creature which leaves a scorched trail; *cf.* **ciissiq**

tiissitsaaq, tiicitsaaq (*also* **ciissitsaaq)** one thousand ☆ **tiissitsaanek neqnek kiak tun'illruunga** I sold a thousand fish this summer ×*from Russian* týsyacha

tiiviiq television ×*from English* T.V.

tit'assiq NSU pintail *(Anas acuta)*

titiq *(Kwethluk)* runny ear ×*from Russian* tech'

tu- *(deep root:* impact*); cf.* **tuk-, tut'e-, tuma, tuner-, tuger-, tukni-, tumak, tunge-**

tuani (*also* **tavani)** there *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **tuani aqumgallruuq** he was sitting there; **tuavet elliu** put it there (near you); **tuatelluku** for that reason; *see Appendix 3*

tua-i that's enough, well then, and then, that's all *(exclamation, conjunction, often to mark a change in theme)* ☆ **tua-i-llu** and then; **tua-i-ngunrituq** goodbye, this is not the end; **tua-i-gguq taukuk anngaqelriik qavainanragni uksumi kiangelliniluni** and so, it is said, while those two brothers slept through the winter, summer had arrived; **tua-i aqsiunga** that's enough, I'm full (in response to being offered more to eat); **tua-i-qaa?** is that all?, what else?

tuakenirnek from that time on *(adverb)* ×*ablative-modalis*

tuamta-llu then again, furthermore *(conjunction)* ☆ **tuamta-llu taqngameng nernermek anngaminun neryarturluteng** and when they got through eating again they went to his older brother's to eat; **agayulirta ayaggaarluni tengssuutmikun tuamta-llu ernerpak qip'arrluni** the priest left with his airplane and then came back again the same day

tuar, tuarpiaq like, similar to *(adverb)* ☆ **tuar Yupiaq** like a Yup'ik; **tuarpiaq yaani aatamitun nangengqalria** standing over there, he is just like his father ×-‡, -pik[1]

tuaten like that *(adverb)* ☆ **tuaten pinrilu!** don't act like that!

tuatkacagaq exactly like that *(adverb)* ×-kaca(g)ar-

tuatna- to act that way ☆ **tuatnauq** he is acting that way; **tuatnaa** he is acting toward it that way / **tuatna!** do it like that!; **tuatnallruunga** I did it that way (the way you were talking about)

tuavte- HBC, NUN to be very busy ☆ **tuavtuq** he is very busy /

tuc'araq; tuc'eńaq; tuc'ete- *see* **tut'e-**

tugeq (*also* **tuuq)** § ice-pick (to make holes in river, lake, or sea ice) *and* **tuger-** to strike with the point of a stick, ice-pick, etc.; to hit the cut-bank (of water in a river) ☆ **tugertuq** he struck something (e.g. with an ice-pick); **tugraa** he struck at it / **tugra** his ice-pick; *cf.* **tu-**

tugaur- to strike repeatedly with an ice-pick ☆ **tugaurtuq** he is striking with an ice-pick; **tugauraa** he is picking it (ice) / **manaryallemni ukiciunga tugaurturlua manarvigkamnek** when I was going ice-fishing I made a hole at my fishing place by using an ice-pick

tugkar(aq*), tugkaraq NSU walrus tusk ☆ **yaaruicia tugka'rmek** he made her a story knife out of a walrus tusk ×*perhaps* -kar(aq)[1], -kar(aq)[1]

tugneq place where the ice has been picked; the way to use an ice-pick; point where the river current cuts the bank at a bend ×*perhaps* -neq[1]

tugrun § ice-pick ×-n

tuig- turned around *(root: postural)* ☆ **tuigngauq** he is turned around 180°; **tuigtuq** he turned around; **tuigtaa** he turned it around; **ataucirqumek tuigtuq ayallermini** he turned around once as he left

tuir(aq*) tree sparrow *(Spizella arborea)* × -iq

tuk- *(root); cf.* **tu-**

tukangcar- to raise, to rear (a child), *lit. 'to try to induce to kick'* ☆ ☐/; **tukangcaraa** he is raising her / ×tukar-ngcar-

tukar- to kick with both feet (from a lying position, as a baby does) ☆ **tukartuq** he is kicking; **tukaraa** he is kicking it or him /

tuker- to push or brace with one's feet; to hatch (of eggs)☆ **tukertuq** he is bracing himself with his feet; it is hatching; **tukraa** he is pushing against it with his feet / **tukqertuq** it (gun) kicked; **kayangutanka iisuraalinraat tukellruut akwaugaq** the sandpiper eggs which I found hatched yesterday; *cf. Wrangell*

tukriar- to knock (on something) ☆ **tukriartuq** he knocked; **tukriaraa** he knocked on it / **unuum qukaani yugnikek'ngaqa tukriallruuq kaingellermini** in the middle of the night my friend knocked when he was hungry

tukulleggaq* NUN beach greens, sea chickweed *(Honckenya peploides), lit. 'small foot'; cf.* **it'garralek** ×tukullek-rraq

tukullek HBC, NUN foot (of human or animal)

tukaayuq NUN, NS wild parsley *(Ligusticum hultenii)*

tukni- to be strong, potent, powerful (of medicine, eyeglasses, odors, etc.) ☆ **tukniuq** it is potent / **ackiigken tukniuk** your eyeglasses are strong; *cf.* **tu-**

tukniate-° to be weak ☆ **tukniatuq** it is weak / ×-ate-

tukuq Y, HBC host; K wealthy person

tukir- Y, HBC, NUN to be a guest ☆ **tukirtuq** he is a guest; **tukiraa** he is a guest of his / ×-ir[1]

tukirvik § hotel ×tukir-vik

tukur- Y, HBC, NUN to have possessions, to be wealthy ☆ **tukurtuq** he is wealthy /

tukurliq Y, HBC, NUN wealthy person ×-li[1]

tukuu- K to be wealthy ☆ **tukuuguq** he is wealthy / **tukuutet** wealth ×-u-

tukurnaq NUN edible yellow seaweed *(species ☐)* ×-naq[2]

tukutukuar(aq*) (*also* **teguteguaq)** pectoral sandpiper *(Erolia melanotos)* ×*imitative*

tulag- to arrive (especially at land from the sea) ☆ **tulagtuq** he arrived; **tulagaa** he reached it /

tuli'ilkaaq, tulilekaaq metal dish (such as a pie-pan) ×*from Russian* torélka

tulikaq BB dowitcher *(Limnodromus sp.)*

tulimaq, tulimaraq § rib ☆ **tulimarai issurim pukuyunarqut** the ribs of a seal are good things from which to eat the clinging meat, eating the bones clean ×-‡, -aq[3]

tulimarte- to cut at a rib-like juncture ☆ ☐; **tulimartaa** he cut it at the ribs /

tulukaruk, tulukaruq Y § raven *(Corvus corax)* ☆ **tulukaruut kayanguit neryuitaput** we don't eat ravens' eggs; **yugnun ciuliaqniluku qanruteklaraat tulukaruk** they say the raven is the ancestor of human beings

tulukaruut neqait *(plural)* baneberries *(Actaea rubra)* ☆ **tulukaruut neqaitnek nataqut'ngerpet neryaqunak!** don't eat baneberries if you find them!

tuluq ivory ☆ **alqaqa tuluqegtaarmek yaaruitengqellruyaaquq tau͡gaam nanvamun kic'etellrua** my older sister had a really nice ivory story knife but she dropped it in the pond

tuluryaaq § canine tooth, eye-tooth ×*perhaps* -ya(g)aq

tulvaaq, tulvaarraq heavy cloth, denim ×*from Russian* tólevvy 'roofing felt'

tuma^{e} footprint, track, trail ☆ **tumet** tracks; **tan'gerlim tumai maligcuarturluki pissullruat** following the black-bear tracks, they hunted it; **tumekluku** going by way of it; *cf.* **tu-**

tum'arte- to follow tracks ☆ **tum'artuq** he is following tracks; **tum'artaa** he is following its tracks /

tumci- to find tracks ☆ **tumciuq** he found tracks; **tumcia** he found its tracks / ×-ci-

tumengqerr- to have an opportunity to act ☆ **tumengqertuq** he has an opportunity / **tumengqerquma** if I have the opportunity ×-ngqerr-

tumingiq NUN insole ☆ **tumingirkat** dried grass to be used for insoles in boots

tumlliqe- to have a bad trail ☆ **tumlliquq** he has a bad trail (to travel on) / ×-lliqe-

tumnirqe- to be a good trail ☆ **tumnirquq** it (trail, way) is good / ×-nirqe-

tumyaraq trail, path, road ☆ **sap'akigka all'ukek ayagciqua tumyarat marastussiyaagata ellalluum kinguani** I'll go with my boots because the trail is too muddy after the rain ×-yaraq

tumag- NUN to be bitter-tasting and dry (said of seaweed) ☆ **tumagtuq** it tastes bitter /

tumagliq § low-bush cranberry *(Vaccinium vitis-idaea)* ☆ **tumaglit quunarqelartut** low-bush cranberries are sour ×-li[1]

tumak, tum'ik NUN palm of hand ☆ **tumamkun kilirtua uluakun** I cut my palm with a knife; *cf.* **tu-**

tumarte- to assemble, to fix ☆ **tumartuq** it is repaired; **tumartaa** he fixed it / **levaani angiqaarluku tumartaa** he assembled his motor after taking it apart

tumangqa- to be assembled, to be "in shape" (of a person) ☆ **tumangqauq** it is all together, he is in shape / ×-ngqa-

tumaqcaaq, tumartaq patchwork quilt ×-car-, -aq[1]

tumarcat *(plural)* jigsaw puzzle

tumarneq wristbone, styloid processes (bones in fish) ×-neq[1]

tumilngu- to be very hungry; to growl (of the stomach); NUN to have food caught in the lower part of the throat ☆ **tumilnguuq** his stomach is growling / ×-lngu-

tumingiq NUN insole *see* **tuma**

tumnaq Y, NS large oval wooden bowl or plate

tumyaraq trial, road, path *see* **tuma**

tune- to exchange, to give, to trade, to sell ☆ **tun'uq** it is given, sold; **tunaa** he gave it to someone / **tuniuq** he is selling something; **tunviirutuq** he can't give any more, has no more to give; **angyacuarallni tunaa yuinarnek tallimatun** he sold his little old boat to me for one hundred dollars

tuner- *(root: dimensional)* ☆ **tunerkituq** it does not have a strong impact; **tunertuuq** it has a strong impact; **nutma tukqallra tunertuuq** my gun's kick is strong; *cf.* **tu-**

tun'ernarqe- to cause one to feel embarrassed *see* **tunrir-**

tunge- direction of, area toward ☆ **nunam tungiinun ayagtuq** he is going in the direction of the land; *cf.* **tu-**

tungair- to get someone who has been left behind ☆ **tungairaa** he went back to get her / ×-ir[2]

tungayak, tungay'ak distant cousin ×-‡, *perhaps* -yak

tungcirtur- to ask to come or bring something ☆ □; **tungcirturaa** he asked her to come /

tungelquq relative, cousin, someone who acts like a relative ☆ **tungelqurri amllertut** she has a lot of relatives ×-quq

tungliq* second one ☆ **irniaragnek tungliak angutnguuq** their second child is a male ×-li[1]

tungyuq NUN incoming tide ☆ **tungyirtuq** the tide is coming in

tungeq Y menstrual pad

tungmagte- § to bury (the dead) ☆ **tungmagtaa** he is burying her / **tuqulriit yaaliakuani tungmagtelarait** they bury their dead on the second day after death; *cf.* **tungvagte-**

tungu- to be black ☆ **tunguuq** it is black / **arnam kegginaa tunguuq kaminiaq carrillruamiu** the woman's face is black because she cleaned the stove; **tunguuralria** little black spot

tungulleralria K, BB Black person, Negro × -ller(aq)-lria

tungulria black thing ☆ **tungulria yaassiik taiteqerru!** please bring me the black box! × -lria

tungulriaya(g)aq* § cross fox *(Vulpes fulva var.)* ☆ **tungulriayaaq** a cross fox; **tulgulriayagaat** cross foxes × -lria-ya(g)aq

tungunga- to have a dark complexion ☆ **tungungauq** he is dark / × -nga-

tungungalnguq* gray thing × -ngalnguq

tungunqeggliq, tunguleq common scoter *(Oidemia nigra)* × -keggliq, -‡

tungunqucuk dark fur trim on a parka × -qucuk

tungunquq NI bearded seal *(Erethizon barbatus)* × -quq

tungupak Black person, Negro; *cf.* **taaqsipak**

tunguri- to blacken ☆ **tunguriuq** it turned black; **tunguria** it blackened it / × -i[1]

tunguryak, tunguyaaq brown thing, gray thing; NUN black thing × -yak, -ya(g)aq

tungvagte- NSU to put away for later use ☆ **tunvagtaa** he put it away / *cf.* **tungmagte-**

tungyuq NUN incoming tide *see* **tunge/**

tunngaq NUN puffin □

tunqaq saucepan, bowl ☆ **tunqakun kelupaanek kenirtuq** she is cooking rice in a saucepan

tunrir- to feel embarrassed because one is imposing on someone; to feel beholden because of an inability to reciprocate for things someone has done for one; to feel embarrassed by the actions of someone (such as a child) for whom one feels responsible ☆ **tunrirtuq** he feels embarrassed / **tunriutekaa** he feels embarrassed on account of it; **tunriituq** he never feels embarrassment

tun'ernarqe- to cause one to feel embarrassed ☆ **tun'ernarquq** it or he makes one embarrassed / × -narqe-

tunrike- to feel beholden to, embarrassed toward ☆ **tunrikaa** he feels beholden to her / × -ke[4]

tuntu caribou *(Rangifer tarandus)*; K, BB *also* reindeer, *the smaller domesticated* *relatives of caribou, which were introduced into the Yup'ik area around 1900. To distinguish caribou from reindeer, caribou are sometimes called* **tuntupik** *or* **tuntupiaq** *(lit. 'genuine caribou'), and the word* **tuntu** *is applied to* reindeer ☆ **tuntu pitaqerraallra kinguqlima aruqutkellruarput** we distributed (the meat of) the first caribou that my younger brother shot

tunturpak NSU horse, *lit. 'big caribou'* ×-rpak

Tunturyuk a constellation, the Great Bear or Big Dipper ×-yuk

tuntussiik, tuntussiikaq, tuntussuliangalek § yellowlegs *(Totanus sp.);* solitary sandpiper *(Tringa solitaria); derivation semantically unclear to compiler*

tuntut neqait *(plural)* "reindeer moss," a lichen *(Cladonia rangiferina)* ☆ **tuntut neqait amllertut nunamteńi tuntutailan** reindeer moss is plentiful in our area because there are no reindeer

Tuntutuliaq Tuntutuliak, village on the Kuskokwim River below Bethel

tuntuvak moose *(Alces alces)* ☆ **tuntuvak tangrraa nacetellermini kaimamek** he saw the moose when he looked around from the bluff; **tuntuviit angenruut tuntuni** moose are bigger than caribou ×-vak

tunuł back of, area in back of; *opposite of* **manuł** ☆ **tunumni** behind me

tunucuk back of head just above the neck, occipital bump; *cf. Nelson* ×-cuk

tunuirun Y, HBC slough ×-ir[2]-n

tunumig- to carry on one's back ☆ **tunumigtuq** he is carrying something or someone on his back; **tunumigaa** he is carrying her on his back / **mikelnguq tunumigluku agutaa** he brought the child, carrying him on his back ×-mik

tunumike- to have at or on one's back ☆ **tunumikaa** he is carrying it on his back / ×-mik-ke[2]

Tununeq Tununak, village on Nelson Island ×-neq[4]

tunuq tallow, back fat ☆ **akutuq tunumek uqirluku** she is making "Eskimo ice cream" using tallow for oil

tunute- to turn one's back (on) ☆ **tunutuq** he turned away; **tunutaa** he turned his back on her / **tunuyutuk** they[2] are turned back-to-back

tunutellek, tunutlek, tunucellek, tunullek, tunucillek HBC arctic loon *(Gavia arctica)*

tupag- to wake up ☆ **tupagtuq** he woke up / **tupagtaa** he woke her up (intentionally or accidentally); **tuparqaa** *or* **tupagqaa** he intentionally woke her up; **tupaumauq** he is awake; **tupii!** wake up!

tupagyaaqe- § to partially awaken, feeling that one cannot move *(one having this experience feels that he will regain his ability to move after he makes even the slightest movement)* ☆ **tupagyaaquq** he woke up feeling that he couldn't move / ×-yaaqe-

tupautaq breakfast ×-taq[1]

tupeg- NSU to be excited to see someone ☆ **tupegtuq** he is excited to see someone / **tupeke-** NSU to be excited to see (him) ☆ **tupekaa** he is excited to see him / *cf.* **tupke-** ×-ke[4]

tupig- to weave ☆ **tupigtuq** she is weaving; **tupigaa** she is weaving it / **tupigtuq canegnek curulugkaminek** she is weaving a grass mat for herself
tupigat *(plural)* woven thing; grass mat; string of small fish arrayed for drying ×-aq[1]

tupirtaarute- Y to baste in sewing ☐

tupiq'uyaq NSU mosquito-net tent around a bed ×*from Inupiaq* tupiq 'tent' *or* tupiguraq 'little tent'

tupke- HBC to agree; NUN to take care of ☆ **tupkaa** he is agreeing with or taking care of her / *cf.* **tupeke-**

tupugaq LI hardwood, hickory ×*perhaps from Russian* dubóvyy 'oaken'

tupuk NSU whitefish *(species ☐)*

tupuuluq § axe ×*from Russian* topór

tuqluq throat, trachea, windpipe *and* **tuqlur-** to call out ☆ **tuqlurtuq** he is calling out; **tuqluraa** he is calling out to her / *cf.* **turquq**
tuqluk *(dual)* NSU tunnel entrance to traditional semi-subterranean house
tuqluun nickname ☆ **tuqluuciraa** he gave her a nickname ×-n

tuqmik § bucket, pail

tuqtuq Y, HBC inboard engine; boat with an inboard engine ×*imitative*

tuqu death *and* **tuqu-** to die (of animals and humans; *for plants, see* **nala-**) ☆ **tuquuq** he died / **tuqumauq** he is dead; **tuqu tailartuq piyugaqami** death comes when it wants to; **tuqullret akluitnek ekuagilartut** they burn the clothes of those who have died
tuqucetaaq, tuqunaq, tuqunarliq § poison ×-cetaaq, -naq[1], -naq[1]-li[1]
tuquilria mourner ×-i[2]-lria
tuqumalria corpse ×-ma-lria
tuqumalriit *(plural)* LI cemetery ×-ma-lria
tuqunarqe- to be poisonous ☆ **tuqunarquq** it is poisonous / **uquutvaguat, pupignarlit, cali-llu tulukaruut neqait tuqunarqut** poison water hemlock, toadstools, and baneberries are poisonous ×-narqe-
tuqunquq Y mole on skin; dead plant, dead branch ×-quq
tuqunqucuar(aq*) freckle ×tuqunquq-cuar(aq)
tuqutarayuli murderer, killer ×-‡-yuli

tuqute- to kill; K *also* to choke on a bone ☆ **tuqutuq** K he choked on a bone; **tuqutaa** he killed it or her / **ellminek tuqutuq** he killed himself; **neqairayuli tuqutaa nerrsaagpakallrani** he killed the magpie while it was trying to eat; **tuquciuq avelngarnek** he killed some mice; **tuquciyaqunak!** thou shalt not kill! × -te[2]

turquq, turtuqaq Y throat, trachea, windpipe; *cf.* **tuqluq** × -quq, -tuqaq

turun outermost slat on a sled bed; *see Appendix 9* × -n

tusairnaq § grebe *(Podiceps sp.)* × -naq[2]

tusek (*also* **tuyek)** shoulder ☆ **tus'ka** *or* **tuska** my shoulder; *cf.* **tutek**

tuskaq board, plank × *from Russian* doská

tusrun NUN trim on parka sleeve between shoulder and elbow × -n

tuss'aq ace in cards × *from Russian* tuz

tut'e- to step on; to come, to arrive (not of people), to occur (of an event) ☆ **tut'uq** he stepped on something; **tutaa** he stepped on it / **putukucuka nall'arrluku tutaa** he stepped right on my sore big toe; **anaq tuc'aqunaku!** don't step on the feces!; **iluteqem tuskii** grief came upon him; **taryaqviit tut'ut** the king salmon have arrived; **uksuq tull'uku cataitellruuq** he was gone until the arrival of winter; *cf.* **tu-**

tuc'araq § step, rung of a ladder; rug × -yaraq

tuc'eńaq, tuc'inaq HBC § insole ☆ **tuc'eńaa** his insole

tuc'ete- NSU to feel persecuted ☆ **tuc'etuq** he feels persecuted /

tusnga-, tuynga- HBC to rest on a base or foundation; to depend on something; to be attached ☆ **tusngauq** it rests on something; **tusngaa** it rests on it / **tusngauq teggalqumun** it rests on the rock; **qulqerviit tusngaut qacarnermun** the cupboards are attached to the wall × -nga-, -nga-

tusnganqaar- to have justifiable anxiety ☆ **tusnganqaartuq** he feels anxious; ☐/ × tusnga-‡-

tusngavik, tusnganeq, tuyngavik HBC, **tuynganeq** HBC foundation ☆ **tusnganra nem asvaitenrituq** the foundation of the house is not sturdy × tusnga-vik, tusnga-neq[1], tuynga-vik, tuynga-neq[1]

tuss'araq § step, rung of a ladder ☆ **tuss'araq asvailikaniraa ayaluangan** he is making the stair sturdy because it is wobbly × -yaraq

tussite- to be crippled, lame, limping ☆ **tussituq** he is lame / **cukitellruami akwaugaq tussituq** he is limping because he stepped on something sharp yesterday × *perhaps* -ite[1]

tus'un, tus'utaq elevating block, prop, or wedge × -n, -taq[1]

tut'at *(plural)* fish packed down and dried in a basket × -aq[1]

tutemqaq stair, rung of a ladder; Y bridge

tut'esteke- to blame ☆ **tut'estekuq** he blamed himself; **tut'estekaa** he blamed her / ×-ta[1]-ke[2]

tutmar- to step more than once, to walk on ☆ **tutmartuq** he is stepping on something; **tutmaraa** he is stepping on it / **neqet tutmauteksunaitut** fish should not be left around where people might walk on them ×-mar-

tutmaryaraq mat; walkway ×tutmar-yaraq

tutek bedmate *and* **tuteg-** to sleep next to (another) ☆ **tutegtuq** he is sleeping next to someone; **tutgaa** he is sleeping next to her / **tutegtuk** *or* **tutgutuk** they[2] are sleeping together in the same bed; **miklemni anngaqa tutkelallruaqa** when I was young I had my big brother for a bedmate; *cf.* **tusek**

tutgar(aq*), tutgaq, tutgara'urluq*, tutgarrluk grandchild ☆ **tutgarani kipuyutaa naanguarutkaanek** she bought a toy for her grandchild; *cf.* **qelluraq** ×-aq[3]-‡, -aq[3], -aq[3]-‡-r(ur)luq, -aq[3]-rrluk

Tuulkessaaq Tuluksak, village on the Kuskokwim River upriver from Bethel

tuullek common loon *(Gavia immer);* yellow-billed loon *(Gavia adamsii); cf.* **tunutellek**

tuunraq, tuunr(aq*) NUN shaman's helping spirit, familiar spirit; *nowadays* devil ×-nraq

tuunralek § shaman, one with a familiar spirit ×-lek

tuunram ciutii NUN mushroom, *lit. 'spirit's or devil's ear'*

Tuunrangayak the Devil, Satan ×-kayag-

tuunri- § to use spirit power, to traffic with familiar spirits ☆ **tuunriuq** he is using spirit power / ×-i[3]

tuupicaaq LI quarter, twenty-five cents ×*from English* two bits

tuuq (*also* **tugeq**) ice-pick for making holes in river, lake, or sea ice

tuuskayag-, tuuykayag- to be disoriented ☆ **tuuskayagtuq** he is disoriented; □/ ×-kayag-

tuusiik, tuuyiik § American golden plover *(Pluvialis dominica);* black-bellied plover *(Squatarola squatarola)*

tuussaq NUN horizontal log in men's community house □

tuuta^{e} frozen-over place; ice bridge between floes ☆ **tuutet** frozen-over places

tuutaq labret; *cf. Nelson*

Tuutalgaq Pilot Station, village on the Yukon ×-lek-‡

tuutangayak Canada goose *(Branta canadensis)* ×-kayag-

tuutaruaq § rose hip *(Rosa acicularis), lit. 'imitation labret'* ×-uaq

tuvapak NUN piece of gravel; *cf. Muset, Barnum*

tuvartaq NSU big seal which stays on pack ice and has pups in spring *(species □)*

tuve- to cake up, to become lumpy ☆ **tuv'uq** it caked up /

tuv'i- § to become constipated ☆ **tuviuq** he has become constipated; □/ × -i[2]

tuvlak lump of caked matter, as in batter or snow

tuvte- to become choked ☆ **tuvtuq** he choked on food, it got choked up; **tuvtaa** it choked it / **kuik tuvtuq cikumek** the river became choked with ice; **tuvun** object caught in the throat × -te[5]

tuvute- § to be constipated ☆ **tuvutaa** he is constipated / × -te [5]

tuvqa- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **tuvqakaa** he saved some and shared with her; **tuvqatartuq** he is generous

tuyek [1] (*also* **tusek)** HBC, NUN shoulder

tuyek [2] NUN common snipe *(Capella gallinago)*

tuyuq [1] reader, lay preacher; LI village chief × *loan, probably from Russian* toyón

tuyuq [2] thing that one sends, mail-order item *and* **tuyur-** to send, to send for, to order ☆ **tuyurtuq** he ordered something; **tuyuraa** he sent her something / **tuyullrua neqerrlugnek qetunrani** he sent his son some dried fish; **cuyamek qetunramikun tuyullruuq** he ordered tobacco through his son; **tuyullruuq paltuugmek Sears-Roebuck-aanek** he ordered a coat from Sears-Roebuck; **tuyuutaa** he ordered something for her; **tuyuqai neqerrluut qetunraminun** he sent the dried fish to his son

tuyurcuun mail-order catalog ☆ **aklunek piciatun tuyurlartut yuut tuyurcuutnek aturluteng** people use catalogs to order many things × -cuun

Tuyuryaq Togiak, village in the Bristol Bay area × -yaq

U

uame- to waste time, to occupy time frivolously ☆ **uamuq** he is playing around without accomplishing anything / **uamtaa** he is wasting her time, keeping her from working; **uamluni angani payugtaa mermek** killing time by playing on the way, he took water to his uncle; **uamutkaqa** I'm using it to waste time *or* it is delaying me

uamqe- Y, LI to play; to babysit ☆ **uamquq** he is playing; **uamqaa** she is babysitting him / **uamqiuq** she is babysitting; **uamqitaa alqani** she is babysitting for her older sister

uamqun § toy × uamqe-n

uan body from the waist down; skirt; haunch ☆ **uatek nall'arrlukek nutellrua** he shot it, hitting it in the haunches × *perhaps* -n

uani downriver, by the exit *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **taqukaq uani uitauq** the bear is downriver; *see Appendix 3*

ualirneq area toward the exit × -lirneq

uaqliq* part of house near the door ☆ **uaqliq cakemna nengllirtuq** the area by the door over there is cold × -qliq

uaqnaq LI southwest

uar- to yelp (once) ☆ **uartuq** it yelped in pain /

uara- to wail, to yelp repeatedly ☆ **qimugta uarauq** the dog is yelping (in pain); **uaratai** the things he is wailing for, the objects of his (a child's) intense desire × -a-

uassaaq horse × *from English* horse

uassiaq NSU west, west wind

uataq NSU cotton × *from Russian* váta 'wadding'

Uayaran legendary giant in Kuskokwim area folklore

ucluryaq Y (*also* **ull'uyaq)** whirlwind × -yaq

uci load, cargo, burden ☆ **qayani uciliraa taquanek** he loaded his kayak with provisions; *cf.* **ucinglluk**

uciar- to be heavily laden, completely full ☆ **uciartuq** it is loaded down / **kan'a angyaq uciartuq** that boat down there is completely full

uciir- to unload ☆ **uciirtuq** it has been unloaded, no longer has a load; **uciiraa** he unloaded it / **uciirta** longshoreman; **uciiraat paacaq tuskanek** they are unloading lumber from the barge × -ir[2]
uciirvik § dock, wharf × uciir-vik

ucinglluk beaver in its third year; *cf.* **uci** × -nglluk

ucngate-° to be haughty because of what one has unexpectedly acquired ☆ **ucngatuq** he is haughty / **ucngalnguq** parvenu, one who is haughty on account of his new wealth × *perhaps* -ate- *or* -ngate-

ucuk § genitalia ☆ **ucuk** penis; **ucuuk** *(dual)* vagina; **ucuum naulluutii** venereal disease; *cf* **uyug-, ussug-**; *cf. Nelson*
ucuilleq BB front lateral fin of fish × -ir[2]-lleq[1]
ucukacellngiir(aq*) song sparrow *(Melospiza melodia)*
ucukcaq NSU (*also* **ussukcaq)** nail, peg

ucur- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **ucuqaa** he praises, reveres, or respects her; **ucurnarquq** he is worthy of respect, is praiseworthy; **ucuquq ellminek** he exalts himself; **allanek yugnek ucuqituq** he expects too much of other people

ugaani because of, as a consequence of, on account of; *used with a verb which is treated as a noun and put in the relative case; this unique construction expresses a very strong causal connection* ☆ **uqamaitem ugaani kit'elliniuq** as a direct consequence of being heavy it sank; **nangteqem ugaani maktesciigatellruuq** because he was sick he couldn't get up; **qavaryuum ugaani inartuq** because of the desire to sleep he lay down

Ugaassat § *(plural)* Aleutian Islands ☆ **Ugaassat camanetut** the Aleutian Islands are down there; **Ugaassarmiu** Aleut × *from Alutiiq name for* Ugashik

ug'ar- to be good weather for traveling ☆ **ug'artuq** *or* **ug'araa** the weather is good /

u͡galguun fish-skin bag; ammunition pouch; quiver for arrows

u͡gaq'allaga- (*also* **waq'allaga-)** to retch ☆ **u͡gaq'allagauq** he is retching / × *imitative*

u͡gasek NI *and coast below NI* tundra hare, arctic hare *(Lepus othus)*

u͡gasqite- K (*also* **qurrasqite-)** to slip ☆ **u͡gasqituq** he slipped /
u͡gasqinarqe- K (*also* **qurrasqinarqe-)** to be slippery ☆ **u͡gasqinarquq** it is slippery / × -narqe-

u͡gayar- (*also* **wayar-, mayar-)** to strip bare, to pillage, to rob, to plunder ☆ **u͡gayartuq** he got undressed; **u͡gayaraa** he stripped him of his possessions / **anguyagtet ingluteng u͡gayarait** the soldiers plundered the enemy; **arnam uini u͡gayaraa ca-**

vullermegni the woman left her husband destitute when they got divorced

uge- *(root)*

ugi'irte- to beach accidentally and fast (of a boat) ☆ **ugi'irtuq** it (boat) beached, ran up on the shore /

uginaq § sea lion *(Eumetopia jubatus)* ☆ **uginaq pugqetaarluni neqsurtuq** the sea lion is hunting fish, surfacing once in a while × -naq[2]

uginga- to be perched on an elevated flat object, such as a floating block of ice, the shore, or a table ☆ **ugingauq** it is perched on something / **asveq ugingauq cikum qaingani** the walrus is up on the ice × -nga-

ugirte- to beach (of a boat), to pull (a boat) onto shore ☆ **ugirtuq** it (boat) beached; **ugirtaa** he beached it (boat) /

ugte- [1] to climb or get on top of something, to put on top ☆ **ugtuq** he got on top; **ugtaa** he put it up / **estuulum-am qainganun ugtelliniuq** look, he got up on top of the table; **ugtaq** seal on an ice-floe

uglaniiq *(Quinhagak)* ferocious bear ☐ × *perhaps* -iq

ugluussiq NUN caterpillar

ugna the one downriver or by the exit *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **ugna amiigmelnguq ikircessgu!** let the one at the door open it!; *see Appendix 3*

ugnaraq* HBC, **ugugnaraq*** NSU (*also* **uugnar(aq*)**) vole *(Microtus sp.)*

ugte- [2] NUN to remove one's footwear ☆ **ugtuq** he took off his boots; ☐/

ugu- NUN (*also* **evu-**) to pile up (usually of ice, as when floes on the water slide up on one another) ☆ **uguut** they (ice blocks) piled up; ☐/

uguguaq § furry caterpillar ☆ **uguguamek qungvagyugcetaaraanga** he tried to tickle me with a furry caterpillar; **uguguat caqelngataurtelartut** furry caterpillars become butterflies × -uaq

ui husband ☆ **uinga pissurtuq** her husband is hunting; **uikaqa** he is my husband; **uiksagutaa** she got him for her husband

uicungaq* male cross-cousin of a female, son of a woman's mother's brother or father's sister, *lit. 'dear little husband'* × -cungaq

uikaun bridegroom × -kaq-n

uilgaq unmarried woman

uilgun Y woman's husband's brother's wife × -lgun

uilingiataq older unmarried woman

uinge- to acquire a husband, to marry (of a woman) ☆ **uinguq** she got married /

panika uingeksaituq my daughter hasn't gotten married yet

uinguaq, uingussaq lover; pretended husband, imagined husband *and* **uinguar-** to be deranged, thinking one has a husband when she does not ☆ **uinguartuq** she pretended to have a husband / ×-uaq, -‡

uicqar- (*also* **uiyaqar-**) to land a boat on a beach ☆ **uicqertuq** he landed; **uicqeraa** he landed it /

uig- Y, NUN to sample, to taste, to try, to measure ☆ **uigtuq** he is trying something; **uigaa** he is trying it /

uigtua- Y, HBC, NI to sample, to taste, to try ☆ **uigtuaguq** he is trying something; **uigtuagaa** he is trying it / ×-tur[1]-a-

uil'kaq, uilekaq fork ×*from Russian* vílka

uiluq clam, clamshell; Y, LI *also* spoon

uiluruyak meadow jumping mouse *(Zapus hudsonicus)* ☆ **uiluruyiit pamyuit tak'ut** the tails of meadow mice are long; *derivation semantically unclear to compiler, but cf.* **agluruyak**

uingiar(aq*) § bog cranberry *(Oxycoccus microcarpus)* ☆ **uingiaraat mikellruut tumaglini** bog cranberries are smaller than low-bush cranberries ×-ar(aq)

uinguyuk NI, NUN inedible red worm found on beaches *(species □)* ×*perhaps* -yuk

uintaq (*also* **miintaq**) § screw, bolt ×*from Russian* vint

uipinipaaq white-crowned sparrow *(Zonotrichia leucophrys);* golden-crowned sparrow *(Zonotrichia atricapilla)*

uiq* § hoary marmot *(Marmota caligata)* × *imitative*

uirre-, uir- NSU to fight (of dogs) ☆ **uirruq** it is fighting; **uirraa** it is fighting it (another dog or a person) / **qimugtek uirruk** *or* **qimugtek uirrutuk** the dogs[2] are fighting

uirler- to snarl suddenly ☆ **uirlertuq** it suddenly snarled; **uirleraa** it suddenly snarled at it / ×-ler-

uirrani- to snarl and growl (of dogs) ☆ **uirraniuq** it is snarling; **uirrania** it is snarling at it /

uita- to stay, to remain, to be situated, to live ☆ **uitauq** he or it stays / **nem'i uitauq** he is in the house; **maani uitaciqua pingayuni ernerni** I shall stay here for three days; **ataka Mamterillerni uitalartuq** my father lives in Bethel; **uitaqaqaa!** wait a minute!; **uitanqegciuq** he lives peacefully; **tua-llu-wa-gguq nunat ukut uitalriit** once, they say, there was this village; **uitaaqellriik** they[2] lived there; **assingnaqluni uitauq** he is trying to live right

uitate- to let be, to leave undisturbed ☆ **uitataa** he is leaving it alone / **uitasgu!** leave it alone, let it be!; **uitaskek!** leave the two of them alone! ×-te[2]

uite- to open one's eyes; to wake up; to bloom (of flowers) ☆ **uituq** he opened his eyes / **neplirpakaavci piipiq uituq** since you are so noisy, the baby is waking up; **uisngauq** his eyes are open, he is awake; **uiten!** open your eyes, wake up!; **qimugkauyaraat uitengut** the puppies are starting to open their eyes; **naucetaaq uituq** the flower is blooming

uitassuun, uitan eye; *reported in Wrangell 1837 for K and in Orloff-Pinart 1871 for K* ×-a-cuun, -a-n

uiteraq § red clay, ocher ☆ **alngarkat terikaniat pinevpailemegteki uiterartetuit** before they make strips of them they dye the wolverine skins intended for tassels with red ocher

uitqaci- § to be unoccupied, to have free time ☆ **uitqaciuq** he has free time / **caarkairucami uitqaciuq** since he is done with his work he is unoccupied; *cf.* **uita-**

uive- (*also* **uyive-**) to circle, to revolve, to rotate ☆ **uivuq** it is going around in a circle; **uivaa** it is going around it / **uivtaa** he is turning it around; **uivutaa** he is taking it with him as he goes around; *cf. Nelson*

uivaar-, uivvaar- to revolve repeatedly ☆ **uivaartuq** it is revolving; **uivaaraa** it is going around it repeatedly / ×-a-

uivaaryaraq revolver ×-a-yaraq

uivacetaaq § wheel ×-a-cetaaq

uivagci-, uivagcir- to be hesitant; to go in circles ☆ **uivagciuq** he is hesitant; ☐/

uivaq § vertebra ☆ **uivat** spine; **maklaarem uivai pukunqegcaaralaranka** I really like to eat the bearded seal's vertebrae clean ×-aq[1]

uivcetaaq top (toy) ×-cetaaq

uivenqegg-, uivtanqegg- to be round ☆ **uivenqegtuq** it is round / **uivenqellria** circle ×-nqegg-

Uivik, Uiv'ik, Uivevik December; *see Appendix 7* ×-vik, -vik, -vik

uivluk NUN marsh marigold *(Caltha palustris); the name comes from the round shape of its leaves*

uivneq joint or connecting point of a hoop-like object ×-neq[1]

uivquq knot in wood; circular cap of squirrel or other skin with beaded decorative bands ×-quq

uivun device for stirring ×-n

uiyaqar- (*also* **uicqar-**) to land a boat on a beach ☆ **uiyaqertuq** he landed; **uiyaqaraa** he landed it /

ukamar- to tow a boat with a rope while walking along the shore ☆ **ukamartuq** he is towing something; **ukamaraa** he is towing it /

ukani in the area toward here, in the area through which we came *(extended demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **ukani agiirtellemteńi qerrutepiaqiikut** back there while we were coming we were very cold; **ukatmun** this way, to this side; *see Appendix 3*
  ukaniku in the future *(adverb)* × -ku
  ukaqsig- to be close (to here) ☆´**ukaqsigtuq** it is close by / **neqlillrat ukaqsinruuq Mamterillerni** their fish camp is closer than Bethel × -qsig-
  ukate-̸ this side ☆ **ukatiini** on this side of it
  ukatrute- to shoot short of a target ☆ **ukatrutaa** he shot short of it / × -trute-

ukayiruaq, ukasiruaq cottongrass *(Eriophorum sp.); originally 'imitation snowshoe hare', cf. Siberian Yupik* ukaziq 'snowshoe hare'

ukeggna the one approaching *see* **ukna**

uki- § to get a hole (in it), to get pierced ☆ **ukiuq** it got a hole in it / **ukimauq** it has a hole in it; **ukitaa** he made a hole in it; **elakaq ukiuq** the hole in the ice got water in it (i.e., the person making the hole finally chipped all the way through the ice, permitting the hole to fill with water); **ena ukitaa quleqvaggun niicugnissuutem caviyagaan anssuutekaanek** he made a hole high in the house for the radio wire to go through; **ukiskina!** get your ears pierced!
  ukicissuun, ukirqissuun drill, awl, other hole-making device × -te[2]-i[2]-cuun, -te[2]-rqe[1]-cuun
  ukineq hole, especially a hole which has been made intentionally ☆ **ciin una puyirvik ukinengqerta?** why does this stovepipe have a hole in it? × -te[2]-neq[1]
  ukinqucuk § tote-hole at the bow of a kayak; *see Appendix 9* × -qucuk
  ukivkaneq Y open hole in river ice during winter × *perhaps* -vkar-neq[1]
  ukiyaaq BB seal's breathing hole in ice × *perhaps* -ya(g)aq

Ukiivak King Island in the Bering Sea near Nome

ukisqaq NS strong, capable person
  ukisqir- § to help ☆ **ukisqiraa** he is helping her / **ukisqiutuq** he is helping out × -ir[1]

ukli- to cut up, to dice ☆ **ukliuq** he is cutting up something; **uklia** he is cutting it up / **uklia kemek suupinaluni** she is cutting up the meat to make soup; *cf.* **uklir-**
  ukliaq cooked piece of fish × -aq[1]

uklir-, uk'lir- to provide solid ingredients in soup ☆ **ukliraa** he is providing it with solid ingredients / *cf.* **ukli-** × *perhaps* -ir[1]

ukna, ukeggna the one approaching *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **kituuga**

ukna? who is that coming?; **ukegkut** the ones coming; *see Appendix 9*

uksuq winter; last winter; year *and* **uksur-** to become winter ☆ **uksurtuq** it became winter; **uksuraa** winter came upon him / **uksuq melqulegcullrunrituq** last winter he didn't trap for fur; **uksumi** during the winter; **uksuuguq** it is winter; **uksuurtuq** it has become winter; **uksurcuun** something used for winter

uksi- to spend the winter ☆ **uksiuq** he is spending the winter / ×-i[3]

uksii- to spend the fall ☆ **uksiiguq** he is spending the fall / ×uksuaq-i[3]

uksiiyar- to go to fall camp ☆ **uksiiyartuq** he went to fall camp / ×uksii-yar-

uksuaq fall, autumn, last autumn *and* **uksuar-** to become autumn ☆ **uksuartuq** it became autumn; **uksuaraa** it became autumn on him /

uksuaqu this coming autumn ×uksuaq-ku

uksuilleq, uksuivik, uksiiyaraq fall camp ×uksui-lleq[1], uksui-vik, uksiiyaraq

uksullaq* thing of last winter ☆ **kumlivigmek luqruuyagmek uksullarmek aqvaten** get one of last winter's pike from the freezer ×-llaq

uksuqu this coming winter ☆ **kiak kiputellruunga nutaramek snuukuumek uksuqu aturnaluku** last summer I bought a new snow-machine to use this coming winter

Uksurnarli Portage Creek, village near Dillingham ×*perhaps* -naq[1]-li[1]

uksurtaq thing of winter; snow bunting *(Plectrophenax nivalis)* ×-taq[2]

uksuussaq vinegar ×*from Russian* úksus

ukurraq, ukuaq NUN, NS daughter-in-law; sister-in-law (brother's wife only)

ukurritaq woman from another village residing in her husband's village ☆ **Taprarmiunun ukurritauguq** she is living in her husband's village, Stebbins

ukver- to believe, to have faith ☆ **ukvertuq** he believes / **qanemcia ukvernaituq** his tale is hard to believe; **ukvertua Agayutetangqerrucianek** I believe that there is a God; **ukvelallruut cam unguvalriim yua nakacuani uitalarniluku** they used to believe that the spirit of a living animal resided in its bladder

ukveke-, ukveqe- to believe ☆ **ukvekaa** *or* **ukveqaa** he believes it or her / **ukvekenritamken** *or* **ukveqenritamken** I don't believe you ×-ke[4]

ukveq, ukverun religion, belief, faith ×-‡, -n

ukveraite-° to be incredulous, unbelieving; to be overjoyed ☆ **ukveraituq** he is overjoyed / ×-aq[1]-ite[1]

ukvertar- to be gullible ☆ **ukvertartuq** he is gullible / ×-tar[1]

ula^{e} *(coast)* high tide; *(inland)* flood *and* **ule-** to rise (of liquid); *(coast and along tidal rivers)* to be high tide; *(inland)* to flood; also of the rising of a liquid or semiliquid other than a natural body of water, e.g. dough ☆ **ul'uq** *or* **ulaa** the tide is high; it is flooding; the level of the liquid is rising / **un'gaken anuqlirpakaami ulnguq**

because it is so windy from downriver it is beginning to flood; **negtaaraq ulcirtuq kaminiam caniani** the bread dough is left to rise by the stove; **ulet** high tides, floods; **ulesqaar** a little flood; **ulesqiirluni** flooding a little

ulcetaaq baking powder, yeast, or other leavening agent ×-cetaaq

ulerpak *(coast)* flood *and* **ulerpag-** *(coast)* to flood ☆ **ulerpagtuq** it is flooding / **ulerpautaa** it is flooding it ×-rpak

uleve- NSU to bubble (of liquids), to babble (of one speaking) ☆ **ulevuq** it is bubbling, he is babbling /

ulevlaq spring (of water) *and* **ulevlar-** to leak with a constant visible flow (of water entering a boat through a hole or crack, of water coming up from the ground, etc.) ☆ **ulevlartuq** it (water) is entering; □/

ulute- to flood, to inundate ☆ **ulutaa** it is flooding it / **cupraarcelluku ulerpiim nep'ut ulutellrua** after break-up the flood inundated our house ×-te[5]

ulakitaar- NSU to play tag ☆ **ulakitaartut** they are playing tag; □/ *cf.* **ullag-**

ulapeqe- to waste time ☆ **ulapequq** he is wasting time, playing around / **ulapequtekaa** he is using it to waste time, he is playing around with it or her; *cf.* **ulapsagte-**

ulapsagte- to make a mistake; to forget ☆ **ulapsagtuq** he made a mistake; □/ *cf.* **ulapeqe-**

ulariq LI type of berry called "apple berry" *(species □)*

ulevleruyak bumblebee flower, lousewort *(Pedicularis sp.); its roots are eaten* ×-ruyak

ulevte- NUN, NS to be messy, to mess up ☆ **ulevtuq** it is messy; **ulevtaa** he messed it up /

ulganaq NUN parka ruff *see* **uuleg-**

uligui- to distract attention from its young by pretending to be disabled and thus drawing an intruder's attention to itself (of a bird) ☆ **uliguiguq** it (bird) is performing its distracting act /

uliiq § arctic fox, white fox *(Alopex lagopus); cf.* **ulik** ×-iq

ulik blanket, quilt *and* **ulig-** to use a blanket ☆ **uligtuq** he put on a blanket; **uligaa** he put a blanket on her / **aanama qivyunek ulilillruanga** my mother made me a quilt of waterfowl down; **qavartuq atkuminek uligluni** he is sleeping using his parka as a blanket

uligaaq NSU coat

uligiayuli ghost said to have a big blanket which it wraps around children who are out too late at night playing hide-and-seek; it then takes them away ×-‡-yuli

ulikutaq something thrown over the shoulders and used as a robe or shawl ☆ **uligmek ulikutarluni aqumgauq** putting a blanket over his shoulders as a shawl, he is sitting down × -kutaq

ulilek Y beaver in its third year; *cf.* **paluqtaq,** *the general term for* beaver × -lek

uliun sinew before it is split to use for sewing × -n

ullag- to approach ☆ **ullagaa** he approached it or her / **ullagartaa** he rushed up to it; **ullagarutuq** he rushed up; **ullagaa tuntuvak nutellni** he went up to the moose he had shot; *cf.* **ulakitaar-**

ulligte- K to cut fish for drying, in the traditional manner, making cuts so that air can reach all parts of the flesh; NUN to turn over ☆ **ulligtuq** it is cut for drying; **ulligtaa** she cut it for drying / **ulligciuq** she is cutting fish for drying; *cf.* **ullirte-**

ulligtaq K fish cut for drying × -aq[1]

ulligtaruaq K split and dried small fish, such as whitefish, pike, or trout × ulligtaq-uaq

ullirte- to open or cut so as to expose the inside ☆ **ullirtuq** it is opened, cut open; **ullirtaa** he cut it open / **ullirtaa nayiq qiluirnaluku** he cut open the seal to disembowel it; *cf.* **ulligte-**

ullirneq Y a cut × -neq[1]

ullirtaaq BB coat, jacket; *so called because of the way in which it opens in front, in contrast to the traditional pullover parka,* **atkuk**

ulluvak cheek ☆ **ulluviigmikun qercuaguq** he got frostbitten on his cheeks × -vak

ulluvalqin gill cover of a fish, preopercle

ulluvalquq cheek of a fish, cut from the fish × -quq

ull'uyaq K, BB (*also* **ucluryaq)** whirlwind ☆ **ull'uyam kalikallerpakayall'er quletmun tengtaa** the whirlwind blew the large piece of paper upward × -yaq

ulmirte- to flare □

ulpeg- NUN to be boiling ☆ **ulpegtuq** it is boiling /

ulpiarte- to somersault ☆ **ulpiartuq** he is doing a somersault / **mikelnguut ulpiartaartut nunapigmi** the children are somersaulting on the tundra

ulqiq NUN (*also* **utqiq)** potato; *probably also* wild "potato plant" *(Claytonia tuberosa)*

ulqucinak parka made with the fur side inward *see* **ulte-**

ulruk *(dual)* BB pants; *base is* **ulrur-,** *as in* **ulrurpiik** a big pair of pants; *and* **ulrur-** to put on pants ☆ **ulrurtuq** he put on pants; **ulruraa** he put pants on him /

ulrussiik *(dual)* old overalls

ulte- to turn inside-out, to reverse ☆ **ultuq** it turned inside-out; **ultaa** he turned it inside-out / **ultellrua missuuk carrirnaluku** he turned the bag inside-out to clean it; **ullesgu!** turn it inside-out!; **ullelluku** turning it inside-out

ulqucinak parka made with the fur side inward

ulu § tongue ☆ **uluni kegqeraa tamuallerminiu cukangnaqluni** he bit his tongue when he chewed, trying to chew fast

uluaq § traditional Eskimo-style woman's knife shaped like a broad wedge set in a handle opposite the arc-shaped edge, semilunar knife; *sometimes called* 'ulu' *in English, from the Inupiaq name for this kind of knife; the sharp edge of an* **uluaq** *is its* **kegginaq,** *the handle is its* **egkuaq** ☆ **uluakun ulligciuq** she is cutting fish with a semilunar knife

uluar- NS to saw ☆ **uluartuq** he is sawing; **uluaraa** he is sawing it /

uluarun NS saw ×uluar-n

uluckegcir-, uluc'ukcir- to babble, to blab ☆ **uluckegcirtuq** he is babbling; □/

ulukaq woman's stone knife; stone formerly used to make women's knives ×-kaq

uluvirte- to scold, to give a tongue-lashing ☆ **uluvirtuq** he is giving someone a tongue-lashing; **uluvirtaa** he gave her a tongue-lashing, bawled her out /

ulug- **[1]** to flex a skin or the like to make it pliant by working it with both hands in a circular motion, to crumple ☆ **ulugtuq** he is softening a skin; it is wrinkled; **ulugaa** he is softening it / **ulugai kanaqliit amiit mingqupailegmiki** she is softening the muskrat skins before sewing them together; **yaassiigegni qemangqalria taqmak ululliniuq** my dress that was in the suitcase got crumpled; **ulugaq** something that has been softened by being worked on with the hands

ulugcuun washboard ×-cuun

ulugglug-, ulugglugte- to be wrinkled (of clothes) ☆ **ulugglugtuq** it is wrinkled / **manigcaqataraqa keggateka ulugglussiyaagan** I'm going to iron my shirt because it is too wrinkled ×-rrluk, -rrluk

ulug- **[2]** to twinkle ☆ □/ **ulugtalria** twinkling star or beacon

ulur- to turn one's head and eyes away ☆ **ulurtuq** he turned away; **uluraa** he turned away from it / **aqessngaqatallermini uluraa** when he was about to sneeze he turned his head away from her; *cf.* **ulurya-**

ulurrugnaq legendary sea monster said to devour whales ×*perhaps* -naq[2]

ulurya- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **uluryakaa** he fears getting hit by it; **uluryanarquq** it causes one to wince or quiver with fright, it is threatening; **uluryayugtuq** he winced, afraid of being hit; *cf.* **ulur-**

uluryacir(ar)- to threaten with a weapon ☆ **uluryaciraraa** he is making threatening motions at him / **uluryaciraqsaunaku!** don't threaten him!

uluryaite-° to not fear getting hit × -ite[1]

uluryarutaq native-made maul consisting of a log with one end thinned to serve as a handle × -‡-taq[1]

uluvlite- BB to rustle ☆ □/

ul'utvak “whitecoat”, newborn or unborn seal, especially spotted seal × -vak

um- *(root)*

umci-, umcigi- HBC to be plugged, stuffed ☆ **umciuq** it is plugged / **qengagka umciuk** my nose is stuffed

umcig- to be airtight ☆ **umcigtuq** it is airtight / **umcigtaa** he made it airtight; **umcigtai nem'i akulqucui urunek** he sealed the cracks of his house with moss; **qallilirluku nunamek umciggluku** making it airtight by covering it with a layer of dirt

umcigun, umcigutekaq weather-stripping, caulking, oakum × umcig-te[2]-n, umcig-te[2]-n-kaq

umek § door *and* **umeg-** § to close, to turn off ☆ **umegtuq** it (door, store, etc.) closed; **umgaa** he closed it / **kipusvini unungssiyaagan umgaa** he closed his store because it was getting to be too late at night; **niicugnissuutet umegki!** turn off the radio!

umkaryaraq stovepipe damper × umeg-qar-yaraq

ume- NS to panic, to be in a dither ☆ **um'uq** he is in a panic /

umi- to be absent or gone for a long time ☆ **umiuq** he has been gone for a long time / **umivkenani** not being gone for long

umiqsig- to be almost inaudible because of distance ☆ **umiqsigtuq** it is inaudible and far off / × -qsig-

umiqvanek from the distance, from out of sight *(adverb)* ☆ **tengssuun umiqvanek neplirtuq** the airplane is making noise from far off × -qva-*ablative-modalis*

umialek NSU wealthy person × *from Inupiaq* umialik ‘boat owner’

umik, umiq hard stone used to make tools and weapons □; BB *also* spade in cards

umilek HBC three-cornered skin-sewing needle × -lek

umlluaqar- HBC, **umllekar-** (*also* **uunglIekar-, uvluaqar-**) to cook rare

umran NUN roughly woven grass cover used to protect drying fish from rain; *cf.* **um-** × -n

umta Y fog *and* **umte-** Y to be foggy ☆ **umtuq** it is foggy /

umyuaq, umyugaq, umsugaq NS, **umsuaq** NS mind, idea, thought, mental activity ☆ **umyuara (umyugaa) assirtuq** his idea or mind is good, he is happy;

umyugaan cacetuqutekluku with his mind fortified by it; **umyuani cimiraa** *or* **umyualinqigtuq** he changed his mind; *cf.* **usvi**

umsuarrulaar- NSU to be in a panic ☆ **umsuarrulaartuq** he is in a panic /

umyuacuar- to partially lose one's sanity ☆ **umyuacuartuq** he is somewhat crazy / ×-cuar(aq)

umyuanga'rte- to suddenly get an idea ☆ **umyuanga'rtuq** he just thought of something / ×-nge-ar(ar)te[1]

umyuanqutag- to have a tantrum ☆ **umyuanqutagtuq** he is having a tantrum /

umyuaqe-, umyugaqe- to think about ☆ **umyuaqaa** he is thinking about it / ×-ke[2] , -ke[2]

umyuaqegci- to anticipate something with relish ☆ **umyuaqegciuq** he anticipates something good / ×-kegci-

umyuarite-°, umyugaite-° to be stupid, to lack mental ability ☆ **umyuarituq** *or* **umyugaituq** he is stupid or lacks sense / ×-ite[1] , -ite[1]

umyuarniur-, umyugarniur- to be anguished, to worry, to regret ☆ **umyuarniurtuq** he is worried / **umyuarniurutkaa** he is worried over it; **umyuarniurtuq qaillun ayallerkaminek** he is worried over how he will go; **umyuarniurtua assiilngumnek** I regret my sins ×-niur-, -niur-

umyuarrlugcarar- to regret one's actions, to feel remorse ☆ **umyuarrlugcarartuq** he feels remorse / ×-rrluk-‡

umyuarteqe-, umsuarteqe- NSU to think ☆ **umyuartequq** he is thinking / **camek umyuarteqsit?** what are you thinking about?; **umyuartequa ayagnayukluku** I think that he might go ×-teqe-, -teqe-

umyuartu- to be wise ☆ **umyuartuuq** he is wise / **umyuartulriit** the Wise Men *(Biblical)* ×-tu-

umyugailkar- to act thoughtlessly ☆ **umyugailkartuq** he is acting thoughtlessly; ☐/ ×-ite[1]-qar-

umyugartur- HBC to think ☆ **umyugarturtuq** he is thinking / **cameng umyugarturcit?** what are you thinking about? ×-tur[2]

umyugiur- to follow one's whims, to indulge oneself (because of having abundance); NUN to think ☆ **umyugiurtuq** he is following his whims / ×-liur-

umyui- to be insistent (like a child), to follow one's whims ☆ **umyuiguq** he follows whatever whim he has / ×-i[3]

umyuiqe-, umyualiqe- to be mentally ill, to have a troubled mind ☆ **umyuiquq** he has a troubled mind / ×-liqe[2] , -liqe[2]

una this one, the one near the speaker *(restricted demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **ukut** these three or more; **ukuk** these two; **uum** of this; **uumi** in this; **usuuq** *or* **uyuuq** hey, you there!; **una caknaluku ut'ruciu?** for what purpose did you bring this home?; **uunguuq** it is this; **uumek nerkuvet naulluuciqsugnarquten** if you eat this you might get sick; **uunguciitua** I can't choose, *see Appendix 3*

uumi recently *(adverb); see* **uumi** *under* **uu** *for derivatives*

una- [1] to work on by hand, without using tools (e.g. to tan a skin by rubbing and flexing rather than by scraping) ☆ ☐/ **unaluku** working on it by hand

unaci- to wash one's hands ☆ **unaciuq** he is washing his hands / × unan-i[3]

unaciur- to shake hands ☆ **unaciurtuq** he is shaking hands with someone; **unaciuraa** he is shaking hands with her / **unaciurtuk** they[2] are shaking hands × unan-liur-

unair- to lose coordination, to be spastic, to become numb ☆ **unairtuq** he lost coordination / × -ir[2]

unake- to obtain ☆ **unakaa** he obtained it /

unan § hand; seal flipper; *also plural for* one pair of hands ☆ **unatenka** *or* **unategka** my hands × -n

unange- to obtain something ☆ **unanguq** he obtained something / **unangelliniuq iqvallermini** she got lots of berries when picking

unangig- to be a fast berry-picker ☆ **unangigtuq** he is a fast berry-picker / × -ngig-

unaqserte- to feel suddenly weak from fear or exertion ☆ **unaqsertuq** he suddenly felt weak / **akalriim puukaryarpiallranga unaqseqertellruunga** when a car almost hit me I suddenly felt "washed out"

unatair(ar)- to have cold hands ☆ **unatairtuq** *or* **unatairaraa** he has cold hands / × unan-ir(ar)-

unatar- Y, HBC, NUN, NS (*also* **nunatar-**) to pick berries ☆ **unatartuq** he is picking berries; **unatarai** he is picking them /

una- [2] NSU to play (of puppies) ☆ **unaut** they (puppies) are playing; ☐/ *cf.* **unga-**

un'a the one down below, the one toward or at the river *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **un'um** of the one down there; **unkut** those down there; **unyuuq** *or* **unsuuq** you down there!; **un'a tang kuigem ceńii marastuuq** see, the area along the river is muddy; *see Appendix 3*

unkumiutaq sea mammal ☆ **unkumiutarturcetenritqeraanga** for once he didn't let me eat any sea-mammal meat × -miutaq

unaite-° (*also* **munaite-°**) to be soft ☆ **unaituq** it is soft / **tua-i-llu unairulluni kinertellria qikuq tegg'uq** and so no longer soft, the dried clay is hard × -ite[1]

Unaliq Yup'ik Eskimo from the Norton Sound area, especially from the villages of Elim and Golovin on the north shore, and Unalakleet and St. Michael on the south shore; speaker of the NSU dialect; *etymology not known to compiler*

unan; unange-, unangig- *see* **una- [1]**

unani down there *(extended demonstrative adverb); see Appendix 3*

unaqserte- to feel suddenly weak *see* **una- [1]**

unarciaq (*also* **munarciaq**) straight-grained piece of wood useful for making things ☆ **cigyaliuq unarciamek** he is making slats out of a straight-grained piece of wood

unasmiur- NUN to challenge ☐

unatar-; unatair(ar)- *see* **una- [1]**

unayaqe- to ask someone to accompany one, to invite along ☆ **unayaqaa** he asked her to go with him / **unayaqiuq** he asked someone to go with him; **ilungama unayaqellruanga iqvaryaucuglua** my cousin asked me to go with her to pick berries

unegna the one down there *(extended demonstrative pronoun)* ☆ **un'gum** of the one downriver; **unegkut** those downriver; **unegna atam tangerqerru agiirtellria!** look at that one approaching from downriver!; *see Appendix 3*

unegte- to remain, to stay behind ☆ **unegtuq** he stayed behind / **un'ga'rtuq** he was left behind; **maurluminun panika unegtuq** my duaghter stayed behind with her grandmother; **uneggli** let him stay behind

unegtaq the one left behind; loser in a race or card game × -aq[1]

uneq armpit

unermig- to put or have under one's arm ☆ **unermigtuq** he put something under his arm; **unermigaa** he put it under his arm / × -mik

unermik, unermiaq something carried under the arm (gripped between arm and body) ☆ **unermiaqa una uqamairiuq** this thing I'm carrying under my arm is getting heavy × -mik, -mik

unga- to show affectionate attachment by clinging to another (usually of a child who clings to an adult) ☆ **ungauq** he is showing affectionate attachment / **ungakaa** *or* **ungavikaa** he is showing affectionate attachment to her; *cf.* **una- [2]**

ungaqtar-, ungamqi- HBC to respond affectionately to an adult's cooing (usually of a child) ☆ **ungaqtartuq** he is responding affectionately / × -qtaq, -‡

ungatar- to develop affection easily ☆ **ungatartuq** he is affectionate by nature / × -tar[1]

ungak whisker, beard hair, mustache hair ☆ **ungiinka** my whiskers; **ungani kepellrui taksiyaangellratni** he cut his whiskers when they were beginning to get too long

ungagaq, ungaggaq, ungaguaq black "reindeer moss", a lichen × -aq[3], -rraq, -uaq

ungair- to shave ☆ **ungairtuq** he is shaving; **ungairaa** he is shaving him / **puqliriuq mermek ungairnaluni** he is heating water so he can shave ×-ir[2]

ungaircuun, ungairissuun razor ×ungair-cuun, ungair-i[2]-cuun

ungalruk moose nose

ungalaq south, south wind; LI east ☆ **ungalamek anuqlirtuq unuamek** there is a wind from the south today; **ungalirtuq** there is a south wind blowing

Ungalaqliit *(plural)* Unalakleet, village on Norton Sound at the border between Yup'ik- and Inupiaq-speaking regions; *so called from an Inupiaq point of view because it is their southernmost village* ×-qliq

ungalaqliqneq southwest

un'gani, un'gaani downriver, toward the exit *(extended demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **un'gani-gguq tumcillruuq tuntuvagmek** he said he tracked a moose down river; **un'gavirtellruut** they went downriver; *see Appendix 3*

ungi- to become soggy, sodden, waterlogged ☆ **ungiuq** *or* **ungia** it got soggy / **ungitaa** he made it soggy; **kameksiigken alukek ungilliniuk** his boot-soles got soggy; *cf.* **uni-**

ungicetaaq NI dried fish-skin for chewing ×-cetaaq

ungilak § louse; spruce cone *and* **ungilag-** to itch ☆ **ungilagtuq** it itches / **ungilagtua** I itch (i.e., my body itches); **ungilakan kumggu!** if it itches, scratch it!; **ungiliit** lice; spruce cones

ungilayagaq* tiny biting gnat ×-ya(g)aq

unglu nest ☆ **kaviarem teglellrui kayangut unglumek** the fox stole the eggs from the nest

unglunguaq BB bowl, *lit. 'imitation nest'* ×-uaq

ungpaar(aq*) NUN, **ungpek** NS short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus)* ×-ar(aq), -‡

ungu- to drive rabbits, geese, or other game into an area where thay can easily be killed ☆ **unguut** they are driving game; **unguit** they are driving them / **unguyartut** they are going on a game drive; *cf.* **ungungssiq**

ungumrauń stick splashed in water to drive fish into a dipnet ×-‡-n

Unguurvik February; *see Appendix 7* ×-ur-vik

ungungssiq land mammal, quadruped; *especially* bear ☆ **ungungssirtangqertuq amllernek ingrini** there are a lot of animals in the mountains; *cf.* **unguva, ungu-**

unguva life *and* **unguva-** to be alive ☆ **unguvauq** it is alive / **unguvalria** living thing; *cf.* **ungungssiq**

unguir- to come back to life ☆ **unguirtuq** it came back to life / **naucetaat unguilartut up'nerkami** plants come back to life in springtime; **unguircetaa** he brought it back to life × -ir[1]

unguvalria § black bear *(Ursus americanus)* × -lria

unguvan BB, NUN, NS heart; *especially* fish heart × -n

unguvatarar- NS to have a pounding heart ☆ **unguvatarartuq** his heart is pounding /

uni- to dissolve; to disappear ☆ **uniuq** it dissolved; □/ **mer'urtellermini saarralaun unilliuq** when the sugar got wet it dissolved; *cf.* **ungi-**

unime- Y, HBC to forget (to leave behind, or to not remember) ☆ **unimuq** he forgot; **unimaa** he forgot it / **unimngaitamken** I won't forget you

unista deceased parent ☆ **unistema qanemcii nalluyagutellruanka** I have forgotten my deceased parent's stories × -ta[1]

unite- to leave behind ☆ **unituq** he is left behind; **unitaa** he left her or it behind / **unicimauq** he has been left behind; **uniartaatnga** they just left me behind; **uniyutellruuk** they[2] separated, got divorced × *perhaps* -te[2]

uniurte- to overlook; to miss the mark ☆ **uniurtaa** he missed it, overlooked it / **uniurutaa** he missed with it; **neqliullermini uniurtellinia kinguqlikacaarateng tan'gaurluq** when she was serving it seems she overlooked their youngest boy; **nutlemku uniurtellruaqa** I missed it when I shot at it

univkaraq Y legend passed down from generation to generation; thing of the past ☆ **univkariuq** he is recounting the past, telling a traditional story × -vkar-aq[1]

unraq NSU spear-line, spear with line attached

un'u NUN clothing, garment ☆ **un'uka** my garment

unuk night; last night *and* **unug-** to become night ☆ **unugtuq** night fell; **unugaa** night fell on him / **unugmi ayayuitut** they never leave at night; **unuk qavarciigatellruunga kuuvviassiyaallruama** last night I couldn't sleep because I had too much coffee; **unuuguq** it is night

unuakutaq breakfast × unuaq-ku-taq[1]

unuamek § today *(adverb)* ☆ **maani ellallirtuq unuamek** it is raining here today × unuaq-*ablative-modalis*

unuaq this past morning *(adverb)* ☆ **unuakuar** early morning; **unuakuayaar** very early in the morning

unuaqu tomorrow *(adverb)* ☆ **unuaqu tangerciqamken** I'll see you tomorrow; **ayallerpet unuaquani tekituq** he arrived the day after you left × unuaq-ku

unuaquaqan daily *(adverb)* × *contingent mood*

unugpak all night *(adverb)* × -rpak

unuggsuun, unugcuun night-light; NI moon ☆ **piipiq qavarciigatuq unugcuutailami** the baby can't sleep because he doesn't have a night-light × -ssuun, -cuun

unuir(aq*) little brown bat *(Myotis lucifugus)* × -iq

unuku tonight *(adverb)* ☆ **unuku naaqiciqua imkunek kalikanek** tonight I'll read that book × -ku

upag- to change one's place of residence; to move to fish camp; NSU to run toward someone ☆ **upagtuq** he moved / **upallruukut Tuntutuliarmun yaaliagni** two years ago we moved to Tuntutuliak

upete- to get ready to go; ☆ **uptuq** he is getting ready; **uptaa** he is getting it or her ready / **upyutaa uini taquarkaanek** she is getting travel provisions ready for her husband

upinga- to be ready ☆ **upingauq** he or it is ready / × -nga-

up'nerkaq, upenerkaq NSU spring (season) *and* **up'nerkar-** to become spring ☆ **up'nerkartuq** it became spring; **up'nerkaraa** spring came upon him / **up'nerkami angutet tan'gurraat-llu kanaqlagculartut** in spring men and boys hunt muskrats × -neq[1]-kaq, -neq[1]-kaq

up'nerkivik, up'nerkarrvik Y spring camp × up'nerkaq-i[3]-vik, up'nerkaq-te[1]-vik

upute- to say unfavorable things about, to gossip about ☆ **uputaa** he is saying unfavorable things about her / **uputaariuq** she is gossiping; **assiilkaqa uputaariyunqeggan** I don't like her because she likes to gossip

uq- *(deep root:* shelter*); cf.* **uqeq, uqite-, uqivigaq, uqraq, uqvik, uqurrsuk, uqumigte- [2]**

uqamaq § manageable weight; pound ☆ **cetamanek uqamangqertuq** it weighs four pounds

uqamailkutaq, uqamalkutaq weight, ballast ☆ **tauna ciin maligutaa uqamailkutaunaluni?** why did that person come along as deadweight?; *cf.* **uqiggete-°** × uqamaite-kutaq, uqamaite-kutaq

uqamailtaciq, uqamaltaciq weight of something ☆ **uqamailtacia** *or* **uqamaltacia** its weight × uqamaite-taciq, uqamaite-taciq

uqamailtassiir-, uqamaltassiir- to weigh ☆ **uqamailtassiiraa** *or* **uqamaltassiiraa** he is weighing it / × uqamaite-taciar-, uqamaite-taciar-

uqamailtassiirun, uqamaltassiirun scale for weighing × uqamailtassiir-n, uqamaltassiir-n

uqamairi-§ to partially awaken, feeling that one cannot move; *one having this experience feels that he will regain the ability to move after making even one slight movement* ☆ **uqamairtuq** he partially awakened, feeling unable to move / × -ir[2]

uqamairi- to become heavy ☆ **uqamairiuq** it got heavy / × -ir[2]-i[1]

uqamaite-° to be heavy ☆ **uqamaituq** it is heavy / **uqamaitessiyaagan kevegciigataqa** because it is too heavy I can't lift it × -ite[1]

uqenqar- [1] to put all one's strength into doing something ☆ **uqenqertuq** he gave it his last great effort / **aqvautellermeggni kinguliurpakaami uqenqerluni angungnaqai** when they were having a footrace, since he remained at the rear, putting all his might into it, he tried to overtake them

uqeq lee side, sheltered side ☆ **uqra** its lee side; *cf.* **uq-**
uqenqar- [2] to have the wind blow from behind while one is traveling ☆ **uqenqertuq** he has the wind blowing with him; ☐/

uqer- § to wipe the anal area after defecating ☆ **uqertuq** he is wiping his (own) anal area; **uqraa** he wiped his (another's) anal area / **irniani uqraa** he wiped his child's rear; **aan, uqernga!** mother, wipe me!
uqrun [2], uqrutaq [2], uqrutarkaq, uqrutarkaun, uqrilitaq § toilet paper × -n, -taq[1], -taq[1]-kaq, -taq[1]-kaq-un, -ilitaq
uqriutaq BB diaper

uqi-; uqiinaq; uqilngu-, uqiqite-; uqiqur-; uqir-; uqirissuun; uqirvik; uqivik *see* **uquq**

uqiggete-°, uqaggete-° HBC, **uqgete-°** to be light in weight ☆ **uqiggetuq** it is light / **kevegluku taisgu tauna uqiggelnguq!** lift and bring that light thing! *cf.* **uqamaq, uqila-**
uqiggeli-, uqigli- to become light in weight ☆ **uqiggeliuq** it is getting light; **uqiggelia** he is making it lighter / × -i[1]

uqila- to be fleet-footed, fast on one's feet ☆ **uqilauq** he runs fast / **anagngaituq uqilanrilami** he won't escape because he doesn't run fast; **uqilatauq qimugtetun** he runs as fast as a dog; *cf.* **uqiggete-**
uqilali fast runner × -li[1]

uqite- to take shelter ☆ **uqituq** he took shelter; **uqitaa** he put it in a sheltered spot / **uqisvik** sheltered spot; *cf.* **uq-**

uqivik HBC place where one is sheltered and comfortable; *cf.* **uq-** × -vik

uqlar- to become messy ☆ **uqlartuq** he got messy; **uqlaraa** he got it messy /

uqlir- (*also* **urnir-**) to be set or ready to act (usually to spear or shoot), to take aim ☆ **uqlirtuq** he is set to act / **uqliutaa** he is set to act on or with it, he is aiming at it

uqnaq HBC cooked horsetail or mare's-tail tubers (taken from mouse caches); berries cooked with blood; *cf.* **uu-**

uqnarliq HBC (*also* **uuqnarliq**) cooked blackfish × -naq[1]-li[1]

uqnarqe- HBC, NUN (*also* **uuqnarqe-**) to be burning hot × -narqe-

uqraq, uqrun [1], uqrutaq [1], uqriilitaq NUN shelter, windbreak; *cf.* **uq-**

uqriutaq BB diaper *see* **uqer-**

uqrun [2], uqrutaq [2], uqrutarkaq, uqrutarkaun, uqrilitaq § toilet paper *see* **uqer-**

uqsuq LI, UK head; HBC, NS aged fish-head

uqsunaq* LI, UK aged fish-head ×-naq[2]

uqsuqaq K pintail *(Anas acuta)*

uqsuqerpak K, **uqsurtaq** NI mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos); cf.* **uqulkataq, uqulkatarpak** *and* **yuukaq, yuukarpak** ×uqsuqaq-rpak, -‡

uqsurpayagaq LI nickel, five cents ×-rpak-ya(g)aq

uqtaq hookless lure used to attract fish when dipnetting or spearing

uqugglluk mold *and* **uqugglug-** to be moldy ☆ **uqugglugtuq** it is moldy / *cf.* **urug-** × -rrluk

uqumigte- [1] NI to cut hair short ☆ **uqumigtuq** he got a short haircut; **uqumigtaa** he gave him a short haircut /

uqumigte- [2] NUN to have the wind blow from behind while one is traveling ☆ **uqumigtuq** he has the wind blowing with him; □/

uquq oil; *especially* seal oil; *by extension any* edible oil: *in suitable contexts also* fuel oil, lubricating oil, gasoline ×*perhaps* -quq

uqi- to have plenty of food and other goods; to have much oil (of a seal) ☆ **uqiuq** it has a lot of oil / ×-i[3]

uqiinaq K mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil ×uqi-nginaq

uqilngu- to feel sick from eating too much oily food ☆ **uqilnguuq** he is feeling sick / **uqilngunarquq** it (food) is too rich in oil ×uqi-lngu-

uqiqite- to become flooded with gasoline or oil ☆ **uqiqituq** it got flooded / **massiinaq uqiqicami ayagciigatuq** the machine can't start because it is flooded ×uqi-ite[3]

uqiqur- to distribute seal blubber and meat and gifts when someone has caught a seal ☆ **uqiqurtuq** she is passing out strips of blubber; **uqiqurai** she is passing them out / **qetunrani pitqerraallrani issurimek uqiqullruuq** she had a party, distributing gifts, when her son caught his first seal

uqir- to put oil in ☆ **uqirtuq** it has oil put in it; **uqiraa** he put oil in it / **kenurraq uqiraa** he put oil in the lamp ×-ir[1]

uqirissuun funnel ×uqir-i[2]-cuun

uqirvik, uqiryaraq fuel tank ×uqir-vik, uqir-yaraq

uqivik, uqivigaq container for oil ×uqi-vik, uqi-vik

uquaq oil slick from a boat or dead animal; fish oil taken from the surface of fish broth

uquinaq K mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil × -nginaq

uquir(aq*) pectoral sandpiper *(Erolia melanotos);* pomarine jaeger *(Stercorarius pomarinus)* × -iq

uqulegaq, uqulkatak pintail *(Anas acuta)* × -lek-aq[3], -‡

uqulek HBC fried bread × -lek

uqulkatagpak mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos); cf.* **uqsuqaq, uqsuqerpak** *and* **yuukaq, yuukarpak** × uqulkatak-rpak

uqulkuk motor oil × -lkuk

uqumaarrluk fish slightly aged and stored in seal oil, *locally* poke fish × -maarrluk

uqumleq HBC, **uqumluk** NUN mixture of berries, sugar, and seal oil

uqumyak quartz; *so called because of its light color, resembling seal fat* × -yak

uqunge-, uqurte- to catch a seal, *lit. 'to acquire or catch oil'* ☆ **uqunguq** *or* **uqurtuq** he caught a seal / × -nge-, -te[1]

uqup'alek K fried bread × -‡-lek

uquri- to be fat (of humans, animals, fish, or birds) ☆ **uquriuq** he is fat; **uquria** it is making her fat / × -i[1]-

uqurkaq fuel oil, petroleum, gasoline ☆ **uqurkaliurta** oil worker, oil company × -kaq

uqurliq* Y silver or coho salmon *(Oncorhynchus kisutch)* × -li[1]

uqurpak NUN fried bread × -rpak

uqurte- to apply oil to ☆ **uqurtuq** it has been oiled; **uqurtaa** he oiled it / **kameksiigni uqurtak** he applied oil to his skin boots

uqurvik, uquryaraq fuel tank × -vik, -yaraq

uquurte- to become oily by accident, *lit. 'to become oil'* ☆ **uquurtuq** it got oily / × -urte-

uquviarrluk HBC strip of seal blubber × -‡-rrluk

uquryak HBC heavy sweat × -yak

uqurrsuk § parka hood; hat; *cf.* **uq-**

uquutvaguaq poison water hemlock *(Cicuta mackenzieana)* × -uaq

uqvik, uqviaq, uqvigaq NS, HBC, NUN, **uqviaraq** willow; *more generally,* tree; *cf.* **uq-**

Uqvigartalek the traditional boundary point between Yup'ik and Inupiaq territory near Golovin on the Seward Peninsula, *lit. 'place with many willows'* × -talek

uqvigpik Y, **uqvigpiaq** alder *(Alnus sp.)* × -pik[2], -pik[2]

uqviicar(aq*) redpoll *(Acanthis sp.)*

uraluq BB starry flounder *(Platichthys stellatus);* LI wild celery *(Angelica lucida); cf.* **uraruq**

uraruq HBC, NUN starry flounder *(Platichthys stellatus);* BB, LI, NR whitefish *(species □);* NI edible sea slug, orange or purple in color □; *cf.* **uraluq**

ure- to melt, to dissolve, to run (of colors); to have a dirty face ☆ **ur'uq** *or* **uraa** it is melting, etc. / **urtaa** it (e.g. sun) is melting it; **mikelnguq ur'uq** the child has a dirty face; **qerrulliik ur'illiniuk** the pants are "running" (i.e., their color is fading in the wash); **saalaq uria** she is inconvenienced by the melting of the shortening; *cf.* **urug-**

urte- (*also* **murte-**) to make into a batter ☆ **urtaa** he made it into a batter / **assaliarkaq urtellrua** he made the pancake mix into a batter ×-te[2]

urtaq batter, sourdough ☆ **urtaq ilau!** add some more to the batter!; **urciuq** she is making sourdough bread or batter ×-urte-aq[1]

urenke- to have free time, to be unoccupied ☆ **urenkuq** he is unoccupied; **urenkaa** he has time for it, has free time for it / **urenkekuma piciqaqa** when I have time, I'll do it

urenkenrite-° § to be busy, to have no time for ☆ **urenkenrituq** he is busy; **urenkenritaa** he is not taking care of it / **urenkenrilama ikayurciigatamken** because I'm busy I can't help you ×-nrite-

urluveq, urluraq NSU bow (for shooting) ☆ **urluvran qelutii kevkartuq** his bowstring broke

urnir- (*also* **uqlir-**) to be set or ready to act (usually to spear or shoot), to take aim ☆ **urnirtuq** he is ready / **urniutaa** he is ready to shoot it or spear it; **urnia!** get ready (to spear or shoot)!

urr'aq, urrasquq, urasquq NUN white or gray clay which is mixed with caribou hair and used to make pottery

Urr'armiut Ohogamiut, former village and present seasonally used site on the Yukon ×-miu

urug- to thaw, to melt ☆ **urugtuq** *or* **urugaa** it is melting / **cikuq urugtaa** he is melting the ice; **qanikcaq qagaani urunguq** the snow outside is beginning to melt; *cf.* **ure-, uquggluk, urugun**

urugcir- to warm up, to thaw ☆ **urugcirtuq** he is warming up; **urugciraa** he is thawing it / ×-cir-

urunquq, urunqiq NSU spot on top of an elevated place from which the snow has melted ×-quq, -‡

urugun § skin scraper; *cf.* **urug-**

uruq tundra moss *(Sphagnum sp.);* menstrual pad

uryur- to overflow, to spill over ☆ **uryurtuq** it is overflowing; **uryuraa** it is overflowing it *or* from it / **urtaq uryurtuq kaminiam qainganun** the sourdough is overflowing on the stove; *cf.* **ure-**

usaaq*, usaaraq Y line attached to a spear

useqnak NI (*also* **uyeqnak**) two-year-old spotted seal *(Phoca vitulina); cf.* **issuriq,** *the general term for these seals*

usgu- to add to, to extend ☆ **usgua** he extended it / **ak'a usguuq** it has already been extended

usguneq knuckle, link, joint, knot ☆ **cagnialami kevkartuq usguneq** the knot broke because it was too loose ×usgute-neq[1]

usgute- (*also* **uygute-**) to be attached or connected (of two similar things) ☆ **usgutuk** they are attached to each other; **usgutaa** he attached it to something / **usgucimauq** it has been attached; **ak'a usgutuk caviyagaak** the two wires are already connected; *cf.* **uskuq** ×-te[2]

uskuq § rope, cord; umbilical cord; *cf.* **usgute-**

uskuraq § tether; harnesses and gangline; kite string, string of toy *and* **uskurar-** to harness ☆ **uskuraraa** he harnessed it / **uskurat qer'anun agareski!** hang the harnesses on the fishrack! ×-aq[3]

uskurari- to have long stringy feces ☆ **uskurariuq** he has long stringy feces /

uskurtuliaraq* Y, NS bog cranberry *(Oxycoccus microcarpus)*

uspeq § weight; pound *and* **usper-** to weigh ☆ **usperaa** he weighed it / **ellminek uspertuq** he weighed himself

usruq (*also* **uyruq**) man's sister's child, man's niece or nephew through his sister ☆ **angutem usruqai alqami irniarit cali-llu nayagami irniarit** a man's **usrut** are his older sisters' children and his younger sisters' children

ussar- NUN to check, to look around ☆ **ussartuq** he checked; **ussaraa** he checked it /

ussug- *(root); cf.* **ucuk**

ussugciksuar(aq*) § ice-pick ×-‡-cuar(aq)

ussukaascengiir(aq*) Townsend's warbler *(Dendroica townsendii)*

ussukataq § firedrill, bowdrill

ussukcaq (*also* **ucukcaq**) nail, peg ☆ **ussukcaq perqertuq kaugtucurlallemni mulut'uugkun** the nail bent when I hit it wrong with the hammer

ussungluq NI, NUN edible sea creature, tubular and transparent, with visible guts, perhaps a sea slug ☐

uss'utali queen, king ×*from Russian* gosudár'

uste- to erode, to chip, to cave in ☆ **ustuq** *or* **ustaa** it caved in, eroded, chipped, collapsed / **usserquq** it keeps caving in; **kegguteka ustuq enermek pukullemni** my tooth chipped on a bone when I ate the bone clean; *cf.* **uyte-**

ussneq chipped spot; caved-in riverbank × -neq[1]

usuuq (*also* **uyuuq**) hey you! *(exclamation); this is the vocative form of* **una** *(q.v.); it may be shortened to* **uss**

usvi (*also* **uyvi**) intelligence, awareness, sanity; *cf.* **umyuaq**

usviilkayag- to go berserk, to become violently insane ☆ **usviilkayagtuq** he went berserk / × usviite-kayag-

usviir- to become insane, to lose one's mind ☆ **usviirtuq** he became insane / × -ir[2]

usviite-° to be insane, crazy, foolish ☆ **usviituq** he is crazy / **usviilnguq** crazy person, fool × -ite[1]

usvillugte- to be insane ☆ **usvillugtuq** he is insane / **usvillugtellria** insane person, mentally ill person × -lluk

usvingqerr- to be sensible, to have a good mind ☆ **usvingqertuq** he is sensible / × -ngqerr-

usvitu- to be wise ☆ **usvituuq** he is wise / **usvituli** wise one; **kaviarem kapkainaqa usvituluni ullayuitaa** the fox, being wise, never goes to my trap × -tu

utakinaq NR volcano

utaqa- § to wait ☆ **utaqauq** he is waiting; **utaqaa** he is waiting for her /**utaqaciqaqa** I will wait for him; **utaqanga!** wait for me!

utaqalgir- to wait for an event to occur ☆ **utaqalgirtuq** he is waiting / **Mamterillerni utaqalgirtuq irnillerkaminek** she is waiting in Bethel for her child to be born

ute- *(root)*

utengqa- to be back home; to be visiting at one's former home ☆ **utengqauq** he is visiting his old home / × uterte-ngqa-

uterte- to return, to go back ☆ **utertuq** he returned; **utertaa** he returned along it (a route) / **utercullruuq qavarniami** he wanted to go home because he was sleepy; **qaku uterciiqsit?** when will you return home?

utetmun homeward, toward one's point of origin *(adverb)* × -tmun

utqite-, uteskiaqer- HBC to ricochet, to bounce back; to turn around and come back ☆ **utqituq** it bounced back /

ut'rarte- to go and return on the same day ☆ **ut'rartuq** he went and came right back /

ut'rute- to return (something), to bring home ☆ **ut'rutuq** he brought something back; **ut'rutaa** he brought it back / **calissuun ut'rutaa pikestiinun** he returned the tool to its owner; **ut'rutaqaa** it is the thing he brought home × -te[5]

utgucik NUN cooking pot *see* **uu-**

utnguk wart ☆ **arnassagaq utngungqertuq tamlumikun** the old woman has a wart on her chin; *cf. Nelson*

utngungssaq* HBC tuber of mare's-tail plant *(Hippurus vulgaris),* found in mouse caches, *locally* mouse food, mouse nuts

utqerr- Y to row ☆ **utqertuq** he is rowing; **utqerraa** he is rowing it /

utqerrun Y oar × -n

utqiq NS (*also* **ulqiq)** potato; wild "potato plant" *(Claytonia tuberosa)*

utqite-; ut'rarte-; ut'rute- *see* **ute-**

utuma- to be better ☆ **utumauq** it is better / **nerevkallrua utumauralrianek neqautmegnek** he let her eat the better ones from their[2] food supply

utumari- to become better ☆ **utumariuq** it is getting better / × -i[1]

utumarte- to improve ☆ **utumartuq** he is improving; **utumartaa** he is improving it /

utuqa- to be aged (of sealskins) ☆ **utaqauq** it is aged; ☐/

utvak snow that has been carved into a block × -vak

uu- to be cooked ☆ **uuguq** *or* **uugaa** it is cooked, done / **uumauq** it is completely cooked, ready; **uumanrilnguq tan'gerlim kemga neryaqunaku!** don't eat the undercooked bear meat!

uqnaq HBC cooked horsetail or mare's-tail tuber (taken from mouse caches); berries cooked with blood × -‡-naq[1]

utgucik NUN cooking pot × -‡-uciq

uucissuun bread-pan × uute-i[2]-cuun

uucivik oven × uute-i[2]-vik

uuneq burn on the flesh × uute-neq[1]

uuqitar- to feel intense heat (as in a steambath) ☆ **uuqitartuq** he feels the intense heat /

uuqnarliq K, **uuqnarniq** Y (*also* **uqnarliq)** cooked blackfish × -‡-naq[1]-li[1], -‡-naq[1]-li[1]

uuqnarqe- (*also* **uqnarqe-)** to be burning hot ☆ **uuqnarquq** it is hot / **kaminiaq uuqnaqngan qanrutaqa agtuusqevkenaku** because the stove is hot I told him not to touch it × -‡-narqe-

uutaq hard candy or other hard baked food; bread × uute-aq[1]

uute- to burn (flesh); to cook by baking or roasting (rather than boiling) ☆ **uutuq** he burned himself; **uutaa** he cooked it, burned it / **caskami imaanek uucetaa** he burned her with the contents of his cup × -te[2]

uuvlaag-, uunglleka r- (*also* **umlluaqar-, uvluaqar-**) to cook rare ☆ **uuvlaagtuq** it is undercooked; **uuvlaagaa** he undercooked it / **uunglle karaq** rare-cooked meat or fish; **neqkaa uuvlaagyaqunaku!** don't make his food undercooked! × -vlaag-, -‡

uugnar(aq*) NI, K *(below Bethel)* (*also* **ugnaraq**) vole *(Microtus sp.)*

uugkete- to give up, to quit ☆ **uugketuq** he gave up, he quit; ☐/

uuleg- *(root)*

ulganaq NUN parka ruff × -a-naq[1]

uulegte- to shiver, to shake ☆ **uulegtuq** he is shivering; **uulegtaa** he is shaking it /

uulganarqe- to be frightening, to cause one to tremble ☆ **uulganarquq** it is frightening / × -a-narqe-

uulgatar(ar)-, uulegyatar(ar)- HBC to tremble ☆ **uulgata'artuq** *or* **uulegyatarretuq** he is trembling /

uumi recently *(adverb); from* **una** ☆ **uumirpak** in the past few days

uumiarqu, uumiaraqu in the near future *(adverb)* × -ar(aq)-ku, -ar(aq)-ku

uumiku next time *(adverb)* ☆ **uumiku cali tangerciqamken** I'll see you again next time × *localis*-ku

uumi- *(root: emotional)* ☆ **uumikaa** he is infuriated by or at her; **uuminarquq** it is infuriating, irritating; **uumitartuq** he is irritable by nature; **uumiyugtuq** he is peeved, irritated, infuriated; **uuminaqvaa!** darn it!; **uumikutut** they are angry at one another

uuqitar-; uuqnarqe-; uuqnarliq *see* **uu-**

uuqassugar- to worry, to feel apprehensive that something might happen ☆ **uuqassugartuq** he is worried; ☐/ **uuqassugartua kitnayukluku** I am worried that he might drown

uuqessngitaq (*also* **quuqessngitaq**) runt, smallest egg in a nest, smallest pup in a litter, etc.

uuqnituq Y, **uuqniquq** NI bumblebee

uur- to toot, to whistle (of steam whistles and similar sounds) ☆ **uurtuq** it whistled; **uuraa** it whistled at it / **sun'aq agiircami uurtuq** when the ship approached it blew its whistle × *imitative*

uurcara- to regret a loss which might have been prevented by appropriate action ☆ **uurcarauq** he regrets what happened; ☐/

uutaq; uute- *see* **uu-**

uutkaaq Y duck; *especially* mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos),* pintail *(Anas acuta)* ×*from Russian* útka

uutuk sea urchin

uuturrluk NUN flake of dandruff × -rrluk

uuvlaag- to cook rare *see* **uu-**

Uuyarmiut *(plural)* an old name of present-day Bethel ×-miu

uuyurte-, uusurte- to have a rash, such as a diaper rash; to become raw and irritated from constant moisture (of flesh) ☆ **uuyurtuq** he or it (body part) is raw / **piipiq uuyurtuq paistem cimillrunrilaku terr'ilitaa** the baby has a rash because the babysitter didn't change his diaper
uuyurcailkun § talcum powder × -yailkutaq

uver- (*also* **ever-)** slanting, tilted *(root: postural)* ☆ **uvengqauq** it is slanting, tilting; **uvertuq** it tilted; **uvertaa** he tilted it
uvaa- (*also* **eveqaa-)** to rock from side to side (of a boat) ☆ **uvaaguq** it is rocking / **angyaq uvaaguq kuik qailian** the boat is rocking because the river has lots of waves × -a-
uverneq slope × -neq[1]
uverteckegte-, uvenqegg- to be steep ☆ **uverteckegtuq** it is steep / **ingrikun atralleq caperrnarquq uverteckeggngan** climbing the mountain is hard because it is steep × -te[2]-ckegte-, -nqegg-

uvluaqar- HBC (*also* **uuvlaag-, umlluaqar-)** to cook rare × -qar-

uya neck ☆ **putiil'kam uyii** the neck of the bottle *(for* anatomical neck *see* **uyaquq** *below)*
uyakite-°NI to be narrow (of rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water)☆ **uyakituq** it is narrow / × -kite[2]
uyalegpak double-crested cormorant *(Phalacrocorax auritus)* × uyalek-rpak
uyalek pelagic cormorant *(Phalacrocorax pelagicus)* × -lek
uyamik necklace; pendant; cross worn as a pendant × -mik
uyangte- to look over and down, to peek in☆ **uyangtuq** he is looking over, looking in and down; **uyangtaa** he is looking into it, over it /
uyaquq neck (anatomical) ☆ **uyaqua** *or* **uyaqurra** his or its neck × -quq
uyaqurrilitaq scarf; dog collar × uyaquq-ilitaq
uyaqurrun necklace; dog collar × uyaquq-n
uyaraq HBC necklace
uyarr'uyaq, uyarruyuaq semipalmated plover *(Charadrius semipalmatus);* ruddy turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)*

uyatu- NI to be wide (of rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water) ☆ **uyatuuq** it is wide / ×-tu-

uyaqe- to hit with a missile or projectile (e.g., a rock, spear, bullet) ☆ **uyaqaa** he hit it / **uyaqutuq** he hit something; **uyaqsuuq** he has good aim

uyerqe- HBC to approach in order to get food, such as bait in a trap ☆ **uyerquq** he or it came over to eat; **uyerqaa** he or it came to him or it for food / *cf.* **uyiqe-**

uyeqnak HBC (*also* **useqnak)** two-year-old spotted seal *(Phoca vitulina); cf.* **issuriq,** *the general term for these seals*

uygute- HBC (*also* **usgute-)** to be attached or connected

uyiqe- to keep going back for more, to get a lot of food at a party ☆ **uyiquq** he keeps going back for more; ☐/ **uyiqviiqnak!** don't overdo (wastefully)!; **uyiqvik** smorgasbord, buffet, meal with various types of food laid out for diners to select; *cf.* **uyerqe-** ×*perhaps* -liqe[1]

uyive- HBC (*also* **uive-)** to turn

uyruq HBC (*also* **usruq)** man's sister's child, man's niece or nephew through his sister

uyte- HBC (*also* **uste-)** to cause to cave in ☆ **uytaa** he made it cave in / **uylluku** making it cave in; **uyeygu!** make it cave in!; *cf.* **uste-**

uyug- to have sexual intercourse (of humans) ☆ **uyugtuq** he is having sexual intercourse with someone; **uyugaa** he is having sexual intercourse with her / **uyugtuk** *or* **uyuutuk** they[2] are having sexual intercourse; *cf.* **ucuk, kuyag-**

uyunge- to squat down ☆ **uyunguq** he squatted; ☐ / **uyungumauq utaqallermini tengmianek** he is squatting, waiting for the birds

uyungqa- to be squatting ☆ **uyungqauq** he is squatting / ×-ngqa-

uyungssuar- to stand with one's knees bent ☆ **uyungssuartuq** he is standing with his knees bent /

uyuraq* younger sibling (brother or sister)

uyuuq (*also* **usuuq)** hey you!; *from* **una** ×-yuuq

uyvi HBC (*also* **usvi)** intelligence, wisdom

V

For words which sound as if they start with **v**, *look also under* **ev.**

vek § grass; *underlyingly* **[e]vek** ☆ **veg'et** grass *(plural)*

vegtar- to gather grass ☆ **vegtartuq** he is gathering grass; **vegtaraa** he is gathering grass from it /

verte- (*also* **everte-, erevte-**) to get a foreign object in one's eye ☆ **vertuq** *or* **vertaa** he got something in his eye / **verun** foreign object in the eye; **verutii** the foreign object in his eye; **veringauq** he has something in his eye; **vertaqama tangerciigatlartua** I can't see when I get something in my eye; **vertua caranglugmek** I got some dirt in my eye

viuq gray-cheeked thrush *(Hylocichla minima)* × *imitative*

vvelak (*also* **pelak**) flag × *from English or Russian* flag

W

wa- *(root) for first person personal pronouns; see* **ell-** *for second, third, and third-reflexive persons; see Appendix 1; cf.* **wani**

wangkuta we, us (three or more)

wangkuk we two, us two

wii, wiinga I, me ☆ **wiinga neryarturciqua** I shall go eat; **ingna angun sugtunruuq wangni** that man is taller than I; **tarenrami wanguuq** it's me in the picture; **wanguunga** it is I, it's me; **wangkun piciqua** I'll do it by myself; **wang'ukuvet elpet-llu piyartuten** if you were me, you'd do it too

wa-gguq, wa-gguq-qaa *(exclamation) expressing disappointment or dissatisfaction*

wall'u, wall' or *(conjunction)* ☆ **una pikiu wall'u ingna** you can have this one or that one; do this or that; **wanirpak-qaa kuvyaq civcarturyugan, wall'u ataku?** do you want to set the fishnet now, or later this evening? ×*enclitic* -llu

wani here, now *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **wavet** to here; **waken** from here; *see Appendix 3; cf.* **wa-**

wak'nirnek from this time on, from now on, henceforth *(adverb)* ×*ablative-modalis*

waniku after a while *(adverb)* ☆ **wanikuarqu** after a little while ×-ku

wanirpak now and for a short time hence *(adverb)* ☆ **caqatarceci wanirpak?** what are you going to do now? ×-rpak

waniwa, wanigga here it is! *(exclamation)* ☆ **wanigga-qaa man'a nuna aqevyilituli?** is this the place that usually has lots of cloudberries? ×*enclitic*-wa

waten like this *(exclamation)* ☆ **waten pi!** *or* **waten pii!** do it like this (as I am showing you)!

watkacagaq exactly like this *(adverb)* ×-kaca(g)ar-

watna- to act like this ☆ **watnauq** he is acting like this /

waq'allaga- (*also* **u͡gaq'allaga-**) to retch ☆ **waq'allagauq** he is retching / ×*imitative*

waqaa (*also* **aqaa**) hello, what's the matter?, what are you doing here?, what can I do for you? *(exclamation)* ☆ **waqaanrituq** nothing's up, I don't need anything *(in answer to* **waqaa***)*

wataimarta? what time is it? ×*from English*

watpik, watqapik never! *(adverb; emphatic)* ☆ **watqapik au͡g'utun pinqigcaqunak!** never do what you did again! ×-pik, -qapigte-

watua, wat'au͡ga NS, HBC just now, right now *(adverb);* HBC that's fine by me, just go ahead and do it *(exclamation)* ☆ **watua anellruuq** he just went out; **neriu watua!** eat it right now!

wayar- (*also* **mayar-, u͡gayar-)** to strip bare, to pillage, to rob, to plunder ☆ **wayartuq** he stripped, undressed; **wayaraa** he plundered him / **matartellruuq wayarluni** he stripped completely naked

wii, wiinga I, me *(personal pronoun); see* **wa-**

Y

yaag- NUN, HBC (*also* **eyag-**) to follow a traditional practice associated with birth, death, illness, puberty, etc., consisting of abstaining from certain foods or activities ☆ **yaagtuq** he is abstaining / **yaaga!** abstain!; **yaagumauq** he has been abstaining

yaaltaq, yaal'taq (*also* **yaltaq**) yard (length) ☆ **cetamanek yaaltanek ciitsaamek kiputellruunga** I bought four yards of fabric; **yaaltackellria** *or* **yaal'tackellria** cubic yard; **yaaltanqellria** *or* **yaal'tanqellria** square yard ×*from English* yard

yaani over there, yonder *(restricted demonstrative adverb)* ☆ **yaavet** to there; **yaatmun** toward there; **yaaken** from there; **yaaggun** through there; **yaani ingkut maniaqatartut makliit tartuitnek** those people over there are going to roast the kidneys of bearded seals; **tang yaa-i!** look, over there!; *see Appendix 3*

yaaliagni K, Y, BB day before yesterday, year before last; NI three days ago, three years ago *(adverb); cf.* **amatiigni** ×-liaq-*localis*

yaaliaku K, Y, BB day after tomorrow, year after next; NI three or more days hence, three or more years hence *(adverb); cf.* **amatiiku** ×-liaq-ku

yaaqsig- to be distant ☆ **yaaqsigtuq** it is distant / **New York City-q yaaqsigtuq Mamterillermek** New York City is far from Bethel; **yaaqsikiini ceńam** far offshore ×-qsig-

yaaqsigtaciq distance ☆ **mat'um yaaqsigtacia kalikivigmun yaaqsigtangatuq maaken agayuvigmun** the distance from here to the post office seems to be the same as from here to the church ×yaaqsig-taciq

yaaqva ≠ area farther away ☆ **yaaqvani** in the area farther away; **yaaqvanun** (to) farther away; **yaaqvanek** from farther away; **yaaqvaqanirtuq** he moved farther away; **yaaqvanurtuq** *or* **yaaqvalirtuq** he went far into the distance ×-qva-

yaate≠ area beyond ☆ **yaatiini** in the area beyond it ×-te[3]

Yaarayuli, Yaayaalria BB Swede, Norwegian; *so called because of the way they say 'yes' in their languages, and* ×-yuli, -lria

yaarcaq Laysan albatross *(Diomedia immutabilis)*

yaarui- § to use a story knife to draw pictures on mud or snow and tell a story to go along with it, *a traditional and still common activity of young girls* ☆ **yaaruiguq** she is telling a story-knife tale / **nayaganka yaaruigut** my younger sisters are telling stories with a story knife; *cf.* **igaq, eyaq**

yaaruin § story knife ☆ **nanluciitellraku nes'eng yaaruitmek aturluni apertuutellrua** when he didn't know where their house was, she showed him using a story knife; **imumi yaaruicilallruat tulunek tau͡gaam mat'um nalliini yaaruilartut mass'lirissuutetgun** in the old days they made story knives of ivory, but nowadays they use butter knives for drawing story-knife pictures

yaassiik box ☆ **qemagtai aklut yaassiigem iluanun** he packed the clothes into a box; **yaassiickellria** cube ×*from Russian* yáshchik

yaassiigek *(dual)* suitcase

yaassiigenqegg- to be square ☆ **yaassiigenqegtuq** it is square / **yaassiigenqellria** square ×-nqegg-

{**yag-** to abstain *see* **eyag-, yaag-**}

yagarcete-° K (*also* **cagarcite-°**) to be busy working ☆ **yagarcetuq** he is busy / **maligtesqessaaquq aataminun tau͡gaam aatii yagarcetellruuq** he wanted his father to come with him but his father was busy ×-cete[2]

yagte- (*also* **cagte-**) to stretch out one's arms; to raise one's hand; to engage in hand-to-hand combat, to fight ☆ **yagtuq** he is extending his arms; **yagtaa** he is reaching out to it, he is fighting him / **yagutuk** they[2] are fighting each other; **aruqellratni angernek ellii-llu yagtuq** when they passed out gum he too reached out his hands; **mikelnguuk sugg'alimek allurtaigaullutek yagutuk** the two children are fighting over a cracker; **yaguyutaa** he is fighting for him; **nutaan unuaquan erqaaraqertelluku tanqigiaraqertelluku nutaan qasgimiut imkut yagutelliniluki** the next day early in the morning, just as it was getting light, they had a battle with those in the men's community house; *cf.* **sagte-, cagte-, yaquq;** *cf. Wrangell, Nelson*

yag'arussuk NSU net thrown over birds

yagneq fathom, distance between the ends of one's arms extended outward in opposite directions ☆ **uum kuvyama taktacia yuinarnek yagnengqertuq** this net of mine has a length of twenty fathoms ×-neq[1]

yakiicimaagute- K to play a game of tag ☆ **yakiicimaagutut** they are playing tag / ×-‡-te[5]

yakiitaaq § game of tag, act of tagging in the game

yaltaq NUN, **yal'taq** HBC (*also* **yaaltaq**) yard (length) ×*from English* yard

{**yar-** to tattoo *see* **eyar-**}

yaquq (*also* **caquq**) wing; *also plural for* one wing ☆ **yaqui** *or* **yaqu͡rri** its wing; **kagiut yaqutgun** she is sweeping the floor with a wing; *cf.* **yagte-** × -quq

yaqiur- to flap wings (of a bird) ☆ **yaqiurtuq** it is flapping its wings / × -liur-

yaqulegcuun § shotgun × yaqulek-cuun

yaqulegpak LI arctic loon *(Gavia arctica)* × yaqulek-rpak

yaqulek § bird, duck, fowl; NSU angel; *lit. 'thing with wings'* ☆ **yaqulget kayangillratni un'gavet kayangussullruukut** when the birds had eggs we went downriver egg-hunting × -lek

yaquleyagiurta, yaquliurta, yaquleyagaq BB Fish and Game officer × -ya(g)aq-liur-ta[1], -liur-ta[1], -ya(g)aq

Yaqulget Ingutiit July; *see Appendix 7*

yaqulpak, yaqulvak bald eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*; golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)* × yaqulek-rpak, yaqulek-vak

yave- NSU (*also* **cave-, save-**) to row

yavun NSU (*also* **cavun, savun**) oar × -n

yay'ussaq Y dried tomcod or whitefish that has been frozen all winter ☐

{**yiir-** to occupy, to people *see* **eyir-**}

Yiissus (*also* **Ciissussaaq**) Jesus × *from Russian* Iisús

yiistaq (*also* **iistaq**) yeast × *from English*

yinqigun descendant *see* **yuk**

yinraq evidence of humans *see* **yuk**

{**yir-** to occupy, to people *see* **eyir-**}

yitaar- to scold ☆ ☐; **yitaaraa** he scolded her /

yit'e- K, **yiite-** Y to have a stranger come upon one; to come upon as a stranger ☆ **yit'uq** *or* **yiituq** he met a stranger; **yitaa** *or* **yiitaa** he came as a stranger upon him / **yisvigpuk** the one who came to us[2], the one we[2] came to, our host; *cf.* **yuk**

yualuq (*also* **ivaluq**) sinew, thread ☆ **tuntuviit yualuitnek yualukirluteng mingqelallruut ak'a tamaani** they sewed using moose sinew as thread in the old times × -luq

yualukaq sewing thread made of caribou, whale, or moose sinew × -kaq

yualukiuraq hand-twisted sinew thread × -kiur-aq[1]

yuale'rsaq NSU (*also* **ivalriiyak**) crab

yuar- (*also* **ivar-**) to look for, to miss, to long for ☆ **yuartuq** he is looking for something, misses someone or something; **yuaraa** he is looking for it, misses her or it /

camek yuarcit? what are you looking for?; **yuarnarquq** it makes one miss it, long for it; **yuaraa iqmiutaq tamallni** she is looking for the snuffbox which she lost; *cf.* **yuarun**

yuaraq, yugaraq HB (*also* **cugaraq**) digit, finger, toe ☆ **yuaranka puvngelartut kumlataqameng** my fingers and toes swell up whenever they are cold; *cf.* **yuk**

yuarun (*also* **ivarun**) § song, music ☆ **agayussuutet yuarutet** hymnal; *cf.* **yuar-, yuraq** ×-n

yugiyugiq NSU robin *(Turdus migratorius)* ×*imitative*

yugyak BB, **yugyaq** LI arctic char *(Salvelinus alpinus)*

yuk (*also* **cuk, suk**) person, human being; *if used with a suffix which preserves the* **g** *of the base* **yug-** *and follows it with a vowel, or which replaces the* **g** *with a consonant and follows it with a vowel, the* **g** *or the replacement consonant will be geminated; moreover, velar dropping in such cases is optional for many speakers; for example,* **yug'i** *or* **yui** its people; **yug'et** *or* **yuut** people; **yul'irtuq** it has many people; *in context* **yuk** may mean offspring, owner, *or* Southwestern Alaskan Eskimo: **una yuk'aqa** this is my child; **ut'rutaa navraq yuanun** he returned the borrowed thing to its owner; **yung'uq** she got a child, it got an owner; **yuuyuksaaqaqa** I thought he was an Eskimo; *further:* **yugtaituq** there is no one here; **yuut taigut** people are coming; **aninguam yua** the pus inside the boil, *lit. 'the person of the boil';* **Ellam Yua** the Spirit of the Universe *(a phrase for 'God' which probably predates the arrival of Christian missionaries and the use of* **Agayun***);* **tangellruunga pingayunek yugnek pamani** I saw three people back there; **cf. sug-, yit'e-, yuaraq, yuuniartuq**

yugaq Y, NS (*also* **sugaq**) doll ×-aq[2]

Yugngalnguq*, Yugngalnguar(aq*) Asian, Japanese, Filipino, Italian, *lit. 'one similar to an Eskimo'* ☆ **au͡gna Yugngalnguq yuuyukluku yugcetun qalarutellruaqa** thinking that the Asian was an Eskimo, I spoke to him in Yup'ik ×-ngalnguq, -ngalnguq-ar(aq)

yugniite-° to be unfriendly ☆ **yugniituq** he is unfriendly / ×-niite-

yugnike- to feel comfortable with ☆ **yugnikaa** he feels comfortable with her, she is his good friend / ×-nike-

yugnikek'ngaq friend ☆ **yugnikek'ngaqa-llu akwaugaq eqiullemegni it'gaakun kilillruaqa pitsaqevkenaku** yesterday when my friend and I chopped wood I accidentally cut him on the foot ×yugnike-kengaq

yugninarqe- to smell of human use or habitation ☆ **yugninarquq** it smells of humans / ×ninarqe-

yugnirqe- to be friendly ☆ **yugnirquq** he is friendly / ×-nirqe-

yugtarvik museum of man-made artifacts ×-taq[2]-vik

yuk *(continued)*

yugte- to commit murder or manslaughter ☆ **yugtuq** he killed a person / **yugtutuli** man-eater, lion, shark × -tur[2]-tuli

yuguaq NUN ball, *lit. 'imitation person', although in NUN* person *is* **cuk,** *not* **yuk** × -uaq

yugyag- to have many people, to be populous ☆ **yugyagtuq** there are many people (here) / **anutiillrani man'a ena kalukallemteńi yugyallruuq** when it was his birthday we had a party and there were a lot of people at this house; **yugyaurciiqutek** you[2] shall become many (i.e., have many desendants) × -yag-

yuilquq wilderness, uninhabited place ☆ **pissullemni unukautellranga yuilqumi qavartallruunga** when I was hunting and night fell on me I camped in the wilderness × -ite[1]-quq

yuilriq witch or ghost which walks in the air above the ground and has no liver; LI a large monster which lives in the mountains and eats people

yuinaq* twenty; *see Appendix 6* × -nginaq

yuinaunritaraan, yuinaunrita'ar nineteen; *see Appendix 6* × yuinaq-u-nritar(ar)-

yuk'acessngiar(aq*) Y, **yuk'acengiar(aq*)** Y midget × -‡-ar(aq), -‡-ar(aq)

yuksagute- to adopt ☆ **yuksagutaa** she adopted him / **yuksagutellrua alqami irniara** she adopted her older sister's child × -ke[2]-yagute-

yuliaq adopted child ☆ **kinguqliqa angayuqaagma yuliaqaak** my younger sibling is my parents' adopted child × -liaq

yul'inraq*, yinraq* evidence of human presence, such as human footprints or human excrement × -linraq, -linraq

yun'errar(aq*), yun'erra'ar male teenager ☆ **yun'erra'ar au͡gna kinguqliqaqa** that teenager is my younger brother × -nerraq, -nerraq

yungcar-, yuungcar- to treat medically ☆ **yungcartuq** he was treated medically; **yungcaraa** he is treating her medically / *note that* **yungcar-** *and* **yungcarista** *are used in NUN where* person *is* **cuk**, *but not in HBC, where* person *is also* **cuk**; *there* **cungcar-** *and* **cungcarta** *are used instead* × -nge-car-, -u-ngcar-

yungcaraq, yuungcaraq one who has been medically treated, patient × yungcar-aq[1], yuungcar-aq[1]

yungcarista, yuungcarista, yungcarta Y (*also* **suungcarista)** medical doctor × yungcar-i[2]-ta[1], yuungcar-i[2]-ta[1], yungcar-ta[1]

yungcarvik, yuungcarvik § hospital × yungcar-vik, yuungcar-vik

yungcaun, yuungcaun § medicine × yungcar-n, yuungcar-n

yunriur- NSU to beget a child ☆ **yunriurtuk** they[2] begot a child; ☐/ × yuunraq-liur-

Yup'ik, Yupiaq Yup'ik Eskimo, *lit. 'real person'* ☆ **ing'um aatii Yupiuguq aanii-wa avek** that person's father is a Yup'ik Eskimo and his mother half; **Yup'igtaq** Yup'ik thing, tool, artifact; **Yup'igcetun, Yupiacetun** in the Yup'ik

Eskimo language ×-pik[1], -pik[1]

yuss'ug-, yuussug- to be groggy, to be hung-over ☆ **yuss'ugtuq** he is groggy, hung-over /

yuu- [1] to live, *lit. 'to be a person'* ☆ **yuuguq** he is alive / ×-u-

yuuciq life, lifetime ☆ **yuucia yuum akwanun pisciigatuq** a person's life cannot go on forever; **yuucimini tangeqsaitaa** during his life he never saw her ×yuu-ciq

yuulgun one born in the same year, age-mate ☆ **yuulgutai** his age-mates, his contemporaries ×yuu-lgun

yuunginar- to lead an ordinary, unexceptional life; to live in the traditional way, or to be married, or to possess no shamanistic powers, etc. ☆ **yuunginartuq** he leads an ordinary life / **yuungina'urluut** ordinary people living the old way ×yuu-nginaq

yuungnaqe- to make a livelihood by the traditional means of hunting and fishing, *lit. 'to endeavor to live'* ☆ **yuungnaquq** he follows a subsistence lifestyle / ×yuu-ngnaqe-

yuungui- K to have plenty, to have things easy ☆ **yuunguiguq** he has things easy / ×yuu-nguaq-li[2]

yuunraq NSU child ×yuu-neq[1]-*perhaps* -aq[3]

yuunrir- to die (of humans), *lit. 'to cease living'* ☆ **yuunrirtuq** he died / ×yuu-nrir-

yuurte- [1] to be born, *lit. 'to become a person'* ☆ **yuurtuq** he was born / **kinguqliqa yuurtellruuq anutiimni** my younger sibling was born on my birthday; **yuurtellran eruyutii** *or* **yuurun** birthday; **yuurrnerra'ar** newborn child; **yuurrvillra** his birthplace

yuutu- to be robust, to be healthy and strong ☆ **yuutuuq** he is robust / ×yuu-tu-

yuvyiite- LI to be unsmiling, unfriendly ☆ **yuvyiituq** he is unfriendly /

yukutaq (*also* **cukutaq)** moisture, dampness, mildew ☆ **yukutarninarquq** it smells of mildew

yukutarte- to be moist, damp, mildewy ☆ **yukutartuq** *or* **yukutartaa** it is mildewy /

yuliaq; yul'inraq; yun'errar(aq*) *see* **yuk**

yungaq (*also* **cungarrlugaq)** jaeger *(Stercorarius sp.)*

yungcaq; yungcaraq; yungcarista; yungcarvik; yungcaun; yunriur-; Yup'ik *see* **yuk**

yuqerte- (*also* **cuqerte-)** to defecate or urinate in an appropriate place, to relieve oneself (has the politeness of 'to go to the toilet') ☆ **yuqertuq** he is relieving himself / **yuqerteqatartua** I'm going to relieve myself; **yuqercugtua** I have to relieve myself

yuqerrvik § outhouse, toilet, privy ×-vik

yuq'uq Y target *and* **yuq'ur-** Y to target-shoot ☆□/ **yuq'urtaartuq** he is target-shooting {**yur-** to jell *see* **eyur-[1]**}

{**yur-** to defend verbally *see* **eyur- [2]**}

yuraq Eskimo dance *and* **yurar- [1] §** to dance in the traditional Eskimo style (NSU of women only) ☆ **yurartuq** he is dancing; **yuraraa** he is dancing it (a dance) / **pissurcuutmek aturluni yurartuq** singing a hunting song, he is dancing; **yuraryaramek nalluunga** I don't know how to dance; **yuratuut maani** they dance here; *cf.* **yuarun**

yurar- [2], yura'arte- (*also* **curar-)** to check outside ☆ □/ **amiigkun maaten yura'artuq iinga qiuluni** as he popped outside by the door, I saw that he had a black eye; *cf.* **yuvrir-**

Yurialnguq* Upper Kuskokwim Athabaskan Indian × -ate-nguq

yurneq Y cold draft; *cf.* **eyur- [1]** × -neq[1]

yurvir- (*also* **cuvrir-, curvir-, yuvrir-)** to examine; *cf.* **yurar- [2]**

yuss'ug- *see* yuk

yuu- [1]; yuuciq; yuulgun; yuunginar-; yuungnaqe-; yuungui-; yuunraq; yuunrir- *see* **yuk**

yuu- [2] to disembark, to take off (clothing), to remove a net or snare, to take out from a vessel or container ☆ **yuuguq** he got out of a boat, sled, etc.; **yuugaa** he removed it, took it off or out / **kuvyani yuugaa** he took out his net; **paltuuni yuugaa kiircetsiyaagan** he took off his coat because it was too hot; **yuuguq angyamek** he got out of the boat; **yuugiuq** her is taking out nets, traps, or snares, or taking something out of a vessel or container; **yuunga'rtuq** it suddenly came off

yuugaq BB, **yuumavik** LI photograph; *from the photograph's 'removing' the image of a person or thing; or perhaps rather from* **yuk** person × -aq[1], -ma-vik

yuugissuun BB camera × -i[2]-cuun

yuuman drawstring at the waist of a garment × -ma-n

yuussuun NI hook for dragging recently killed seals × -cuun

yuukaq NSU **(***also* **iyukaq)** pintail *(Anas acuta)*

yuukarpak NSU **(***also* **iyukarpak)** mallard *(Anas platyrhynchos); cf.* **uqsuqaq, uqsuqerpak** *and* **uqulkatak, uqulkatagpak**

yuulerviuk, yuulerviugaq gray-cheeked thrush *(Hylocichla minima)*

yuulraaq ocean swell or wave; thin flexible sheet of ice on ocean

yuuniar- to complain ☆ **yuuniartuq** he is complaining (e.g. of pain) / **yuuniarauq** he repeatedly complains of his troubles; *cf.* **yuk**

yuupkaaq slip, petticoat × *from Russian* yúpka

yuurleqtaaq jello; BB jellyfish ☆ **kuvyamun naptut yuurleqtaat** the jellyfish got caught in the net; *cf.* **eyur- [1]** × -qetaaq

yuurrmiur- § to snuffle ☆ **yuurrmiurtuq** he snuffled / *cf.* **niurrsig-**

yuurte- [1]; yuutu-; yuvyiite- *see* **yuk**

yuurqaq hot beverage, tea *and* **yuurqar-** to drink by sipping ☆ **yuurqertuq** he is drinking; **yuurqeraa** he is drinking it / **unuakumi cukangnaqaqama yuurqayuitua** when I'm in a hurry in the morning I never drink tea or coffee; **yuurqerluk** let's have tea; **yuurqaun** cup for coffee or tea

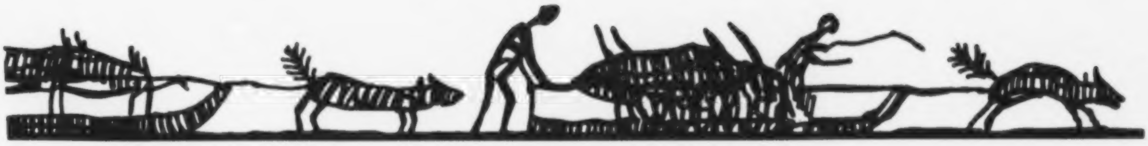
yuurte- [2] HBC to sip a hot beverage ☆ **yuurtuq** he took a sip; **yuurtaa** he sipped it / **yuureskan** if he sips

yuurte- [3] NUN to curve or bend (of river, road, trail) ☆ **yuurtuq** it curves /

yuvgeq (*also* **cuvgeq**) fish slime

yuvrir- (*also* **curvir-, cuvrir-, yurvir-**) to examine ☆ **yuvrirtuq** he is examining something; **yuvriraa** he is examining it /

POSTBASES



INTRODUCTION TO THE POSTBASES

A Yup'ik *postbase* is a derivational suffix similar to English suffixes such as '-ment' in 'argument', but different from a Yup'ik *ending* which is an inflectional suffix, such as the English plural ending 's' in 'arguments'. However, postbases play a much larger role in Yup'ik than do the derivational suffixes in English. A Yup'ik word may have zero, one, or more postbases, sometimes as many as half a dozen, but infrequently more than that. (See also *YEG*, p. 18f.)

A postbase modifies the part of the word that comes before it. Consequently, the order of postbases in a Yup'ik word parallels (though in reverse order) the corresponding parts of the English phrase or sentence which translates the Yup'ik word. For example, the Yup'ik word **angyarpaliciqngatuq** consists of the morphemes **angyar-**, **-pa-**, **-li-**, **-ciq-**, **-ngat-**, and **-uq** which translate respectively as 'boat', 'big', 'make', 'will', 'probably', 'he', so the entire word translates as 'he probably will make a big boat'. In cases where postbase ordering does not correspond with English translation, this fact has been noted for the entries for the postbases involved.

Postbases are listed alphabetically. Some postbases are cited with their first letters in parentheses. This indicates that the first letter is not used with all types of bases, and this letter in parentheses is not considered in alphabetizing the main entry of the postbase in question. There are entries based alphabetically on letters in parentheses, but these are cross-references referring the reader to the main entry, and these cross-references are enclosed in braces, {}. Thus the postbase **-(s)ta** 'one who V-s' (where 'V' stands for 'verb') has its initial **s** in parentheses because this **s** does not appear with all types of bases; this postbase is alphabetized as if it were merely **-ta**, but there is also a cross-reference at **-sta** directing the reader to **-ta.** Some postbases are cited with several forms *(allomorphs)*, the choice of which one to use being determined by the type of base to which the postbase is attached. Such allomorphs are listed together separated by a vertical line |. The second allomorph is also listed separately as a cross-reference in braces, directing the reader to the main entry, if that second allomorph differs alphabetically from the first to a notable degree. Thus, the postbase **-pakar-** | **-vakar-** 'to V for so long' has its main entry under the letter **p**, but there is also a cross-reference under **-vakar-** directing the reader to **-pakar-**. Some postbases begin with a consonant cluster, the first member of which is a velar. Because a reader encountering such a postbase might consider the velar not to be part of the postbase, such a postbase also has a cross-reference in braces, without the initial velar. For example, the postbase **-ksaite-** 'to have not V-ed' has a cross-reference under **-saite-**. Some postbases begin with a front velar which is realized as a back velar when used with certain bases (and conversely, some postbases begin with a back velar which may be realized as a front velar). Such a postbase has a cross-reference in braces under the corresponding back (or front) velar directing the reader to the form with the front (or back) velar. For example, the postbase **-rraq** 'small N' (where 'N' stands for 'noun') may be realized as **-ggaq**, and therefore has a cross-reference for this secondary form. Most postbases which begin with **y** may be realized as beginning with **c** or **s** rather than with **y** when used with certain bases. These postbases have cross-references in braces for their forms beginning with **c** and **s**. For example, the postbase **-yug-** 'to want to V' has cross-references under **-cug-** and **-sug-**, directing the reader to the main entry **-yug-**. The reason for the multiplicity of cross-references is to make this postbase list as useful as possible for one seeking a particular postbase that he has encountered, a task that may be difficult because of the complex nature of Yup'ik juncture phonology.

Postbases are cited according to the same system used for nouns and verb bases. Thus, postbases which yield nouns are cited in their unpossessed absolutive singular forms, and postbases which yield verbs are cited in their base or combining forms followed by a hyphen. For example, the postbase **-(s)ta** 'one who V-s' yields nouns whose unpossessed absolutive singular forms end in **a**, although the combining form of this postbase is **-(s)te-**. On the other hand, the postbase **-nge-** 'to acquire N' yields verbs whose combining forms end, as the citation form does, in **e**.

If two or more postbases have the same form, discounting suffixation symbols (discussed below) and initial letters in parentheses, then these postbases are numbered with numbers in brackets, and these numbers are used in the English-to-Yup'ik index. For example, the postbase **@$_5$kar(aq*)** 'small N' is numbered **[1]**, while the postbase **+(s)kar(aq*)** 'one who V-s' is numbered **[2]**, and these two postbases are referred to in the English-to-Yup'ik index (where neither suffixation symbols nor initial letters in parentheses are used) as **-kar(aq*) [1]** and **-kar(aq*) [2]**.

A postbase generally falls into one of four categories. There are postbases which attach to nouns and yield nouns, postbases which attach to verbs and yield verbs, postbases which convert nouns to verbs, and postbases which convert verbs to nouns. Beyond these categories are a handful of postbases which yield uninflectable words such as exclamations or time adverbs. In the postbase listings, 'N' stands for 'noun' (including demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative adverbs, and nominal roots[1]), and 'V' stands for 'verb' (including verbal roots[2]). Thus one can tell whether a given postbase attaches to nouns, verbs, or both by noting whether 'N' or 'V' is used in the translation, and one can tell whether the postbase yields verbs or nouns by the way the postbase is cited (i.e., whether or not it ends in a hyphen), and by whether or not the translation is given as an English infinitive. If a postbase is further restricted to use only with bases of a certain semantic type, such as body part nouns, game animal nouns, adjectival verbs, etc., then this is indicated in the discussion at the entry for the postbase.

After a postbase is presented, a brief translation is given. These translations have been formulated to summarize the meaning of the postbase as succinctly as possible (unlike verb bases, verb-yielding postbases are translated in a way which reflects their transitive and intransitive uses whenever feasible); but in the case of postbases, even more than in the case of noun and verb bases, the meaning will often become far clearer from the examples. Consequently, a number of examples are provided for each postbase, both to illustrate its meaning and use and to show how it attaches to various bases.

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[1] Nominal roots are primarily the dimensional roots such as 'thickness', 'height', discussed in the General Introduction.

[2] Verbal roots are primarily the emotional roots such as 'respecting', 'being repulsed', and the postural roots such as 'lying down', 'turning over'.

After a postbase is presented with its brief translation, there are usually explanatory notes before the examples are given. These notes include the derivation of the postbase, if that derivation can be determined in whole or in part, with the symbol ‡ used to mark a morpheme which cannot be identified as a postbase in its own right. A postbase which is composed of two or more other postbases is listed because it departs from the predictable combination of those postbases in form, meaning, or use. Such departures are not explicitly described but can be determined from the entries of the component postbases.

In the explanatory notes there is information about the *polarity* (see the General Introduction for the meaning of this term) of a verb-yielding postbase. Unless otherwise noted, a verb-to-verb postbase preserves the polarity of the verb base to which it is attached. Thus the postbase **-yug-** 'to want to V' changes **ner'uq** 'he is eating' and **neraa** 'he is eating it' to **neryugtuq** 'he wants to eat' and **neryugaa** 'he wants to eat it', with the polarity unchanged. In the case of some verb-to-verb postbases and all noun-to-verb postbases, it is necessary to indicate the polarity of the resulting verbs by statement or discussion often involving the use of the symbol / on examples formed with the postbase in question (see the General Introduction for the use of the symbol /). In the case of noun-yielding postbases (noun-to-noun and verb-to-noun), the resulting nouns generally take both unpossessed and possessed endings with the usual meaning of 'possession', but in the few cases where only one type of ending (possessed or unpossessed) may be used with the resulting noun, or where the possessed form of the resulting noun has an unusual meaning, this is described fully. In discussions of polarity and possession the term *embedded* denotes the noun or verb to which the postbase in question is attached, while the term *derived* denotes the noun or verb formed upon attachment of the postbase in question.

Unless otherwise noted, postbases are "productive" in that they can be used freely with any base subject to semantic and/or distributional limitations as indicated. However, some postbases are noted as being "non-productive", which means that they cannot be used freely in modern Yup'ik speech. Such postbases are recognizable in a number of words and may or may not have a discernible meaning. For example, **-quq** appears in over 35 words, mostly body part terms, but it cannot be used to form new words in the way that a productive postbase can be used. In some cases one can recognize the base to which **-quq** has been added, while in other cases one cannot, but the meaning of this postbase cannot be determined. Non-productive postbases with as few as two occurrences have also been identified and listed in this section if their meanings are determinable. For example, **-ngar-** has been found on only three verb bases, but from these three the meaning of the postbase, 'to have the bad habit of V-ing', is quite apparent. However, this postbase is not productive, since it cannot be used to speak of bad habits other than those expressed in these three certain verb bases. We have tried to give a full listing of the occurrences known to us of each non-productive postbase. Undoubtedly some non-productive postbases have more occurrences than are listed, and some postbases which we claim to be non-productive are probably at least marginally productive in some Yup'ik-speaking areas, and there may be (non-productive) postbases occurring on two or more words which we have failed to identify.

Non-productive postbases which occur on only one word, or on several words but without a common determinable meaning, are not listed in the Postbase Section, but will be found incorporated in the words in which they occur where these words are listed in the main section of the dictionary. Thus, while **kitngu-** 'to capsize' is certainly derived from **kit'e-** 'to sink', **-ngu-** is not known to occur elsewhere in the language. For this reason, **-ngu-** is not found in the postbase section (even though a meaning might be ascribed to it on the basis of its one occurrence).

The comment *(lexicalized)* after a base plus postbase example and translation means that this combination has a meaning not entirely predictable from the meaning of its component parts. The predictable meaning may be a possibility to some speakers in some contexts, or it may be completely overshadowed by the lexicalized meaning. Thus **tengssuun** is literally 'a device for flying' but is lexicalized as 'airplane'. A device for flying which is not an airplane would not normally be referred to as **tengssuun**, but the word **tengssuun** might be used in reference to it in a sentence such as **tengssuutnguuq** 'it is a device for flying'. On the other hand, **angyayagaq** literally means 'baby boat' or 'little boat' but has the lexicalized meaning 'shrew', and no one aware of this meaning would ever use the word **angyayagaq** with its literal meaning.

At the bottom of the list of single-word examples there may be one or more examples introduced by the phrase *Also, irregularly:*. These are cases in which the postbase in question has been attached in an irregular (and therefore non-productive) way, quite often with a meaning other than what one would predict. Thus, in addition to the regular productive combination of **neqa** 'fish, food' and **-liur-** 'to work on N', yielding **neq'liurtuq** 'he is working on fish or food', there is also the irregular combination **neqliurtuq** 'he is serving food'.

After the examples showing how the postbase attaches to various noun or verb bases, in the case of a postbase which occurs in compounds with other postbases there is a list of such occurrences.

The last items of an entry may consist of examples in sentence contexts. In some cases these examples serve merely to enliven the presentation, but in other cases these examples illustrate the use of the postbase in ways that a single-word example cannot, and/or they show how associated nouns and verbs are used together with the postbase in question. Thus, a sentence example with the postbase which forms comparatives illustrates what case ending is used on the noun denoting the object with which the comparison is being made.

Each postbase is preceded by a symbol or several symbols such as **+**, **:**, **@**, etc., which indicate how the postbase attaches to bases. A brief description of the meaning of these symbols is given below. A more detailed exposition is given in *YEG*, Chapter Two, where the symbols are used in the same way as in this dictionary, except that here bases are never presented as ending in a consonant cluster, but rather with the final consonants separated by **e**; for this reason the revision in suffixation patterns discussed in the Appendix to *YEG* (pp. 314f.) should be taken into account. Furthermore, in this dictionary the hyphen is used as a general sign at the beginning of a postbase (as it has been used in this introductory section). This hyphen is used to introduce postbases only in cross-references and in the English-to-Yup'ik index.

The suffixation symbols are as follows:

+ indicates that the suffix keeps final consonants of bases (and if the base does not end in a consonant, the postbase merely attaches to the base without changing it).

– indicates that the suffix drops final consonants from bases.

~ indicates that the suffix drops final **e** from bases.

÷ indicates that the suffix keeps "strong" final consonants (every **g**, and any **r** which is preceded by **e** or which ends a base of the form CVV**r**- or which is marked with an asterisk), but the retained final consonant is still dropped if it is a voiced velar continuant between single vowels of which at least the first is prime.

: indicates that the suffix drops voiced velar continuants if they occur between single vowels of which at least the first is prime.

' indicates that the suffix causes gemination of the final consonant of a base of the form (C)VC**e**-.

@ indicates that with **te** ending bases, after the final **e** has been dropped, the suffix affects the **t** of the base in some way. There are several subtypes of bases which affect **t**:

@$_1$ drops **t** only when the **t** is preceded by a fricative; the fricative is then written devoiced.

@$_2$ drops **t** when the **t** is preceded by a fricative which is then written devoiced, and changes **t** to **s** (**y** in HBC) when the **t** is preceded by a vowel, unless the base is marked with °, in which case **t** is changed to **l**.

@$_3$ drops **t** when the **t** is preceded by a fricative which then becomes voiced, and changes **t** to **y** if preceded by a vowel, but to **s** (except in HBC) if the **t** is geminated on the base, unless the base is marked with °, in which case **t** is changed to **l**.

@$_4$ changes **t** to **s** (**y** in HBC) whether preceded by a vowel or a fricative, unless the base is marked with °, in which case **t** is changed to **l**.

@$_5$ drops any **t**.

Bases marked with @ without a subscript number affect **t** in ways described at the entry for each such postbase.

– – indicates that the base drops both the final consonant and the vowel preceding it. This applies only to shortened forms of consonant-dropping postbases beginning with **li**.

% indicates that the postbase attaches in an irregular way. This applies only to certain non-productive postbases.

In some cases an initial **q**, **k**, **r**, **g**, **rr** or **gg** is underlined in a postbase entry. This means that with a base ending in the opposite type of velar (i.e., back as opposed to front, and conversely) the opposite type of velar to that underlined is used. Thus, given the postbase **-qatar-** 'to be about to V', when added to bases ending in a vowel or **r**, this postbase takes the form **-qatar-**, but when added to bases ending in **g**, it takes the form **-katar-**. Thus from **cali-** 'to work', **qavar-** 'to sleep', and **ayag-** 'to go' arise **caliqatartuq** 'he is about to work', **qavaqatartuq** 'he is about to sleep', but **ayakatartuq** 'he is about to go'.

It should be noted that the system of suffixation symbols used here and in *YEG* is somewhat redundant, as one can often tell from the phonological shape of the postbase how it will attach to bases (see *YEG*, Chapter Two, for details). However, this redundancy may be helpful to readers, and it makes the present work consistent with *YEG*.

The letters in parentheses at the beginnings of postbases are generally used as follows:

(g) is used with bases ending in two vowels.

(i) is used with bases ending in **te**.

(ng) is used with bases ending in a vowel.

(r) is used with bases ending in **te**, and for some speakers in **e** not preceded by **t**.

(s) is used with bases ending in a vowel.

(t) is used with bases ending in a consonant.

(u) is used with bases ending in a consonant or **e**.

The use of letters in parentheses in ways not conforming to these patterns is described under the relevant postbase entries.

Such symbols as * following a postbase, and **(ar)** at the end of a postbase or followed by **te** at the end of a postbase, are explained in the General Introduction, as is the convention for treating an entry which is both nominal and verbal, and the use of the dialect abbreviations NSU, NSK, NS, Y, HBC, NUN, NI, K, BB, NR, UK, and LI.

−a- | −ar- | −aa- | +a- | +aar- to V repeatedly

The first three forms **(−a-, −ar-, −aa-)** *of this postbase are non-productive and the occurrences listed here for these three forms are relatively complete for our data. The fourth form* **(+a-)** *is used on verb bases not taking one of the first three forms and not ending in* **te**, *while the fifth form* **(+aar-)** *is used on verb bases ending in* **te.**

With **−a-** *(note that this form does not occur with bases ending in* **ar-** *or* **ag-***):*

qalrir- to cry out	**qalriaguq** it is making noises (especially non-speech high-pitched sounds)
akngir- *(root)* in pain	**akngiaguq** he is repeatedly having pains, is aching
anglanir- to have fun	**anglaniaguq** he is enjoying himself
irir- *(root)* slanting	**iriaguq** he is leaning one way and the other, rocking back and forth
aqvaqur- to run	**aqvaquaguq** he is running around
alerqur- to tell someone to do something	**alerquaguq** he is giving advice
apertur- to point out	**apertuagaa** he is demonstrating how to do it, or where it is
ayalur- *(root)* leaning	**ayaluaguq** he is staggering
piyug-, peyug- to walk	**piyuaguq, peyuaguq** he is walking *(indicates walking for a longer time or distance than the form without the postbase, which it has supplanted for many speakers)*
qavarni- to be sleepy	**qavarniagua** I keep being sleepy
tuqu- to die	**tuquagut** they keep dying
muru- to sink into snow, mud	**muruaguq** he repeatedly sinks in as he walks

With **−ar-** *(note that this form does not occur with bases ending in* **ar-** *or* **ag-***):*

yuvrir- to examine	**yuvriaraa** he inspected it thoroughly
piqertur- to whack	**piqertuaraa** he is whacking it repeatedly
kaugtur- to strike	**kaugtuaraa** he is striking it repeatedly
pissur- to hunt	**pissuartuq** he is out hunting *(implies a longer duration than the form without the postbase)*
iver- to take a few steps in water	**ivrartuq** he is wading
ater- *(NUN, NSU only)* to get down off something	**atrartuq** *(used throughout Yup'ik)* he is going down, descending
iter- to enter	**itrartuq** he is going farther in, going inland
kuime- to swim	**kuimartuq** he is swimming around
carve- to flow	**carvartuq** it is flowing *(implies greater time, distance, or amount than the form without the postbase)*

With **–aa-** *(note that this form is used only with certain bases ending in* **er-***):*

aper- to utter	**apaagaa** he mentioned it repeatedly
cakner- to struggle to function	**caknaaguq** he is straining
qaner- to speak, to say	**qanaaguq** he is talking
uver- *(root)* tilting	**uvaaguq** it (boat) is rocking
nasper- *(root)* considering alternatives	**naspaaguq** he tasted it, tried it

With **+a-***:*

igar- to write	**igarauq** he is writing letters to various people; is scribbling
qavar- to sleep	**qavarauq** he is repeatedly dozing off; Y he is sleepy
anar- to defecate	**anarauq** he is defecating repeatedly
ciikar- to have loose stool	**ciikarauq** he has diarrhea
ayag- to leave, to go	**ayagauq** he is traveling, moving from one place to another
enir- to point at	**eniraluki** pointing at them one after another
nacig- to cry because someone is leaving	**nacigauq** NSU he is crying because someone is leaving *(in NSU this form has supplanted the form without the postbase)*
atur- to sing	**aturauq** he is singing various songs
qutug- to snore	**qutugauq** HBC he is snoring *(in HBC this form has supplanted the form without the postbase)*
qager- to explode	**qagrauq** it exploded repeatedly (also describes waves breaking on a beach)
nuteg- to shoot	**nut'gauq** he is repeatedly shooting
muru- to sink in	**muruaguq** he is sinking into mud or snow with every step
qavarni- to be sleepy	**qavarniaguq** he keeps on being sleepy

Occurs in **–r̲paga-**.

With **+aar-** *(used only with bases ending in* **te-***):*

ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirtaartuq** he is going from house to house visiting
(c)ellu'urte- to slide	**(c)ellu'urtaartuq** he is sliding down repeatedly
qet'e- to squeeze	**qetaaraa** he is repeatedly squeezing it
ulpiarte- to somersault	**ulpiartaartuq** he is repeatedly somersaulting
nuagte- to wet with saliva	**nuagtaaraa** he is repeatedly wetting it with his saliva

Occurs in **@5 +̃cetaar-**.

Qavarallruan qanrutellruaqa inartesqelluku. Because he kept dozing I told him to go to bed.

Niicugniaqa aanaka alerquagillrani ayakatalrianun tan'gaurlurnun. I listened to my mother giving advice to the young boys who were about to leave.

Net itertaarai yum'inek yuarluni. He went from house to house, entering each one, looking for his children.

Unatmi yuarait nengtaarai. She repeatedly stretched the fingers of her hands.

{**-aaq** *see* **-q**}

{**-aar-** *see* **-r-**}

%allige- to suffer the lack of the quality of being V

From **%ate-°** *and* **–liqe- [2].**

Non-productive.
Takes intransitive endings only.

pinir- to be strong	**pinialliquq** he is having a hard time because he is weak
puqig- to be intelligent	**puqialliquq** he is suffering from the lack of intelligence
arenqig- to be comfortable	**arenqialliquq** he is suffering from the lack of comfort, is poor

+'(g)aq [1] that which has been V-ed

Used productively only with verb bases which can take a transitive ending. With a possessed ending, means that which possessor V-ed. *Also found non-productively with verb bases which take only intransitive endings, with the meaning* that which has V-ed *(see final example).*

iqair- to wash	**iqairaq** washed article of clothing, laundered article
	iqairanka the things I washed
kenir- to cook	**keniraq** cooked food
ega- to cook by boiling	**egaaq** boiled fish
atur- to wear, use, sing	**aturaq** something which has been worn, used, or sung; clothing
pite- to capture (game animal)	**pitaq** caught game animal, quarry
mumigte- to turn over	**mumigtaq** translation, pancake, *etc.*
elag- to dig	**elagaq** hole dug in the ground
qipe- to twist	**qip'aq** string resulting from twisting threads
uu- to cook	**uugaq** the thing that is cooked
mit'e- to land	**mit'aq** a landed bird, plane, *etc.*

Occurs in **+'(g)arkaq, –k̲egtaar(aq*), @5≃k̲engaq, –liaq, +taq [3], ∓yaraq.**

Inikiki iqairat unuamek. Hang the laundry that was washed today out to dry.
Ukut pitaqanka. I caught these.

–aq [2] *(usually does not alter meaning of noun base)*
Marginally productive; used by some speakers on certain bases and postbases ending in **g**. *Some examples follow.*

neqerrluk dried fish	**neqerrluaq** dried fish
maklak bearded seal	**maklaaq** bearded seal (younger than **maklak**)
uqvik willow	**uqviaq** willow
–pik genuine N *e.g.* **Yup'ik** SW Alaskan Eskimo	**–piaq** genuine N *e.g.* **Yupiaq** SW Alaskan Eskimo
+mik thing held with one's N *e.g.* **uyamik** necklace	**+miaq** thing held with one's N *e.g.* **uyamiaq** necklace

+aq [3] thing that resembles N in some respect
Non-productive; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized.

qengaq nose	**qengaraq** shinbone	
tulimaq rib	**tulimaraq** rib *(variant)*	
qatek thorax	**qat'gaq** chest (anatomical)	
cakiq parent-in-law	**cakiraq** brother- or sister-in-law (only in the sense of one's spouse's sibling)	
uskuq rope, cord	**uskuraq** harness	
ilupeq underwear	**iluperaq** great-grandchild	*derivation*
qelluq colon (anat.)	**qelluraq** namesake	*semantically unclear*
tutgaq one slept next to, bedmate	**tutgaraq** grandchild	
culuk spine of feather	**culugaq** dorsal fin of fish	
nateq floor	**nat'raq** sole of skin boot	
murak wood	**muragaq** wood *in HBC, where* **murak** *means* hardwood	
tarneq soul, spirit	**tarenraq** reflection, image, photograph	
cauyaq drum	**cauyaraq** kayak rib	
kangiq source, peak, tip	**kangiraq** corner	
akuliq middle	**akuliraq** bridge of nose	
itek part of skin boot that covers the toe area and the area back from that	**it'gaq** foot	
talliq arm	**talliraq** bracelet	

qilak sky, roof	**qilagaq** roof of mouth
arnaq woman	**arnaraq** NSU girl
angyaq, angsaq boat	**angsaraq** NSU skiff

Occurs in **–r̲r̲lugaq** *and* **–r̲ugaq*.**

{**-aq** *see* **-q**}

+'(g)aqe- to usually V, to repeatedly V, to habitually V

Used primarily in continuing narrative with other conditions stated or implied.

nere- to eat	**ner'aquq** he would eat...
qia- to cry	**qiagaquq** he would cry...
qavar- to sleep	**qavaraquq** *(or* **qava'arquq***)* he would sleep...

Occurs in **-qaqe-.**

> **Waten akutaq avuluni atsayagarnek assiraquq.** The Eskimo ice cream is always good with raisins mixed in like this.
>
> **Tua-llu-gguq taukut uitaaqellriit tuani nem'i.** And so, it is said that they would stay in that house.
>
> **Kaigaqami ner'aquq nervigmi.** Whenever he got hungry he would eat in a restaurant.
>
> **Erenret-gguq tamaita aipaqaqlutek, cali-llu nerellguteklutek ner'aqlutek.** Every day they kept each other company and with each other as eating partners they would eat.

{**-ar-** *see* **-r-**}

–ar(aq*) little piece of N *and* **–ar(ar)-** to V a little at a time, leisurely

Used only with bases ending in CVC (where V is prime); **–kuineq**, *etc., is used with other bases.*

neqkaq food	**neqkaar** little piece of food **neqkaaraat** little pieces of food
yualuq sinew	**yualuar** little piece of sinew
Yugngalnguq Asian, Latin	**Yugngalnguar** Asian, Latin *(no apparent change in meaning)*
equk wood	**equaraq** NSU little stick
ciamruq driftwood	**ciamruaraq** NSU little piece of driftwood
ciimaq stone	**ciimaaraq** NSU little piece of stone
atrar- tc go down	**atraartuq** he is going down a little at a time, leisurely

utaqalgir- to wait	**utaqalgiartuq** he is waiting patiently

Occurs in **–cuar(aq*), –kcuar(aq*), –k̲egtaar(aq*), –llruar(aq*), –ngyaar(aq*), @5 ~+ciar(ar)-, :(u/i)maar(ar)-, –ngsaar(ar)-, @4 ~+caar(ar)-, –q̲ataar(ar)-, –q̲apiar(ar)-, –q̲caar(ar)-, –r̲rluar(ar)-, –vguar(ar)-, ~+yukaar(ar)-.**

+ '(g)ar(ar)- *(meaning dependent on type of noun or verb base on which this postbase is used)*

With active verbs other than those involving the use of particular garments, the meaning is to just barely V, to hardly V:

eritar- to pluck	**eritarararaa** she is hardly plucking it, removing only a few feathers
puge- to come to the surface	**pug'a'rtuq** it just barely came to the surface
uu- to cook	**uuga'rtuq** it is barely cooked

With verbs involving the use of particular garments, or with nouns for garments, the meaning is to go only by V-ing or only with N (which is barely adequate for conditions):

tanglur- to snowshoe	**tanglura'artuq** he's using only snowshoes **tanglurarallruuq** he used only snowshoes
kamilar- *(root)* being barefoot	**kamilara'artuq** he's just going barefoot
kameksak skin boots	**kameksaga'arluni** going using only skin boots
inartessuun pajamas	**inartessuutera'arluni** going wearing only pajamas

NOTE: With loan words this postbase takes the form **+arar(ar)-**:

sap'akiq *shoe*	**sap'akirara'arluni** going wearing only shoes (not winter boots)
suukiiq sock	**suukiirara'arluni** going wearing only socks

With adjectival verbs ending in **te-°**, *this postbase means* to be a little V, *but with adjectival verbs not ending this way, the postbase* **@ + '(g/t)ur(ar)-** *(q.v.) is used for this meaning.*

nanite-° to be short	**nanita'rtuq** *or* **nanitarartuq** it is a little short
kemgite-° to be skinny	**kemgita'artuq** he is rather skinny
usviite-° to be crazy	**usviita'rtuq** he's a little crazy

Occurs in **–nritar(ar)-, –q̲tar(ar)-.**

@ ± (g)ar(ar)te- [1] to suddenly or immediately V; to V with short duration of action

The **(ar)** *of this postbase will almost always be deleted, but its effects are seen in vowel length and stress; and see the second part of the first example below.*

This postbase and the postbase **@ + '(g/t)ur(ar)-** *are the only postbases where* **(ar)**-*deletion occurs in NSU.*

When used with bases of the form **(C)VCt'e-**, *this postbase changes* **t'e** *to* **s** *(***y** *in HBC), but when used with longer bases ending in* **te**, *the* **te** *is dropped.*

This postbase keeps base-final **g**, *but drops base-final* **r**.

alikenge- to become afraid of	**alikenga'artaqa** I suddenly became afraid of it **alikengararutaqa** I suddenly became afraid of what might happen to him
kepe- to sever	**kep'a'rtuq** it severed completely through, the last strand broke
tangvautenge- to begin to look at each other	**tangvautenga'artuk** they[2] suddenly began to look at each other
mit'e- to alight	**mis'a'rtuq** it suddenly alit, landed
qet'e- to put arms around	**qes'artaa** he suddenly put his arms around it (for a short time)
makete- to rise	**mak'artukut** we suddenly sat up in bed
ciite- to smash	**ciigartaa** he suddenly smashed it
nuliqsagute- to get as a wife	**nuliqsaguartaa** he suddenly got her as his wife
uterte- to go home	**ut'ra'rtuq** he went home for a little while
qakegte- to lift one's garment	**qakga'rtuq** she quickly lifted up her skirt and let it down again
ayag- to leave	**ayaga'rtuq** he suddenly left
tupag- to wake up	**tupaga'rtuq** he suddenly woke up
igvar- to appear	**igvaartuq** he appeared suddenly
au͡g'ar- to get out of the way; to come off	**au͡gaartuq** he immediately got out of the way; it suddenly came off
takuyar- to turn one's head	**takuyaartuq** he suddenly turned his head

Ellimellrani mertaasqelluku nasaurluum niigartaa. When he told her to fetch water the girl responded immediately.

Paqnayuum ugaani mikelnguq taiga'rtuq. Driven by curiosity, the child quickly came over.

:(ng)ar(ar)te- [2] (*also* **–car(ar)te-**) to hit or get hit in or on one's N

Used only with body part nouns.

ii eye	**iinga'rtuq** it was hit right in the eye **iingartaa** he hit it right in the eye
iruq leg	**iruartaa** he hit it on the leg
nasquq head	**nasqurra'artaa** *or* **nasquartaa** he hit it on the head
yaquq wing	**yaqu͡rrartaa** he hit it on the wing

Occurs in **–q̲liarte-.**

Yaquleyagaam puukaraa qamiqurra'arrluku piyuanginanrani. A little bird flew into him, hitting him right in the head as he was walking.

+’(g)(ar)kaq that which is to be V-ed; that which will V

From **+’(g)aq [1]** and **+kaq.**

pite- to catch game	**pitarkaq** game animal, prey
atur- to wear; to sing	**aturarkaq** (*or* **atu’urkaq**) clothing to be worn; one who is to sing
tupig- to weave	**tupigarkaq** (*or* **tupi’igkaq**) something to be woven (e.g. grass, or burlap fibers)

Occurs in **+’(g)arkau-.**

Pitarkartaitniluni maani ayallruuq qamavet pissuryarturluni. Saying that there was no game here, he went upriver to hunt.

+’(g)arkau- will eventually V or be V-ed; should V or be V-ed, is supposed to V or be V-ed

From **+’(g)(ar)kaq** *and* **~:(ng)u.**

nere- to eat *(agentive)*	**ner’arkauguq** he is supposed to eat *or* it should be eaten **ner’arkaugaa** he is supposed to eat it /
kuve- to spill *(patientive)*	**kuv’arkauguq** it is supposed to be spilled **kuv’arkaugaa** he is supposed to spill it /
ayag- to leave *(intr. only)*	**ayagarkauguq** he is supposed to leave /
tuqute- to kill *(tr. only)*	**tuqutarkauguq** it is supposed to be killed **tuqutarkaugaa** he is supposed to kill it /

Carrlulek ungungssiq egmianun nalatarkauguq. A diseased animal is supposed to be destroyed immediately.

+(ar)te- to V quickly, fast

Non-productive.

(c)ellur- to glide down	**(c)ellu’urtuq** it slid down fast
kitur- to pass	**kitu’urtaa** he went right on past it
yurar- to come into view *(obsolete in most areas)*	**yura’artuq** it popped into view

%ate-° to lack the quality of being V

Non-productive.
Takes intransitive endings only.

puqig- to be intelligent	**puqiatuq** he is stupid
pinir- to be strong	**piniatuq** he is weak
ipeg- to be sharp	**ipgiatuq** it is dull

nuki- NUN to be strong	**nukgiatuq** NUN he is weak
arenqig- to be comfortable	**arenqiatuq** it is uncomfortable

Occurs in **%allliqe-, @2∓̃ngiate-°.**

+aur(ar)- to continue V-ing over a period of time

From **–a-** *and* **@+'(g/t)ur(ar)-.**

This postbase is used only with bases formed from the postbase **÷̃mete-°** | **÷̃nete-°** *(q.v.).*

maante-° to be here	**maantaurtuq** he is staying here **maantauraa** stay here!
tuante-° to be there	**tuantauraa** stay there!

Maantaurqaqina unuamek; tang, ella ayaganailnguq. Stay here today; look, the weather is not good for traveling.

{**-caaqe-** *see* **-yaaqe-**}

@4∓̃caar(ar)- to endeavor to V, to undertake the act of V-ing, to try to V (with a high probability of success)

From **@∓̃car-** *and* **–ar(ar)-.**

For polarity information see **@∓̃car-.**

qavange- to begin to sleep	**qavangcaartuq** he is trying to sleep **qavangcaararaa** he is trying to induce her to sleep /
assir- to be good	**assircaartuq** he is behaving (well) **assircaararaa** (*or* **assircaarautaa)** he is treating her well *(note shift from predictable meaning 'he is trying to get her to behave')*
nepaite-° to be quiet	**nepailcaartuq** he is trying to be quiet
cukaite-° to be slow	**cukailcaarpiiqnak** try not to be so slow!; stop being slow!
qessaite-° to be willing to work	**qessailcaartuq** he is endeavoring to be a willing worker

Qavangcaarainanrani erenrani ella teminguq qavarciigalivkarluku. While he was trying to sleep during the day, the air began to fill with loud noises, preventing him from sleeping.

{**-cagute-** *see* **-yagute-**}

{**-cailkutaq** *see* **-yailkutaq**}

{**-cak** *see* **-kcak**}

@5 –caluq* animal of the same sex as N

Non-productive.

angun man	**angucaluq** male animal
arnaq woman	**arnacaluq** female animal

{**-caqlir-** *see* **-yaqlir-**}

{**-caquna-** *see* **-yaquna-**}

{**-car-** *see* **-yar-**}

@ +̃car- to cause to V; to try to induce to V

With bases that end in **gte** *or* **rte,** *the* **te** *is dropped and the* **g** *or* **r** *is replaced by* **k** *or* **q** *respectively, while with bases that end in* **te** *following a vowel, the* **te** *is dropped.*

Used only with bases which can take intransitive endings. When used with an intransitive ending, a verb expanded by this postbase has the meaning subject causes himself to V, *while with a transitive ending the meaning is* subject causes object to V.

Cf. **–ngcar-.**

elite- to learn	**elicartuq** he is studying (trying to learn) **elicaraa** he is teaching her (trying to get her to learn) /
ellange- to acquire sense	**ellangcaraa** he is trying to put some sense into her (e.g. by reprimanding her)
yunge- to acquire a person	**yungcaraa** he is medicating her, *lit. 'he is trying to get her to acquire a new self'*
tumarte- to be in order	**tumaqcaraa** he is trying to put it in working order; he is patching it
kitugte- to be fixed	**kitukcaraa** he is trying to fix or adjust it
elluarte- to be correct	**elluaqcaraa** he is correcting it
assir- to be good	**assircaraa** he is making it good, fixing it **assircartuq** he is improving himself
manig- to be smooth	**manigcaraa** he is ironing it, smoothing it
ipeg- to be sharp	**ipegcaraa** he is sharpening it
pinir- to be strong	**pinircartuq** he is strengthening himself, building up his muscles

Occurs in **@4 +̃caar(ar)-, –ngcar-.**

> **Aturallret tumaqcarraarluki caunriumalriit ikniutekai kinguqliminun.** After patching his old worn-out clothes, he handed them down to his younger brother.

{**-caraq** *see* **-yaraq**}

{**-carar-** *see* **-yarar-**}

{**-carar(ar)-** *see* **-yarar(ar)-**}

–car(ar)te- (*also* **:(ng)ar(ar)te-**) to hit in or on the N, to hit right in or on the N

Used only with body part nouns.

ii eye	**iica'rtuq** it got hit right in the eye **iicartaa** he hit it in the eye /
it'gaq foot	**it'gaca'artaa** he hit it in the foot
yaquq wing	**yaqucartaa** he hit it in the wing

Qecian ciulian camek umyuarteqevkenani maligcuarinanrani anuqmi iicarrluku tutaa. While she was following him without thinking of anything, as it was blowing, his spittle hit her right in the eye.

{**-carpiar-** *see* **-yarpiar-**}

{**-cartur-** *see* **-yartur**}

{**-caurciiqe-** *see* **-yaurciiqe-**}

{**-caurte-** *see* **-yaurte-**}

–cengaq* one with a little N

ii eye	**iicengaq** one with little eyes
qukaq waist	**qukacengaq** wasp *(lexicalized)*
nunapik tundra	**Nunapic'ngaq** site of the Moravian Children's Home near Kwethluk

@5+̃cetaaq (*also* **@5+̃citaaq**) something used to cause one to V *and* **@5+̃cetaar-** (*also* **@5+̃citaar-**) to try to cause one to V

From **@5+cete- [1]** *and* **+aar-.**

The verb-elaborating form is a "compound verbal postbase." For polarity information see **@1+̃ni-** *and YEG p. 232f. Either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive.*

Noun examples:

tuqu- to die	**tuqucetaaq** poison
nepe- to stick	**nepcetaaq** glue, tape

qavar- to sleep	**qavarcetaaq** sleeping pill, anesthetic
anar- to defecate	**anarcetaaq** laxative
alarte- to err	**alarcetaaq** person or thing that tries to lead people astray; religious cultist

The following two nouns are formed from this postbase, but are lexicalized with meanings not entirely predictable from the (present-day) meaning of the postbase.

nere- to eat	**nercetaaq** poison
aru- to become soft, rotten	**arucetaaq** dried fish skin softened by chewing so it may be eaten; any skin chewed like gum

Verb examples:

qinu- to fuss	**qinucetaaraa** he is trying to provoke her
alinge- to fear	**alingcetaaraa** he is trying to scare her
inarte- to lie down	**inarcetaaraa** he is trying to get him to go to bed
pi- to do	**picetaaraa** he is provoking, tempting her

Qinucetaanrilgu kinguqliin! Don't try to provoke your little brother!

@5 + cete- [1] (*also* **@5 + cite-**) to let, allow, permit, cause, or compel one to V

Used only with bases that end in **te** *or in a consonant; for bases that end in a vowel, the postbase* **+ vkar-** *(q.v.) is used.*

A "compound verbal postbase." For polarity information see **@1 ~+ni-** *and YEG p. 232f. Either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive.*

igte- to fall	**igcetaa** he caused it to fall, dropped it
ayag- to leave	**ayagcetaa** he let her leave, sent her away

Occurs in **@5 ~+cetaar-.**

Arnam paniminun manigcarcetai iqairat. The woman had her daughter iron the clothes.

This postbase can function in a purely formal sense without actually contributing to the meaning of a verb, in order to form a sentence satisfying the grammatical constraint that the subject of the subordinative verb be the same as the subject of the main verb:

Aataka nererraarcelluku anellruunga. After my father ate, I went out. *(Lit., 'After I let my father eat, I went out.')*

Tangellruaqa angun ayagcelluku. I saw the man leave. *(Lit., 'I saw the man, allowing him to leave.')*

+ cete-° [2] (*also* **+ cite-°**) to have the quality of V or N

Non-productive; note that the use of this postbase is optional with certain adjectival verbs.

tan'geq darkness	**tan'gercetuq** it is dark
taamlek darkness	**taamlegcetuq** it is dark
kiiq heat in the air	**kiircetuq** it (air) is hot
maqaq warmth	**maqarcetuq** it (garment, bedding, etc.) is warm
tanqig- to be bright	**tanqigcetuq** (*also* **tanqigtuq**) it is bright
manig- to be smooth	**manigcetuq** (*also* **manigtuq**) it is smooth
ipeg- to be sharp	**ipegcetuq** (*also* **ipegtuq**) it is sharp
kavir- *(root)* redness	**kavircetuq** it is red
keggag- *(root)* roughness	**keggagcetuq** it is rough

Kiircelan ena kenirtuq ellami. Because the house is hot, she is cooking outside.

+ci- to buy (some) N

mukaaq flour	**mukaarciuq** she is buying some flour
	mukaarcia she is buying some flour for him /
angyaq boat	**angyarciuq** he is buying a boat
tengssuun airplane	**tengssuuteciuq** he is buying an airplane
melugkaq cigarette	**melugkarciuq** he is buying cigarettes

Occurs in **+karci-.**

@5 +̃ciar(ar)- to wait patiently for object to V

From **@5 +̃cir- [1]** *and* **–ar(ar)-.**

Not used with motion verbs.

Used mostly with transitive endings, but may be used with an intransitive ending in a reflexive sense.

kumlate-° to be cold	**kumlaciararaa** he is patiently waiting for it to cool
nipe- to go out (flame)	**nipciararaa** he is patiently waiting for it to go out

+(s)ciigali-, +(s)ciigalli- NI (*also* **–sciigali-**) to not be able to V any longer

From **+(s)ciigate-°** *and* **@2 +(r/l)i-.**

cali- to work	**calisciigaliuq** he can't work any longer
atur- to use	**aturciigaliaqa** I can't use it any longer

Yaquleyagaq teqsuqairucami tengesciigaliuq. The little bird cannot fly any more because it has lost its tail feathers.

+(s)ciigate-° (*also* **–sciigate-°**) to not be able to V

tangerr- to see	**tangerciigataqa** I cannot see it

Occurs in **+(s)ciigali-.**

Pinialami teggalqurpak mumigtesciigataa. Since he is not strong, he cannot turn the big rock over.

{**-ciiqe-** *see* **-ciqe-**}

@3:(u)ciite-° to not know whether one is V-ing, to not know how one is with respect to V-ing

From **@3:(u)ciq** *and* **:(ng)ite-° [1].**

A "compound verbal postbase". For polarity information see **@1∓ni-** *and YEG, p. 232f.*

nante-° to be where	**nanluciitua** I don't know where I am **nanluciitaqa** I don't know where he is
qavar- to sleep	**qavauciitaqa** I don't know if he slept
ayuqe- to be like	**ayuquciitaput** we don't know what they are like

Angutmun teguciitaqa nuussiq. I don't know whether the man took the knife.

–cilleq worthless N, dilapidated N *(often derogatory)*

From **‡** *and* **–lleq [1].**

[e]na^{e} house	**nec'illeq** worthless, tumbledown house
angyaq boat	**angyacilleq** old abandoned boat
yuk person	**yuc'illeq** worthless person, one not worthy of being a person

–cilli- to appear to have been V-ing; to appear to have been V-ed

From **‡** *and* **–lli-.**

With transitive endings, forms "elemental" verbs.

qia- to cry	**qiacilliuq** (*or* **qiacillia**) he looks as if he has been crying
atur- to use, to wear	**atucilliuq** it seems to have been used, worn

Itlemni anqertuq tan'gaurlucuar curartucilliluni iqemvagluni-llu camek. When I came in the little boy left quickly, looking as if he had been eating blueberries and with his mouth full of something.

@3:(u)ciq condition of possessor with respect to V

Takes possessed endings almost exclusively.

Although this is a nominalizing postbase, if the embedded verb is considered intransitive, then a subject for that embedded verb in the absolutive case may be used (rather than a possessor for the derived noun in the relative case) (see first sentence example below). If the embedded verb is considered transitive, then the possessed ending of the derived noun agrees in person and number with the object of that embedded verb, and that object can be expressed by a noun in the absolutive case, while the subject of the embedded verb can be expressed by a noun in the terminalis case (see second sentence example below). See also YEG, pp. 187f.

Not used with **+ciqe-|@5ciiqe-**; *instead,* **@3:(u)cirkaq** *is used for the future.*

assir- to be good	**assiucia** whether it is good **assillrucia** whether it was good
kaig- to be hungry	**ciin kaiguciqa** why I am hungry
nere- to eat	**nani nerucin** where you are eating
tekite- to arrive	**tekiyucianek** about whether he arrived
ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirucianek** about whether he is visiting, or whether someone is visiting him
ayuqe- to be like	**ayuqucia** what it is like, its condition
ete-° to be	**elucia** the way it is, its form
pi- to do	**piciuguq** it is the truth, the way it is
cau- to be what	**cauciat** what they are
takta- to be that long	**taktacia** its length

Also, with irregular meaning:

iver- to wade	**ivruciq** wading boot
nere- to eat	**neruciq** meal

Occurs in **@3:(u)ciite-°, –kuciq, @2+taciq, @3:(u)cirkaq.**

Niitua allaneq (*or* **allanrem) ayaucianek.** I heard that the stranger has left.

Angutem arnaq aptaa tan'gurrarnun angyaq atuucianek. The man asked the woman whether the boys are using the boat.

Qanruteksaitaanga qaillun taktacianek. He hasn't told me how long it is.

Nalluaqa ciin qavarciigalucin. I don't know why you can't sleep.

Akaurtuq pek'ngucia. It has been a long time since he started walking.

Nutaan nallunri'rqa nepcurlit neqnguciat. I just learned that snails are food (are edible).

Qanrutaanga angutmun ikayullrucivnek. He told me that the man had helped you.

+ciqe- | **@5ciiqe-** to V in the future; will V

The second cited form is used with bases that end in **te**, *after the* **te** *is dropped; in HBC, however,* **+ciqe-** *may be used with such bases, and* **te** *retained.*

Not used with the optative mood; **@2 –k̲i-** *is used instead.*

Not used with **–lleq** *or* **@3:(u)ciq***;* **+kaq** *is used with these instead.*

cali- to work	**caliciquq** he will work
nere- to eat	K, BB **nerciquq;** Y, HBC **ner'ciquq;** NSU **nereciquq** he will eat
elite- to learn	**eliciiqaa;** HBC **eliteciqaa** he will learn it
pairte- to encounter	**pairciiqaa;** HBC **pairteciqaa** he will encounter her
pair- to lick	**pairciqaa** he will lick it

Occurs in **+ciqiar- | @5ciiqiar-, +ciqli- | @5ciiqli-, ∓yaurciiqe-.**

Nererraarluni qavarningkuni inarciiquq. After eating when he becomes sleepy he will go to bed.

Unuaqu ellallirciqsugnarquq. Tomorrow it will probably rain.

+ciqiar- | @5ciiqiar- NUN to be about to V, to be going to V

From **+ciqe-** *and* **‡.**

nere- to eat	**nerciqiartua** I am going to eat
tekite- to arrive	**tekiciiqiartuq** it is about to arrive

+ciqli- | @5ciiqli- to perhaps be going to V

From **+ciqe- | @5ciiqe-** *and* **–lli-.**

Used with the enclitic **=wa** *and a participial ending.*

inarte- to lie down	**inarciiqlilria-wa** perhaps he'll lie down
nere- to eat	**nerciqlikii-wa** perhaps he'll eat it
pi- to do, to act	**unuaqu-wa piciqlikiinga** perhaps he'll do it to me tomorrow

@5∓cir- [1] to let (it) V, to wait for (it) to V, to make (it) V

Not used with motion verbs.

Used mostly with transitive endings, but may be used with an intransitive ending in a reflexive sense.

mernur- to be tired	**mernurcirtuq** he is making himself tired; **mernurciraa** he is making her tired /
nau- to grow	**nauciraa** he is waiting for it to grow
ule- to rise (liquids)	**ulciraa** *or* **ul'ciraa** he is letting it (dough) rise *or* he is waiting for the tide to come in
tepenge- to acquire an odor	**tepengciraa** he is letting it ferment

mecunge- to get soaked	**mecungciraa** he is letting it soak
kumlate- to be cold	**kumlaciraa** he is letting it cool off or freeze
kinerte- to be dry	**kinerciraa** he is letting it dry
qame- to die down	**qamciraa** he is waiting for it to die down
palu- to starve	**paluciraa** he is starving it

Occurs in **@5∓ciar(ar)-.**

> **Elaturrami keniraq kumlaciraa.** She is letting the cooked food cool in the porch.

+(s)cir- [2] Y (*also* **+(s)ciur-**) to get V-ed (usually to one's detriment)

tegleg- to steal	**teglegcirtuq** it got stolen

Occurs in **+(s)ciryar-.**

@3:(u)cirkaq future condition of possessor with respect to V

From **@3:(u)ciq** *and* **+kaq.**

This is used instead of **+ciqe-** | **@5ciiqe-** *with* **@3:(u)ciq.**

See **@3:(u)ciq** *for details of use.*

assir- to be good	**assiucirkaa** whether it will be good

> **Niitua allaneq** (*or* **allanrem**) **ayaucirkaanek.** I heard that the stranger will leave.

+(s)ciryar- to be easily V-ed

From **+(s)cir- [2]** *and* **∓yar-.**

Only marginally productive.

Takes intransitive endings only.

iqair- to be washed	**iqairciryartut** they are easily washed
qaner- to speak	**qanerciryartuq** he is easy to speak to, listens attentively
nere- to eat	**neresciryartuq** it is easy to eat

@5∓citaaq HBC (*also* **@5∓cetaaq**) something used to cause one to V,
and **@5∓citaar-** HBC (*also* **@5∓cetaar-**) to try to cause one to V

@5+cite- [1] HBC (*also* **@5+cete-**) to let, allow, permit, cause, compel one to V

+cite-° [2] HBC (*also* **+cete-°**) to have the quality of V or N

@3:(u)cite- [3] to V in place of, instead of, or for (but not in the sense of 'for the sake of')

Takes transitive endings only.

cali- to work	**calicitaa** he is working in her place (i.e., rather than she)
qalarte- to speak	**qalarucitaa** he spoke in her place
qaner- to speak	**qanrucitaa** he spoke in her place
maante-° to be here	**maanlucitaa** he is here instead of her
mertar- to pack water	**mertaucitaa** he is packing water in place of her

Elitnauristeci naulluungan elitnauriciciiqaqa. Because your teacher is ill I shall teach in his place.

+(s)ciur- K, BB, HBC (*also* **+(s)cir-**) to get V-ed (usually to one's detriment)

Used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; yields a verb base which takes only intransitive endings. The agent of the action, that is the subject of the embedded transitive verb, may be expressed by a noun in the terminalis or ablative-modalis case.

nere- to eat	**neresciurtuq** it got eaten
tegleg- to steal	**teglegciurtuq** it got stolen

Neresciurtuq carayagmun (*or* **carayagmek**). It got eaten by a bear.

%ckar- to V in a small way

Non-productive.

pupsug- to pinch	**pupeckaraa** he took it between his thumb and forefinger, he pinched it lightly
qigcig- to look out of the corner of one's eye	**qigeckaraa** he glanced at it out of the corner of his eye
qeceg- to jump (over)	**qeckaraa** he jumped over it (perhaps a shorter distance than **qecgaa**)

@5 – ckegte- to be very V, to have good N

Only marginally productive.

tungu- to be black	**tunguckegtuq** it is very black
tanqig- to be bright	**tanqickegtuq** it is very bright
nepete- to stick	**nepeckegtuq** he is able to climb or balance well
cingik point, tip	**cingickegtuq** it is very sharply pointed
napa tree, post	**napackegtuq** it (post, tree) is very straight
ii eye	**iickegtuq** he has well formed eyes

{**-cu-** *see* **-yu-**}

{**-cuar-** *see* **-yuar-**}

–cuar(aq*) (*also* **–kcuar(aq*)**) small N, little N
From **–cuk** *and* **–ar(aq*).**

neqa^{e} fish	**neqcuar** *or* **neqcuaraq** a little fish **neqcuaraat** little fishes
angyaq boat	**angyacuar** *or* **angyacuaraq** little boat

Necuarangqertuq. He has a small house.
Necuarartangqertuq *or* **Necuartangqertuq.** There is a small house.

{**-cugar-** *see* **-yugar-**}

{**-cugcali-** *see* **-yugcali-**}

{**-cugnaite-°** *see* **-yugnaite-°**}

{**-cugnarqe-** *see* **-yugnarqe-**}

{**-cugnga-** *see* **-yugnga-**}

+cugninarqe- Y, **+cugnilarqe-** NUN, NSU, **–cugninarqe-** K to smell or taste like N
From **–cuk** *and* **+ninarqe-.**
Takes intransitive endings only.

anaq feces	**anarcugninarquq, anarcugnilarquq, anacugninarquq** it smells like feces
neqerrluk dried fish	**neqerrlugcugninarquq,** *etc.* it smells like dried fish

+cugnite-° HBC to smell or taste like N
From **–cuk** *and* **+nite°-.**
Takes intransitive endings only.

neqerrluk dried fish	**neqerrlugcugnituq** it smells like dried fish

{**-cugyaaqe-** *see* **-yugyaaqe-**}

{**-cuirute-** *see* **-yuirute-**}

{**-cuite-°** *see* **-yuite-°**}

–cuk unpleasing N, ugly old N, bad result of V-ing

Only marginally productive.

putukuq big toe	**putukucuk** sore toe, ingrown toenail
qauq sore on head	**qaucuk** sore on head with loss of hair
tan'gurraq boy	**tan'gurracuk** no-good boy
arnaq woman	**arnacuk** no-good woman
tunu back of body	**tunucuk** back of head immediately above the neck, occiput *(lexicalized)*
nau- to grow	**naucuk** growth on body, tumor

Occurs in **–cuar(aq*), +cugninarqe-, –cungaq, +cugnite-°, –pacug-, %qucuk, –culngu-.**

Angulviim tutaanga putukucumkun pitsaqevkenani. The big man unintentionally stepped on my sore toe.

{**-cukaar(ar)-** *see* **-yukaar(ar)-**}

{**-cuke-** *see* **-yuke-**}

{**-culi** *see* **-yuli**}

–culngu- to be indisposed with respect to one's N; to have trouble V-ing

From **–cuk** *and* **–lngu-.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

aqsak stomach	**aqsaculnguunga** I have a stomach-ache
mertar- to fetch water	**mertaculnguuq** he is having trouble fetching water (e.g. spilling it)
ella awareness	**ellaculnguuq** he is feeling poorly

{**-cunaite-°** *see* **-yunaite-°**}

{**-cunari-** *see* **-yunari-**}

{**-cunarqe-** *see* **-yunarqe-**}

–cungaq cute little N; NSU little N

From **–cuk** *and* **‡.**

al'qaq older sister	**al'qacungaq** older but not oldest sister
ema *(root)* grandmother	**emacungaq** HBC grandmother
[e]na^{e} house	**nec'ungaq** NSU little house
curaq blueberry	**curacungaq** raisin *(lexicalized)*
ui husband	**uicungaq** male cross-cousin of female *(lexicalized)*
nuliaq wife	**nuliacungaq** female cross-cousin of male *(lexicalized)*

{**-cunqegg-** *see* **-yunqegg-**}

{**-cunqeggli** *see* **-yunqeggli**}

{**-cunrite-°** *see* **-yunrite-°**}

+cur- | **+ssur-** Y, K, BB (*also* **+ssur-**) to hunt N, to seek N, to check N (game catching implement)

The form beginning with **c** *is used on consonant-ending bases and the form beginning with* **ss** *is used on vowel-ending bases.*

Generally takes intransitive endings only (but see first example below).

pi thing	**pissurtuq** he is hunting **pissuraa** he is hunting it
tuntu caribou	**tuntussurtuq** he is hunting caribou
kayangu egg	**kayangussurtuq** he is looking for eggs
neqa^{e} fish	**neqsurtuq** he is fishing
nayiq seal	**nayircurtuq** he is hunting seals
yaqulek bird	**yaqulegcurtuq** he is hunting birds
kuvya fishnet	**kuvyassurtuq** he is checking the fishnet
kapkaanaq trap	**kapkaanarcurtuq** he is checking traps

–curlag- to be interfered with while V-ing; to V with unsatisfactory results

pi- to do	**picurlagtuq** he had an accident
uita- to stay	**uitacurlagtuq** something interfered with his stay, he is not at peace
qavar- to sleep	**qavacurlagtuq** he didn't sleep well
nere- to eat	**ner'curlagtuq** *or* **nercurlagtuq** he didn't eat well; something disturbed his eating; he didn't enjoy his food

kipute- to buy	**kiputecurlagtuq** he bought the wrong thing, or bought something which proved defective

Eniitni yugyassiyaagan unuk qavacurlagtua. At their house, since it was so full of people, I didn't sleep well last night.

{**-cuuma-** *see* **-yuuma-**}

{**-cuumiir-** *see* **-yuumiir-**}

{**-cuumiir(ar)te-** *see* **-yuumiir(ar)te-**}

{**-cuumiite-°** *see* **-yuumiite-°**}

{**-cuumir-** *see* **-yuumir-**}

+cuun | **+ssuun** Y, K, BB **(***also* **+ssuun)** device for V-ing, device associated with N

From ‡ *and* **@3:(u)n.**

The form starting with **c** *is used on consonant-ending bases, and the form starting with* **ss** *is used on vowel-ending bases.*

iqvar- to pick berries	**iqvarcuun** berry-picking device, bucket, etc.
cali- to work	**calissuun** tool
nere- to eat	**ner'ssuun** *or* **nerrsuun** eating utensil, fork
tenge- to take flight	**tengssuun** airplane *(lexicalized)*
tengaur- to fly	**tengaurcuun** airplane *(lexicalized)*
igar-, alngar- to write	**igarcuun, alngarcuun** pencil, pen *(lexicalized)*
iqairi- to remove dirt	**iqairissuun** washing machine *(lexicalized)*
mingqe- to sew	**mingqessuun** *or* **mingeqsuun** sewing machine *(lexicalized)*
arnassagaq old woman	**arnassagarcuun** old-age pension for a woman *(lexicalized)*
angukara'urluq old man	**angukara'urlurcuun** old-age pension for a man *(lexicalized)*
anuqa^{e} wind	**anuqessuun** wind-sock, storm lantern, wind generator

Caliuq akingengnaqluni elitnaurcuutekaminek. He is working to try to get money to go to school.

{**-cuuq** *see* **-yuuq**}

{**-gaqe-** *see* **-aqe-**}

{**-gar(ar)-** *see* **-ar(ar)-**}

{**-gar(ar)te-** *see* **-ar(ar)te- [1]**}

{**-garkaq** *see* **-arkaq**}

{**-garkau-** *see* **-arkau-**}

{**-g'aya'aq** *see* **-r'aya'aq**}

{**-ggaar-** *see* **-rraar-**}

{**-ggaq*** *see* **-rraq***}

{**-gglainaq*** *see* **-rrlainaq***}

{**-gglak** *see* **-rrlak**}

{**-ggluar(ar)-** *see* **-rrluar(ar)-**}

{**-gglugaq*** *see* **-rrlugaq***}

{**-gglugte-** *see* **-rrlugte-**}

{**-ggluk** *see* **-rrluk**}

+gguir- to go by way of N, to go through N
From the demonstrative adverb terminalis ending **+ggun**.
Used with demonstrative adverb bases. Takes intransitive endings only.

maa(ni) here	**maagguirtuq** he is coming along this route
pava(ni) back up there	**pavagguirtuq** he is going through the area back up there

{**-gi-** *see* **-i- [2]**}

{**-gpaga-** *see* **-rpaga-**}

{**-gpagninarqe-** *see* **-rpagninarqe-**}

{**-gpagnite-°** *see* **-rpagnite-°**}

{**-gpak** *see* **-rpak**}

{**-gpakar-** *see* **-rpakar-**}

{**-gpallar-** *see* **-rpallar-**}

{**-gpallr(aq*)** *see* **-rpallr(aq*)**}

{**-gpalluk** *see* **-rpalluk**}

{**-gpau-** *see* **-rpau-**}

{**-gpi-** *see* **-rpi-**}

{**-gqe-** *see* **-rqe-**}

{**-gqu-** *see* **-rqu-**}

{**-gugaq*** *see* **-rugaq***}

{**-guk** *see* **-ruk**}

{**-gurainar-** *see* **-urainar-**}

{**-guralar-** *see* **-uralar-**}

{**-gur(ar)-** *see* **-ur(ar)-**}

{**-gurluq*** *see* **-r(ur)luq***}

{**-gvag-** *see* **-rvag-**}

@2 **+(r/l)i- [1]** to become or cause to become V

Used with adjectival verbs.

The **(r)** *is used with bases ending in a prime vowel, and the* **(l)** *with bases ending in* **e** *(but* **te°** *changes to* **l**).

cuka- to be fast	**cukariuq** it is speeding up **cukaria** he is causing it to speed up /
utuma- to be better	**utumariuq** it is improving
tungu- to be black	**tunguriuq** it is turning black
qertuta- to be that high	**qertutaria** he is raising it that high
ange- to be big	**angliuq** it is getting big, he is growing
take- to be long	**takliut** they are getting long
nanite-° to be short	**naniliut** they are getting short

uqiggete-° to be light in weight	**uqiggeliuq** (*or* **uqigliuq**) it is getting light
ikgete-° to be few	**ikgeliut** (*or* **ikegliut** *or* **ikeggliut**) they are becoming few
assir- to be good, well	**assiriuq** it is becoming good, he is getting well
kavir- *(root)* red	**kaviriuq** it is becoming red
taamleg- to be dark	**taamlegiuq** it is getting dark
tanqig- to be bright	**tanqigiuq** it is getting bright
qater- to be white	**qat'riuq** it is becoming white
naker- to be straight	**nak'riuq** it is straightening out
neqnir(qe)- to be tasty	**neqniria** he is making it tasty, natural forces are making it tasty (i.e., it is becoming tasty)

Occurs in **+(s)ciigali-, @5liri-, +kelli-, +killi-, –lguri-, :(u/i)mari-, +qsigi-, @1 +̃nari-, @2 +̃ngari-.**

Qimugkauyarautni nerquralarai anglivkarnaluki. He feeds his pups so that they will grow.

Ella qanillrani ernerpak qat'riuq. When it was snowing all day, it became white outside.

+'(g)i- [2] *("sufferer" postbase and "detransitive" postbase; used with verb bases)*

Probably from **+'(g)aq [1]** *and* **–li- [2]**.

With a transitive ending, this postbase means subject V-s to object's disadvantage, *except in the case of intransitive-only bases (examples below). With an intransitive ending, this postbase means* subject V-s something, *except in the case of agentive or intransitive-only bases (examples below).*

nere- to eat *(agentive)*	**neriuq** he (subj.) ate to someone's disadvantage **neria** he (subj.) ate to her (obj.) disadvantage
kuve- to spill *(patientive)*	**kuviuq** he (subj.) spilled something **kuvia** he (subj.) spilled something to her (obj.) disadvantage
tuqute- to kill *(trans. only)*	**tuquciuq** he (subj.) killed something **tuqucia** he (subj.) killed something to her (obj.) disadvantage
ayag- to leave *(intrans. only)*	**ayagiuq** he (subj.) was disadvantaged by something's leaving **ayagia** he (subj.) was disadvantaged by her (obj.) leaving

Note that in the case of an intransitive ending used with this postbase on a patientive or transitive-only verb, the sense of acting to one's disadvantage is not present, and the postbase becomes a detransitivizer, providing an intransitive for patientive and transitive verbs similar to the intransitive of an agentive verb. See also YEG p. 230f. (where this postbase is called the "half-transitive" postbase).

tamar- to lose *(patientive)*	**tamariuq** he lost something *(vs.* **tamartuq** it got lost; *cf.* **amartuq** he carried something, *from* **amar-** to carry *(agentive))*
ini- to hang to dry *(trans. only)*	**iniiguq** he hung something to dry
mumigte- to turn over *(patientive)*	**mumigciuq** he turned something over

Further examples of detransitive use:

Iqairiuq paltuugmek. He is washing a coat. *(cf.* **Iqairaa paltuuk.** He is washing the coat, *and* **Iqairtuq paltuuk.** The coat got washed.*)*

Tamariuq akinek. He lost some money.

Kuv'iyaqunak mermek. Don't spill any water.

Examples of "sufferer" use:

Qimugtem neria angun. The dog ate the man's food.

Melqulegcurta anagiuq kaviarmek. The trapper lost the fox by its escaping.

Angyainanermini qairvagni aniuq kevingutnek. While he was boating in rough water the caulking came out (of the boat).

Qanrutaanga elpenun teglegillruniluni. He told me that you stole from him.

Occurs in **– –irin.**

– –i- [3] to be full in one's N; to spend the N

Takes intransitive endings only.
Non-productive; occurs only with some body part nouns and words for periods of time.
From **–li-** to make, *but in the words cited below, the meanings are fixed and the presumed longer form (where* **l** *and the preceding vowel are not dropped) is not used. See also the discussion under* **–li-.**

aqsaq stomach	**aqsiuq** he is full; NUN, NSU she is visibly pregnant
nakacuk bladder	**nakaciunga** I have a full bladder, have to urinate
uksuq winter	**uksiuq** he is spending the winter
up'nerkaq spring	**up'nerkivik** spring camp
erneq day	**erniuq** he is spending the day
allrakuq year	**allrakiuq** he is spending the year

Irregularly:

kiak summer	**kiagiuq** he is spending the summer *(perhaps from* ***kiagaq**, *see* **+aq [3]***)*
unuk night	**unugiuq** he is spending the whole night doing something or being somewhere

Occurs in **–ngssi-, –r̲pi-.**

Uksiuq nunarpagmi caliluni akingengnaqluni neqsurcuutekaminun aturarkaminek. He spent the winter working in the city in order to try to make money for his fishing gear.

:(ng)icag- to be in need of N; to lack N
Takes intransitive endings only.
From **:(ng)ite-°** *and* **‡.**

pi thing	**piicagtuq** he is lacking something; *lexicalized in some areas as* he is praying
murak wood	**muraicagtuq** he is lacking firewood
neqa^{e} fish; food	**neqaicagtuq** he is lacking food

Uksurpak yuut makumiut kaminiarcuutmek uqurkaicagturallruut. All through the winter the people of this place were in need of stove oil.

@2+̃(ng)iinar- (*also* **@2+̃ngiinar-**) to V more and more
From **‡** *and* **@2+̃nginar-.**

nere- to eat	**nerngiinartuq** he is eating more and more
uste- to erode	**ussngiinartuq** it is eroding more and more
imairute- to become empty	**imairusngiinartuq** it is losing more and more of its contents
murir- to have much wood	**muririinartuq** it (river) is accumulating more and more driftwood
yuar- to look for	**yuariinaraa** he looked more and more for it
kaig- to be hungry	**kaigiinartuq** he is getting hungrier and hungrier
atur- to use; to sing	**aturiinaraa** he is using or singing it more and more

{**-ikika** *see* **-kika**}

%ilitaq device for protectively binding N, for dealing with N, for counteracting V
From **‡** *and* **@3:(u)taq.**
Non-productive.

esvaiq breast	**esvailitaq** brassiere
teq anus	**terr'ilitaq** diaper
ciun ear	**ciutailitaq** earmuff, ear band
ngev'a^{e} mucus	**ngevailitaq** handkerchief
akngirnarqe- to hurt	**akngirnailitaq** thimble
kumkar- to have something caught in one's teeth	**kumkailitaq** toothpick

:(ng)illiqe- to suffer from the lack of N or V
From **:(ng)ite-°** *and* **–liqe-[2]**.
Takes intransitive endings only.

angyaq boat	**angyailliquq** he is suffering from the lack of a boat
murak wood	**murailliquq** he is suffering from lack of wood
assir- to be good, well	**assiilliquq** he is suffering from something (usually body part) not functioning well

{**-ima-** *see* **-ma-**}

{**-imaar(ar)-** *see* **-maar(ar)-**}

{**-imari-** *see* **-mari-**}

–in *(plural)* pair, group, series
Used only with numerical bases.
The **n** *of this postbase is actually the standard plural ending for numbers; the combining form is* **–i-** *(see second sentence example below).*

atauciq one	**atauciik** one pair **atauciin** one group
malruk two	**malruin** two pairs, two groups
pingayun three	**pingayuin, pingasuin** three pairs, groups
cetaman four	**cetamain** four pairs, groups

Kiputellruunga cetamainek sap'akinek. I bought four pairs of shoes.
Taillruut pingayuinguluteng. They came in three groups.
Atauciin kalivneret tamartut. One chain got lost.

–inar- HBC to finally V
Used only with bases ending in CV or CVC, where V is prime; with other bases, **~+yaqlir-** *is used.*
See also **@2 ~+nginar-**.

qavar- to sleep	**qavainartuq** he is finally sleeping
qeya- to cry	**qeyainartuq** he is finally crying
yurar- to dance	**yurainartuq** he is finally dancing

Occurs in **@ + '(g/t)urainar-, +pigainar-**.

–iq, –ir(aq*) animal that dwells in N

Non-productive; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized.

ceńa shore	**ceńair** sandpiper; yellowlegs
neqa^e^ fish	**neqaiq** crow; camprobber
qunguq grave	**qunguiq** arctic fox; small bug found on dried fish
cuyaq leaf	**cuyaiq** inchworm, geometer larva
negaq snare	**negaiq, negair** spider
ulik blanket	**uliiq** arctic fox
unuk night	**unuir** bat
uquq oil	**uquir** sandpiper; jaeger

Also perhaps from this postbase:

?	**qiguiq** tree squirrel
?, *cf.* **canek** grass	**can'giiq** blackfish

– –ir- [1] N (natural phenomenon) is occurring; to set N (game capturing device); to provide or be provided with N (but not in the sense of giving N to someone)

From **–lir-.**

Natural phenomena (takes intransitive endings only):

akerta sun	**akercirtuq** it is sunny
(c)ellalluk rain	**(c)ellallirtuq** it is raining
kavtak hailstone	**kavcirtuq** it is hailing
taituk fog	**taicirtuq** it is foggy
qanuk snowflake	**qanirtuq** it is snowing
pirta, pirtuk blizzard	**pircirtuq** there is a blizzard
agluryaq rainbow	**agluryirtuq** there is a rainbow
qiuryaq aurora	**qiuryirtuq** there is an aurora
puyuq smoke	**puyirtuq** it is smoky
ivsuk rain	**ivsirtuq** it is raining

Game capturing devices (takes intransitive endings only):

negaq snare	**negirtuq** he is setting a snare
taluyaq fishtrap	**taluyirtuq** he is setting a fishtrap
kuvyaq fishnet	**kuvyirtuq** he is setting a fishnet

Other nouns (takes either transitive or intransitive endings; with this group of nouns this postbase is clearly the predictable shortened form of **–lir-**, *though sometimes along with the shortening the meaning has become narrowed, as in the second example below):*

atsaq berry	**atsirtuq** it is well provided with berries **atsiraa** he added berries to it /

keneq fire	**keniraa** Y he built a fire under it; K, BB he is cooking it
ateq name	**aciraa** he named it
imaq contents	**imiraa** he put something in it
equk, murak wood	**eqiraa, muriraa** he is stoking it

Occurs in **– –irin.**

:(ng)ir- [2] to deprive or be deprived of N; to remove N from; to un-V

Only marginally productive with verb bases.

caqu wrapping	**caquirtuq** it has been unwrapped **caquiraa** he unwrapped it /
amiq skin	**amiiraa** he skinned it
minguk paint	**minguiraa** he removed the paint from it
pivik, [e]na^e, nuna place	**piviiraa, enairaa, nunairaa** he took her place (where she had been sitting, standing, etc.)
ilag- to get tangled	**ilairtuq** it got untangled **ilairaa** he untangled it /
puve- to swell	**puvairtuq** the swelling went down
arula- to be in motion	**arulairtuq** it stopped

Occurs in **:(ng)ir(ar)-, :(ng)ir(ar)te-, –nrir-, :(ng)ir:un, :(ng)ir:ute-, –lguir-, @$_2$∓ngair-.**

> **Cikuiraa elakaq mertarnaluni.** He is removing the ice from the water hole in order to get water.

With positional bases, this postbase means to pass through the area indicated by the positional base with respect to the grammatical object.

> **Yaqulek teng'uq ena qulairluku.** The bird flew off passing above the house.
> **Caniirluku tangellrunritaa.** Passing right beside it, he didn't see it.

:(ng)ir(ar)- to have cold N

From **:(ng)ir-** *and* **‡.**

Used with body part nouns only. Forms "elemental" verbs.

ciun ear	**ciutairtuq** *or* **ciutairaraa** his ears are cold /
it'gaq foot	**it'gairtua** *or* **it'gairaraanga** my feet are cold

:(ng)ir(ar)te- to injure or be injured in one's N

From **:(ng)ir-** *and* **‡.**

Used with body part nouns only.

iruq leg	**iruirtuq** his leg got broken **iruirtaa** he broke her leg /
iglaq esophagus	**iglairtuq** he scorched his throat
ii eye	**iingi'rcugnarquq** he probably got hurt in the eye *(note that the extra stress on the syllable* **ngi'r** *reveals the influence of the deleted* **(ar)***; compare the stress pattern in* **iingiryugnarquq** he probably lost an eye*)*

Occurs in **∓yuumiir(ar)te-.**

– –irin *(forms names of weekdays from certain noun bases)*

From **– –ir-, +'(g)i- [2]** *and* **@3:(u)n.**

Used with certain numerals and **aipaq** *to form the names of the weekdays listed below:*

aipaq companion	**Aipirin** Tuesday
pingayun three	**Pingayirin** Wednesday
cetaman four	**Cetamirin** Thursday
talliman five	**Tallimirin** Friday
qavcin how many?	**qavciritngua?** what day is it?

Pingayiritnguuq unuamek. It is Wednesday today.
Tangerciqamken Tallimiritmi. I'll see you on Friday.

:(ng)i:run deceased N; something that causes one to lose his N

From **:(ng)ir-** *and* **@3:(u)n.** *The first velar drops if and only if the second does not. This postbase is the nominal counterpart of the following postbase.*

Used mainly with kinship terms; usually takes a possessed ending.

aana mother	**aanairutka** my deceased mother
alqaq older sister	**alqairutii** his late older sister
aata father	**aatairutii** his deceased father
ui husband	**uingiutii** her late husband
qimugta dog	**qimugtairutii** the dog he lost; the thing that caused him to lose his dog

:(ng)i:rute- to not have N any more, to no longer be V *(adjectival verbs only)*

From **:(ng)ir-** *and* **@3:(u)te- [5].** *The first velar drops if and only if the second does not. This postbase is the verbal counterpart of the preceding postbase.*

ciku ice	**cikuirutuq** it doesn't have ice any more **cikuirutaa** he has taken the ice from it /
uluaq knife	**uluariutuq** she doesn't have a knife any more

assir- to be good	**assiirutuq** it is no longer good, it has become bad
cuka- to be fast	**cukairutuq** it has become slow
melquq fur, feather	**melquirutuq, melqurriutuq** it no longer has fur or feathers
angayuqaq parent	**angayuqairutuq, angayuqriutuq, angayuqerriutuq** he has lost his parents (through their death)

Occurs in **–lguirute-, +tairute-, ≃yuirute-, @$_2$∓ngairute-.**

Cikum qaltaq iluirutaa. The liquid in the pail has frozen (lit., the ice has taken away the interior of the pail).

:(ng)ite-° [1] to lack N or V; to have no N or V

Used with nouns and some adjectival verbs.

Takes intransitive endings only.

nuna land	**nunaituq** it doesn't have land, he doesn't have a place
nunaun owned property	**nunautaituq** he doesn't own any land
ui husband	**uingituq** she has no husband
angyaq boat	**angyaitua** I don't have a boat
qiiq gray hair	**qiirituten** you don't have any gray hairs
kemek flesh	**kemgituq** he is skinny
nepa^{e} sound, noise	**nepaituq** it is quiet
cuka- to be fast	**cukaituq** it is slow
assir- to be good	**assiituq** it is bad

Occurs in **@$_3$:(u)ciite-°, :(ng)icag-, –k̲saite-°, @$_1$∓̃naite-°, @$_2$∓̃ngaite-°, ∓̃niite-°, +taite-°, ∓yailkutaq, ∓yugnaite-°, ≃yuite-°, ≃yunaite-°, ∓̃yuumiite-°, :(ng)illiqe-, +taite-° [2].**

Cukaitelaan piciqua. Because he is always slow, I'll do it.

%ite- [2] to provide with the wherewithal to V

Non-productive.

Takes transitive endings only.

pike- to have	**pikitaa** he gave her something
mer- to drink	**merr'itaa** (*also* **miitaa**) he gave her something to drink
nare- to smell	**naritaa** he let her smell something odorous (as a gesture of scorn); *by extension,* he pushed her nose up

%(ll/q)ite- [3] to encounter (in some sense) N, to experience V-ing

Non-productive. There seems to be no rule to predict which form the postbase will take. Generally takes intransitive endings.

kinguneq rear area, starting point	**kingunituq** he reached home
ciuneq front area, end point	**ciunituq** he reached his destination
nuna land	**nunallituq, nunituq** it ran aground
aki other side	**akillituq** he reached the other side **akillitaa** he reached the other side of it
iquk end	**iquklituq** it came to an end
ciku ice	**cikullituq, cikulqituq, cikuliqituq** he encountered some ice (as while traveling)
ngel'a boundary	**ngell'ituq** he reached his goal
mecak puddle	**mecqituq** he stepped in a puddle
kumla cold	**kumelqituq, kumlaqituq, kumlituq** he encountered cold (as while traveling)
anuqa^{e} wind	**anuqituq** he ran into some wind
eneq, neneq bone	**enrituq, nenrituq** he choked on a bone
teggalquq rock	**teggalqituq** he hit a rock
ane- to be born	**anllituq** it is his birthday
et'u- to be deep	**et'uqituq** he reached a deep spot (in the water)
etgate-° to be shallow	**etgalqituq** he reached a shallow spot

Keggutenka kumlitut. My teeth hurt because of cold (water, etc.).
Ayainanemteńi kaassalinaq teggalqituq. While we were traveling, the motor hit a rock.

–kaca(g)ar-, –kacagar-, –kacgar- to be very V

In the first cited variant of this postbase, **(g)** *is dropped if the* **a** *before the* **g** *is not stressed. See also* **–ya(g)aq***.

qavarni- to be sleepy	**qavarnikacaartuq, qavarnikacagartuq, qavarnikacgartuq** he is very sleepy
kaig- to be hungry	**kaikacagartuq, kaikacgartuq** he is very hungry
assir- to be good	**assikacagartuq, assikacgartuq** it is very good

Occurs in **–qlikacaar(aq*).**

{**-kaci-** *see* **-qaci-**}

{**-kainaq** *see* **-qainaq**}

{**-kainaurte-** *see* **-qainaurte-**}

–kaineq BB (*also* **–kuiner(aq*)**) a little bit of N, small amount of N

kuuvviaq coffee	**kuuvviakaineq** a little bit of coffee

+kaniir- to V a little more intensely, to become a little more V

From **+kanir-** *and* **‡.**

assiirute- to get worse	**assiirutkaniillruuq** it became a little worse
assiri- to get better	**assirikaniirtuq** it became a little better

+kanir- to V more with greater intensity

With a base ending in **te-**, *this postbase may take the form* **@5k̲anir-.**

assiirute- to get worse	**assiirutkanillruuq** it got even worse
assiri- to get better	**assirikanirtuq** it is getting better, he is getting well
ullag- to approach	**ullakaniraa** he is moving closer to it
quyurte- to gather	**quyurtekanirtut, quyuqanirtut** they are coming closer together, they extended their meeting

Occurs in **+kaniir-, +kanir(ar)-.**

Maliggluku qaskellissiyaaguciat aturcetaat ullakanirturarai.
He kept moving closer and closer to the radio as its volume went down.

Tagkania. Move up (away from the center of attention).

+kanir(ar)- to V more and more, with greater intensity

From **+kanir-** *and* **‡.**

assiirute- to get worse	**assiirutkanirallruuq** it got still worse
assiri- to get better	**assirikani'rtuq** it is really getting better and better
ullag- to approach	**ullakaniraraa** he is moving closer and closer to it

{**-kapiar(ar)-** *see* **-qapiar(ar)-**}

{**-kapigte-** *see* **-qapigte-**}

+kaq raw material for N, future N, unrealized N

kuvyaq fishnet	**kuvyarkaq** netting twine
neqa^{e} food	**neqkaq** meal, food ready for consumption
uitavik place to stay	**uitavigkaq** future place to stay

Occurs in **+'(g)arkaq, –llerkaq, +karci-, +kite- [1], +kiur-, @$_1$∓natkaq, @$_3$:(u)cirkaq**

Ikamrarkaitua. I have nothing to make or buy a sled with.
Tekituq uitavigkaminun. He arrived at the place where he would stay.
Vegtartuq piinerkaminek. He is gathering grass for his insoles.
Suupaliuq uimł pikaanek. She is making soup for her husband.

{**-kaqe-** *see* **-qaqe-**}

{**-kaqur(ar)-** *see* **-qaqur(ar)-**}

{**-kar-** *see* **-qar-**}

@$_5$kar(aq*) [1] small N, little N

Used only with bases ending in **te**. *For other bases,* **–cuar(aq*)** *is used.*

anguarun paddle	**anguarukar, anguarukaraq** small paddle
tunuirun slough	**tunuiruka'ar, tunuirukaraq** small slough **tunuirukaraat** small sloughs
angun man	**angukara'urluq** dear little old man

+(s)kar(aq*) [2] one who Vs; the only one who Vs

ikayur- to help	**ikayurkaraqa, ikayurka'rqa** my helper, my only helper
cali- to work	**caliskaraq** the only worker **caliskaraat** their worker, or the one of them who is a worker
yuraute- to dance for	**yurauteskaraat** their dancer

+karaq exact area denoted by N with respect to possessor

Used only with positional bases.
Takes possessed endings only.

caniɫ area beside	**canikaraani** right beside it (*vs.* **caniani** to the side of it)
ciuɫ area in front	**ciukaraani** right in front of it (*vs.* **ciungani** in front of it)

+karci- to buy something to serve as one's N

From **+kaq** *and* **+ci-.**

neqa^{e} food	**neqkarciuq** he is buying food **neqkarcia** he is buying food for her /
qalqapak axe	**qalqapagkarciuq** he is buying an axe, he is buying that which will be his axe

{**-karraar-** *see* **-qarraar-**}

{**-karyaquna-** *see* **-qaryaquna-**}

{**-kataar(ar)-** *see* **-qataar(ar)-**}

{**-katar-** *see* **-qatar-**}

–kayag- to V (of "darned" one, one toward whom the speaker has negative feelings)

ayag- to go	**ayakayagtuq** he went, darn him
nere- to eat	**ner'kayagtuq** he's eating, darn him
kuimar- to swim	**kuimakayagtuq** he's swimming, darn him

Also related to this (all non-productive and lexicalized uses):

calla- to spread open	**callakayak** canker sore
cella awareness	**cellakayagtuq** he went berserk
cirunelek one with antlers	**cirunel'kayak** caribou *(word used in stories)*
ca thing	**carayak** monster, ghost, bear
ella weather	**ellarayagtuq** the weather is very poor
tuunraq shaman's familiar spirit	**tuunrangayak** the devil

{**-kcaar(ar)-** *see* **-qcaar(ar)-**}

–kcak HBC something that looks like N

With possessed ending, meaning is one that looks like possessor's N.

angyaq boat	**angyakcak** something that looks like a boat **angyakcaka** a boat that looks like my boat
penguq hill	**pengukcak** something that looks like a hill
kass'aq white person	**kass'akcak** one who looks like a white person

–kcuar(aq*) HBC (*also* **–cuar(aq*)**) small N, little N

From ‡ *and* **–ar(aq*).** *Cf.* **@5ksuar(aq*).**

angyaq boat	**angyakcuaraq, angyakcuarreq** small boat **angyakcuaremi** in the small boat
ena^e house	**enekcuaraat** little houses

@4 ≃ k̲e- [1] the one or ones that the possessor is V-ing

Takes possessed endings only.

nere- to eat	**nerkii** the thing he is eating **nerkemni** in the thing I am eating
atur- to use	**atuqen** the one you are using

Arnaq kassuuteqataqii nulialqaqa. The woman he is about to marry is my former wife.

Ilaita tau͡gaam nunat yaaqsinrilkemeng yuit kel'tullruit. Some, however, invited the people of villages which were not far from them.

Amllernek ayuqenrilngurnek ungungssirtangqertuq maani Alaskamek pilaqiitni. There are many different animals here in the place they call Alaska.

Elliu irniama enuqiinun. Put it out of my child's reach.

This is also the marker of the "transitive participial mood," and can be used to form verbs in certain types of sentences; see YEG p. 297ff.

–k̲e- [2] to have as one's N

Used primarily with transitive endings, though it may be used with a dual or plural intransitive ending in a reciprocal sense, or with a singular intransitive ending in a reflexive sense; see YEG p. 66ff.

aana mother	**aanakaa** he has her as mother, she (object) is his (subject's) mother
angyaq boat	**angyaqaqa** I have it as my boat, it (obj.) is my (subj.) boat
ila relative	**ilakut** they are related to each other
pivak big thing	**pivakuq** he is vain *(lit. 'he has himself as a big thing')*
ali- *(root)* feared thing	**alikaa** he fears it

Occurs in **–k̲ellriik, –k̲sagute-, –k̲liute-, –lqe-, –k̲utaq, @2 + tateke-, @3:(u)teke-, @2 +̃ vike-.**

Qaillun ilaksiu uika? How are you related to my husband?

Una pikaqa. This is mine.

Kia kameksiigken piliaqakek? Who made your boots?

@$_4$ ≅ke- [3] to find (it) to be V

Used primarily with **te-°** *ending bases, though it is also used with some others.*

Takes transitive endings only.

assiite-° to be bad	**assiilkaa** he finds it bad, dislikes it
mikete-° to be small	**mikelkaa** he finds it small (for him), it (object) is too small for him (subject)
cangate-° to be amiss	**cangalkaa** he finds something wrong with it
assir- to be good	**assikaa** he likes it
ange- to be big	**angkaqa** I find it big for me, it is too big for me
elluar- to be correct	**elluakaa** he approves of it

Occurs in **@$_1$ +̃nake-, @$_1$ +̃nike-, –turnike-, @$_1$ +̃niilke-.**

–k̲e- [4] to feel V toward, to V (object)

Used with "emotional roots."

Takes transitive endings only.

takar- *(root)* shyness, respect	**takaqaa** he feels shy and respectful toward her
temci- *(root)* humor	**temcikaa** he finds it humorous, funny
cumaci- *(root)* repulsion	**cumacikaa** he is repelled by its dirtiness
keneg- *(root)* love	**kenkaa** he loves her
kumeg- *(root)* affection toward children and animals	**kumkaa** he feels affectionate toward it

Also used to form transitives of certain normally intransitive-only verbs (particularly those bases ending in a prime vowel). Non-productive; the resulting intransitive/transitive pairs are agentive (compare the patientive intransitive/transitive pairs formed with **+te- [2]***).*

qunu- to be possessive	**qunukaa** he is possessive of it
cakna- to be jealous	**caknakaa** he is jealous of him
tengru- to be enthusiastic	**tengrukaa** he is enthusiastic about it
ngel'ar- to laugh	**ngel'aqaa** he is laughing about it

–k̲egci- to have good N

From **-k̲egte-** *and* **‡.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

ella weather, world, awareness	**ellakegciuq** he is in a pleasant frame of mind; the weather is nice
umyuaq mind	**umyuaqegciuq** he has pleasant thoughts
tepa^e odor	**tepkegciuq** it has a nice smell

angyaq boat	**angyaqegciuq** he has a good boat

–k̲eggliq one that is good for N or has a good N

From **–k̲egte-** *and* **+li [1]**.

Non-productive; occurs in several animal names.

qayuq soup	**qayuqeggliq** tundra hare, "jackrabbit"
cingik point	**cingikeggliq** type of whitefish with a pointed head
qatek throat	**qatkeggliq** wigeon (duck)

–k̲egtaar(aq*) good N, nice N, new N

From **–k̲egte-, +'(g)aq [1],** *and* **-ar(aq*).**

nuna land	**nunakegtaar** good land
qayaq kayak	**qayaqegtaar** good kayak, new kayak **qayaqegtaaraqa** my good new kayak
qaneryaraq word	**qaneryaraqegtaar** Bible, the good word

Alussistuaqegtaarmek piamken. I wish you a merry Christmas.

–k̲egte- to be good N, to have good N

Takes intransitive endings only.

ella weather	**ellakegtuq** the weather is good
tepa^{e} odor, smell	**tepkegtuq** there is a nice aroma (here)
cingik point	**cingikegtuq** it is sharp, pointed *(equivalent to* **cingikegciuq***)*

Occurs in **–k̲egci-, –k̲egtaar(aq*), –k̲eggliq.**

+kelli- (*also* **+killi-**) to have N to a decreasing degree

Perhaps from **+kite-° [2]** *and* **@$_2$+(r/l)i-**.

Used only with "dimensional roots."

Takes intransitive endings only.

qas- *(root)* loudness	**qaskelliuq** it is getting quieter, it is getting less loud
tuner- *(root)* power	**tunerkelliuq** it is getting to have less impact
mis- *(root)* visibility	**miskelliuq** it is getting more obscure, harder to see

–k̲ellriik *(dual) and* **–k̲ellriit** *(plural)* the pair or group whereof one member has the other as his N

From **–k̲e- [2]** *and* **–lria.**

Used with non-singular unpossessed endings.

aipaq spouse	**aipaqellriik** married couple
maurluq grandmother	**maurluqellriik** grandmother and grandchild
nulirrƚ wife	**nulirqellriik** married couple
ila relative, kin	**ilakellriit** family

@5≃kengaq one that is being V-ed

From **@5≃kenge-** *and* **+'(g)aq [1].**

Used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings.

With a possessed ending, means one that possessor is V-ing.

ega- to cook	**egakengaq** something that is being cooked **egakengaa** the thing he (possessor) is cooking
assike- to like	**assikek'nganka** the things that I like
piyug- to want	**piyukengaqa** the thing that I want
yugnike- to consider a good person	**yugnikekengaa** his friend, the one he considers a good person
nere- to eat	**nerkengaa** the thing he is eating
atur- to use	**atuqengait** the things they are using
kipute- to buy	**kipukengaa** the thing he is buying

@5≃kenge- to V something

Used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings; takes only intransitive endings.

akngirte- to hurt, be hurt	**akngirkenguq** he hurt someone (*vs.* **akngirtuq** he got hurt)
manar- to hook fish	**manaqenguq** he hooked something (a fish) *(vs.* **manariuq** he hooked something (not a fish)*)*
kipute- to buy	**kipukenguq** he is buying something *(equivalent to* **kiputuq***)*

Occurs in **@5≃kengaq.**

Negaqenguq malrugnek maqaruagnek. He snared two rabbits.

{**-ketaar-** *see* **-qetaar-**}

@4 –k̲i- to V in the future

Used only with the optative mood; immediately precedes ending. With other moods, **+ciqe-** | **@5ciiqe-** *is used.*

tai- to come	**taikina** come! (in the future)
qanrute- to tell	**qanruskiu** tell him! (later)
ceńirte- to visit	**ceńireskilaput** let's visit them (later)
ayanrite-° to not go	**ayanrilkilta** let's not go (later)
atur- to use	**atuqiu** use it! (later)
aqume- to sit down	**aqumekiluk, aqumkiluk** let's both sit (later)

Itqan qanruskiu neresqelluku egmian. When he comes in tell him to eat right away.

%(i)kika *(emphatic)*

Non-productive; ends the following exclamations:

ak'akika	so far away!
ik'ikika	so many!, so much!
naamikika	I don't know!
ineqsikika	how cute!
kuaksikika	what a close call!
qayumikika	I don't know!

+killi- HBC (*also* **+kelli-**) to have N to a decreasing degree

From **+kite-° [2]** *and* **@2+(r/l)i-.**

+kite- [1] to give N to object to use or possess; to supply object with N

From **+kaq, –li- [2]** *(shortened to* **– –i-**), *and* **@3:(u)te-.**

Takes transitive endings only.

neqa^{e} food	**neqkitaa** he gave her food
ikamraq sled	**ikamrarkitaa** he gave her a sled
pi thing	**pikitaa** he gave her something to have
angyaq boat	**angyarkitaa** he gave her a boat
nutek gun	**nutegkitaa** he gave her a gun
nacaq hat	**nacarkitaa** he gave her a hat
qimugta dog	**qimugtekitaa** he gave her a dog

Neqailcallratni neqkitai neqauciami. When they were short of food, he gave them food, because he had a lot of food on hand.

+kite-° [2] to have N to a small degree; to have only a small amount of N

Used primarily but not exclusively with "dimensional roots."

Takes intransitive endings only.

mam- *(root)* thickness	**mamkituq** it is thin
nequ- *(root)* width	**nequkituq** it is narrow
qer- *(root)* height	**qerkituq** it is low
iq- *(root)* width	**iqkituq** it is narrow
qas- *(root)* loudness	**qaskituq** it is not loud
sug-, cug- *(root)* human height	**sugkituq, cugkituq** he is short
aki value	**akikituq** it is of little value, it is cheap
umyuaq mental activity	**umyuarkituq** he is rather dull
pivik space, room	**pivigkituq** it lacks space
qecik skin	**qecigkituq** it (skin) is thin

Occurs in **+kelli-, +killi-, @1 –nerkite-°.**

Niicugnissuutet qaskilata niitesciigatanka. Because the radio is low in volume, I cannot hear it.

+kiur- to prepare something to be N

From **+kaq** *and* **–liur-** *(shortened to* **– –iur-**).

neqa^{e} food	**neqkiurtuq** he is preparing food **neqkiuraa** he is preparing food for him *or* from it /
qavarvik place to sleep	**qavarvigkiurtuq** he is preparing a place to sleep

{-kliarte- *see* **-qliarte-}**

{-klikacaar(aq*) *see* **-qlikacaar(aq*)}**

{-kliq* *see* **-qliq*}**

–kliute- to have obtained or claimed as one's N

From **–ke- [2], ‡,** *and* **@3:(u)te-.**

Takes transitive endings only.

pi thing	**pikliutaqa** it is mine now
angyaq boat	**angyaqliutaa** he has taken possession of it, claiming it as his boat (even if it doesn't really belong to him)

–ksaar(ar)- (*also* **–ksuar(ar)-**) to V in a small and unnoticeable way

–k̲sagute- to acquire (it) as one's N

From **–k̲e- [2]** *and* **⨤yagute-.**

Takes transitive endings only.

ui husband	**uiksagutaa** she got him as her husband
nulirr- *(root)* wife	**nuliqsagutaa** he got her as his wife, she (object) is now his (subject's) wife
[e]na^{e} house	**neksagutaqa** I got it as my house
yuk person, child	**yuksagutaa** he adopted him
angyaq boat	**angyaqsagutaat** they got it as their boat, it (object) is now their (subjects') boat

Imna akiliqurallni ena neksagutaa. The house that he was paying for in installments is his house now.

–k̲saite-° to not have V-ed (yet)

From **‡** *and* **:(ng)ite-°.**

kiu- to answer	**kiuksaituq** he hasn't answered yet
kainge- to get hungry	**kaingeksaitua** I haven't gotten hungry yet
atur- to use	**atuqsaitaqa** I haven't used it yet
ayag- to leave	**ayaksaitut** they haven't left yet

Occurs in **–k̲saitelar-.**

Kaigtua nereksailama. I am hungry because I haven't eaten.

Qakingelliniuq aneksailami. He is getting pale because he hasn't been out.

Allanret tangeqsaitanka qavallruama. I haven't seen the visitors yet because I have been sleeping.

–k̲saitelar- K, BB, **–k̲saitlar-** Y to have never V-ed

From **–k̲saite-°** *and* **–lar-.**

ullag- to approach	**ullaksaitelaraa** he has never approached him
narulkar- to spear	**narulkaqsaitelaranka** I have never speared them

{**-ksig-** *see* **-qsig-**}

{**-ksigi-** *see* **-qsigi-**}

@5ksuar(aq*) small N

Used only with bases ending in **te**. *For other bases,* **–cuar(aq*)** is used.

This postbase is the nominal counterpart of the following postbase.
Cf. the HBC postbase **–kcuar(aq*).**

egan pot	**egaksuar** small pot
tengssuun airplane	**tengssuuksuaraat** small airplanes

–k̲suar(ar)-, –ksuar(ar)- (*also* **–ksaar(ar)-**) to V in a small and not very noticeable way

This postbase is the verbal counterpart of the preceding postbase.

nere- to eat	**nereksuartuq** he is nibbling
qaner- to speak	**qaneqsuartuq, qaneksuartuq** he is whispering
aqvaqur- to run	**aqvaquqsuartuq, aqvaquksuartuq** he is trotting along

{**-ktaq** *see* **-qtaq**}

{**-ktarar(ar)-** *see* **-qtarar(ar)-**}

%k̲u

Places certain time-related words in the future. The resulting words function as adverbs, but can enter into combinations with a limited number of suffixes. Non-productive.

From the vialis case ending **÷kun.**

unuk night, last night	**unuku** tonight
	unuaku tomorrow morning
kiak summer, last summer	**kiaku** next summer
uksuq winter	**uksuqu** next winter
atata later	**atataku** even later
wani now	**waniku** soon
uumi last time	**uumiku** next time
icivaq some time ago	**icivaqu** some time from now
unuaq this morning	**unuaqu** tomorrow
from **yaa(ni)** over there	**yaaliaku** Y, K, BB two days/years hence; NI three days/years hence
amatii away from it	**amatiiku** Y, K, BB three days/years hence; NI two days/years hence
?	**ataku** this evening
?	**allamiku** next year
qa- *(interrogative morpheme)*	**qaku** when? (in the future)

Unuaqu unuakumi ayagciqua. Tomorrow in the morning I shall leave.

Anngami ayallran unuaquani tekitellruuq. He arrived the day after his brother left.
Unuaquaqan manalartuq. He fishes every day.

{**-ku-** *see* **-qu-**}

+kuaq leftover N

With possessed ending means the N left over by possessor.

arucetaaq dried fish skin	**arucetaarkuaq** uneaten, leftover dried fish skin **arucetaarkuara** the dried fish skin that he did not eat
ila part	**ilakuaq** a leftover
neqerrluk dried fish	**neqerrlugkuaq** leftover dried fish

÷kuar- to go by way of N, over N

From the vialis case ending **÷kun.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

Cf. **÷kuir-.**

nuna land	**nunakuartuq** he is going by land
imarpik sea	**imarpigkuartuq** he is going by sea
nanvaq lake	**nanvakuartuq** he went by the lake

nunakuarcuun automobile *(lit. 'a device for going by land')*

-kuciq one of the same kind as N

From ‡ *(perhaps ultimately the non-singular indicator for demonstrative pronouns) and* **@3:(u)ciq.**

Used primarily but not exclusively with demonstrative pronoun bases.

If used with a possessed ending, the possessor possesses the embedded noun.

im(na) the aforementioned one	**imkuciq** a thing of the same kind as the one known to speaker and listener
ma(n'a) the one here	**makuciq** this kind of thing
tau(na) that one	**taukuciq** that kind of thing
angyaq boat	**angyakucin** a boat of the same kind as yours

Cakucimek qimugtengqercit? What kind of dog do you have?
Nek'ucivnek kipuciiqua. I shall buy the same kind of house as yours.

–kugte- to be about to V, to be going to V, to plan to V

atur- to use	**atukugtaqa** I am planning to use it
ca- to do what?	**cakugcit?** what are you going to do?, what do you plan to do?
ayag- to leave	**ayakugtua** I am about to leave
qavar- to sleep	**qavakugtuq** he is about to sleep

–kuiner(aq*), –kuinr(aq*), –kuineq (*also* **–kaineq)** small amount of N

tuntuvak moose	**tuntuvakuiner, tuntuvakuineq** a little bit of moose meat
	tuntuvakuinraat, tuntuvakuineraat, tuntuvakuinret little pieces of moose meat
kuuvviaq coffee	**kuuvviakuiner, kuuvviakuineq** a little coffee

÷kuir- to go along N, to go following N

From the vialis case ending **÷kun.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

Cf. **÷kuar-.**

kuik river	**kuigkuirtuq** he is going following the river
nuna land	**nunakuirtuq** he is going following the land

–kunayaaqe- to consider V-ing, to think about V-ing

From **‡, @$_1$ ∓̃na- [2],** *and* **∓̃yaaqe-.**

cali- to work	**calikunayaaquq** he is considering working
yurar- to dance	**yurakunayaaquq** he is thinking about dancing
kipute- to buy	**kiputekunayaaqaa** he is considering buying it

Ayakunayaaqerraarlua-am taqiunga. I considered leaving but changed my mind.

–kutag- NUN, HBC to maybe be going to V

pi- to do	**pikutagaa** maybe he will act on it
nere- to eat	**nerkutagaa** maybe he will eat it
ayag- to leave	**ayakutagtuq** maybe he will leave
qavar- to sleep	**qavakutagtuq** perhaps he will sleep

–k̲utaq thing to be used as N would be used; small N

From **–k̲e- [2]** *and* **@3:(u)taq.**

Only marginally productive.

ila part of, one of, relative, kin	**ilakutaq** relative, kin *(specifically)*
qanak roof board	**qanakutaq** tarpaulin
napa(q) tree, pole	**napaqutaq** support post
kicaq anchor	**kicaqutaq** net sinker
ulik blanket	**ulikutaq** shawl
patu cover	**patukutaq** tarpaulin
angyaq boat	**angyaqutaq** something used as a boat, such as a block of ice used as a raft to cross water
nalik cover	**nalikutaq** shawl

Also, irregularly:

kenurte- to throw light on	**kenurqutaq** flashlight
kallagte- to rattle	**kallakutaq** ptarmigan craw
?	**pellukutaq, pelluqutaq** leaf of coltsfoot plant
pugta- to float	**pugtaqutaq** net float

–kutar(ar)- NUN to plan to V

ayag- to leave	**ayakuta'artuq** he is planning to leave **ayakutarallruuq** he was planning to leave
atur- to use	**atukutararaa** he is planning to use it

–kuyuk, –kuyugaq small bit of N, poor N

neqa^{e} food, fish	**neqkuyuk** a small, bad piece of fish
elicarista teacher	**elicaristekuyuka** my not-so-good teacher
meq water	**mek'uyugaq** a little bit of water

{**-kva** *see* **-qva**}

{**-kvaaq*** *see* **-qvaaq***}

–laag- to V quickly, to V in a hurry

nere- to eat	**nerlaagtuq** he is eating in a hurry
melug- to smoke	**melulaagaa** he is smoking it quickly

makete- to get up	**maktelaagtuq** he got up quickly
kegge- to bite	**kegg'laagaa** he bit it quickly

Tua-i-gguq cukangnaqluni mertarcuutni imilaagluku mermek, kelutmun-gguq takuyaqa'aqluni nukalpiaq tainayukluku.
And so they say, in her haste she quickly filled her bucket with water, looking back now and then, thinking that the young man might be coming.

–laar(ar)- NUN to get a new N
Takes intransitive endings only.

angyaq boat	**angyalaa'rtuq** he got a new boat **angyalaarallruuq** he has gotten a new boat
qayaq kayak	**qayalaa'rtuq** he got a new kayak
ateq *name*	**at'laa'rtuq** he got a new name

Note: the apostrophe in the syllable **laa'r** *of these words indicates that "vowel compression" does not occur. See General Introduction on NUN dialect.*

{**-lainaq** *see* **-rrlainaq**}

{**-lak** *see* **-rrlak**}

~+lallru- Y, @**~+lallru-** NS, **–lallru-** K, BB to formerly, regularly have V-ed
From **~+lar-** *and* **-llru-.**

Angyalilallruuq. He used to make boats.
Nerlallruyaaqanka. I used to eat them (but now I don't).

~+lar- Y, @**~+lar-** NS, **–lar-** K, BB to V customarily; to V regularly
In the NS pattern, **tl** *becomes* **ll.**

qayali- to build a kayak	**qayalilartuq** he builds kayaks
nere- to eat	**nerlarai** he eats them (customarily)
aurre- to crawl	**aurrlartuq** NS, Y, **aurrelartuq** K, BB he crawls (*vs.* **aurruq** he is crawling)
kipute- to buy	**kiputlarai** Y, **kipullarai** NS, **kiputelarai** K, BB he generally buys them
ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirtellarai** Y, **ceńirrlarai** NS, **ceńirtelarai** K, BB he regularly visits them
kuimar- to swim	**kuimarlartuq** Y, NS, **kuimalartuq** K, BB he swims (*vs.* **kuimartuq** he is swimming)

Occurs in **–k̲saitelar-, ∓laryaaqe-, ∓lallru-, @+’(g/t)uralar-.**

Nani uitalarcit? Where do you live (customarily stay)?

∓laryaaqe- Y, **@∓laryaaqe-** NS, **–laryaaqe-** K, BB   to usually V (though not at this time)

From **∓lar-** *and* **∓yaaqe-.**

Kumlanertularyaaqua tau͡gaam kainritua waniwa. I usually eat frozen fish, but I am not hungry now.

Tupagyaralaryaaquq. He usually wakes up early (but not this time).

–lek   one with N or Ns, one having N

Not generally used with possessed endings except in combinations which have fixed meanings (see the third example below).

melquq feathers, fur	**melqulek** fur-bearing animal **melqulget** fur-bearers **nunam melqulgi** the fur-bearers of the land
qengarpak big nose	**qengarpalek** one with a big nose
tuunraq shaman’s familiar spirit	**tuunralek** shaman, one with a helping spirit
yaquq, caquq wing	**yaqulek** one with wings, bird, NSU angel **caqulek** NUN angel

Occurs in **–lgir-, –lgun, +talek.**

Kituuga arnacuar nuyarpalek? Who is the little woman with the long hair?

At’lek Mecaq’amek anngaqaqa. The one with the name Mecaq’aq is my older brother.

–ler- K, BB **∓ler-** Y (*also* **+ter-)** to V suddenly and willfully

tegu- to take in hand	**teguleraa** he grabbed it
qaner- to speak	**qanlertuq, qanerlertuq** he spoke suddenly or angrily
nuteg- to shoot	**nut’lertuq, nuteglertuq** he suddenly shot
nere- to eat	**nerleraa** he gobbled it down

Also, irregularly:

kegge- to bite	**kegleraa** *(rather than* ***keggleraa***)* it suddenly bit him
aurre- to crawl	**aurlertuq** he suddenly crawled
iqmig- to put in one’s mouth	**iqemleraa** *(also regularly* **iqmilraa***)* he popped it in his mouth

negte- to press down	**negleraa** he clapped down on it

Occurs in **–leryag-.**

–leryag- K, BB, **+̃leryag-** Y to V abruptly, in a huff

From **–ler-** *and* **‡.**

ane- to go out	**anleryagtuq** he went out in a huff
taq'i- to change one's mind	**taq'ileryagtuq** he abruptly and angrily changed his mind
iter- to come in	**it'leryagtuq, iterleryagtuq** he came in abruptly
ca- to do something	**caleryagtuq** he acted abruptly

Caleryagaluni aturanek qemagciuq qenertelliami. He put the clothes away in a huff, apparently in anger.

%lerte-

Non-productive; the following adjectival verb bases include this postbase.

quu- to pucker	**quulertuq** it is sour **quulerrluni** being sour
puya- to be rancid	**puyalertuq** it is rancid *(equivalent to* **puyauq***)*
?	**qevlertuq** it is shining
qalla- to boil	**qallalertuq** it is gurgling

–lgir- to take along N

From **–lek, ‡,** *and* **–lir-.**

qimugta dog	**qimugtelgirtuq** he is taking along a dog or dogs **qimugtelgiraa** he is taking along a dog for her /
qayaq kayak	**qayalgirtuq** he is taking a kayak

Irnialgirluni tekituq. He arrived with his children.

–lgu- NS to be able to V

kuimar- to swim	**kuimalguuq** he can swim
atur- to use	**atulguaqa** I can use it

Occurs in **–lguir-, –lguirute-, –lguite-°, –lguri-.**

–lguir- NS to cease being able to V
From **–lgu-** *and* **:(ng)ir- [2].**

kuimar- to swim	**kuimalguirtuq** he ceased being able to swim

–lguirute- NS to be no longer able to V
From **–lgu-** *and* **:(ng)i:rute-.**

kuimar- to swim	**kuimalguirutuq** he can no longer swim

–lguite-° NS to be unable to V
From **–lgu-** *and* **:(ng)ite-° [1].**

kuimar- to swim	**kuimalguituq** he cannot swim

–lgun one who has the same N as possessor; sharer of N
From **–lek, :̃(ng)u-,** *and* **@3:(u)n.**
Cf. **–llgun.**
Takes possessed endings or non-singular unpossessed endings.

nuna land	**nunalgutii** one from the same village that he is from, his fellow villager
	nunalgutet people from the same village
[e]na^{e} house	**nelgutenka** those who live in the same house as I do

Also, irregularly (because from a verb):

ane- to emerge (as at birth)	**anelgutai** its littermates, his age-mates

Ingna arnaq nunalgutkaqa. That woman is from my village.

–lguri- NS to become able to V
From **–lgu-** *and* **@2+(r/l)i- [1].**

kuimar- to swim	**kuimalguriuq** he has become able to swim

+li [1], +liq one who is V, one who V-s, one having V, one similar to N
Used regularly rather than **–lria** *on bases expanded by* **–tu-, +tu-, ≃yu-, ≃yunqegg-,** *and* **–ngar-,** *and non-productively on other verbs and nouns as shown below.*

keggsu- to tend to bite	**keggsuli** one that tends to bite; *in some areas specifically* pike

usvitu- to be wise	**usvituli** wise one
navtu-, nav'tu- to be breakable	**navtuli, nav'tuli** fragile, breakable thing
imartu- to have a lot of contents	**imartuli** one with a lot of contents
yurayu- to dance well	**yurayuli** a good dancer
neryunqegg- to love to eat	**neryunqeggli** one who loves to eat
pic'u- to be good at catching game	**pic'uli** a good hunter
miluquyu- to be good at throwing	**miluquyuli** legendary creature that throws heavy things, often identified as an ape or monkey
yugtutu- to customarily eat people	**yugtutuli** man-eater, cannibal, lion
tevyu- to be good at portaging	**tevyuli** muskrat *(lexicalized)*
tertu- to be well endowed with a rear end	**tertuli** lynx *(lexicalized)*
iqlungar- to tend to lie	**iqlungarli** liar
teglengar- to tend to steal	**teglengarli** thief

Also, from bases not formed with one of the postbases mentioned above:

puqig- to be intelligent	**puqigli** intelligent person
kayu- to be strong	**kayuli** strong person
uqila- to run fast	**uqilali** fast runner
alingtar- to be cowardly	**alingtarli** coward
qennga- to be quick to anger	**qenngali** one who angers easily
qiur- to be bluish	**qiurliq** (*also* **qiugliq**) blue thing
cungak bile	**cungagliq** green thing
esiq egg yolk	**esirliq** yellow thing
kavir- *(root)* red	**kavirliq** red thing
qater- to be white	**qaterliq** white thing
uquq oil	**uqurliq** silver salmon *(lexicalized)*
tan'geq darkness	**tan'gerliq** black bear *(lexicalized)*
elngur- to be tough	**elngurliq** strong sewing thread *(lexicalized)*
tumag- to taste dry and bitter	**tumagliq** cranberry *(lexicalized)*
tegge- to be hard	**teggliq** metal, bead *(lexicalized)*
tukur- to be wealthy	**tukurliq** wealthy person

Occurs in **–ngarli, ≃yunqeggli, +tuli** (*and* **–tuli**), **≃yuli, –k̲eggliq.**

The following postbases, **–li-, –liaq, –linqigte-, –linraq*, –liqe- [1], –liqe- [2], –lir-, –liur-, –liyar-,** *start with* **li** *and drop the final consonant of the base to which they are attached. With such postbases it is generally permissible to delete the* **l** *of the postbase and the preceding vowel after the postbase has been attached. For example,* **angyaliuq** he is making a boat *can be shortened to* **angyiuq**. *In some cases, however, the shortened form is not acceptable to all speakers. In other cases the shortened form is preferred to the longer form, and in some cases the shortened form has acquired a meaning slightly different from that of the longer form. This is particularly true of* **–li-** *ana* **–lir-**; *for this reason, the shortened forms* **– –i-** *and* **– –ir-** *are listed as postbases in their own right.*

–li- [2] to make N, to make N for, to make N out of

angyaq boat	**angyaliuq** *or* **angyiuq** he is making a boat **angyalia** *or* **angyia** he is making a boat for her, he is making a boat out of it /
tengssuun airplane	**tengssuuteliuq** *or* **tengssuuciuq** he is making an airplane
kuuvviaq coffee	**kuuvvialiuq** *or* **kuuvviiguq** he is making coffee
quliraq legend	**quliriuq** *(preferable to* **quliraliuq***)* he is telling a legend
maqaq warmth	**maqiuq** he is taking a steambath *(lexicalized)*

Also, with irregular form and meaning:

neqa^{e} fish	**neqliuq** he is preparing fish for winter *(the regular form with this postbase is* **neq'liuq** *and would mean* he is making fish*)*

See also **– –i-.**

Occurs in **+kite- [1], –liaq.**

Naucetaarviliqatarniluni aqvai elagcuutet. Saying that she was going to make a garden, she went to get the digging tools.

{**-li-** *see* **-i- [1]**}

–liaq a made N, N made by possessor

From **–li-** *and* **+'(g)aq.**

pi thing	**piliaqa** the thing I made
angyaq boat	**angyalian** *or* **angyian** the boat you made *(whether it is owned by you or not)*
[e]na^{e}, ena^{e} house	**neliaq, enliaq** uterus *(lexicalized)*
ca thing, act	**caliaq** something done, completed task
ciu front, predecessor	**ciuliaq** ancestor *(lexicalized)*
agayun god	**agayut'liaq** idol
kuik river	**kuiliaq** man-made river channel
equk wood	**eqiaq** *(preferred to* **equliaq***)* chopped firewood

Atkulialqa assiituq. The parka I made is not good.
Kia piliaqau una atkuk? Who made this parka?

{**-liarte-** *see* **-qliarte-**}

{**-likacaar(aq*)** *see* **-qlikacaar(aq*)**}

–linqigte- to change one's N; to get another N
From **–lir-** *and* **–nqigte-.**

angyaq boat	**angyalinqigtuq** he got another boat
	angyalinqigtaa he provided her with another boat /
nuna land	**nunalinqigtuq** he moved to another village or city
ateq name	**at'linqigtuq** *or* **acinqigtuq** he got a new name
at'aq clothing that has been put on	**ac'inqigtuq** (*preferred to* **at'alinqigtuq)** he changed his clothes

–linraq*, –linr(aq*) NUN product of N; evidence or trace of N
From **–lir-** *and* **%nraq*.**

qimugta dog	**qimugtelinraq** *or* **qimugcinraq, qimugtelin'er** NUN dog feces, dog tracks
atsaq berry	**atsalinraq** berry juice, trace of berries
yuk person	**yul'inraq** *or* **yinraq** human feces, tracks or other evidence of humans

Carayalinrarnek nalaqucameng iqvalriit alingengut. Because they found traces of bears the berry pickers began to get scared.

%liq* area in the N direction
Cf. **+gliq*.**

Non-productive; used with certain roots and positional bases.

at- *(root)* down	**atliq, acliq** area below, cellar, saucer
keteł toward water	**kelliq** area in the water
quleł above	**qulliq** area above, attic
akuleł between	**akuliq** area between

Occurs in **%lirneq.**

{-liq see -li [1]}

–liqe- [1] to catch a lot of N

Possibly from **–lir-** *and* **–te-.**

Used mainly with the names of game animals, fish, and fowl, and two verb bases as shown below.

Takes intransitive endings only.

neqa^{e} fish	**neq'liquq** he caught a lot of fish
tuntuvak moose	**tuntuvaliquq** *or* **tuntuviquq** he got a lot of moose
iqvaq picked berry	**iqviquq** he picked a lot of berries

Also, irregularly (because from verb bases):

pite- to catch game	**pit'liquq** he caught a lot of game
cange- to catch fish	**cangliquq** he caught a lot of fish

Pit'liqkuni yaqulegnek cikirciqsugnarqaaten. If he catches a lot of birds, he will probably give you some.

–liqe- [2] to be afflicted in one's N or with respect to N

Used only with body part terms, and a few other nouns as shown below.

Takes intransitive endings only.

qamiquq head	**qamiquliquq** *or* **qamiqiquq** he has a headache
ilu inside, digestive tract	**iluliquq** he has a stomach-ache
keggun tooth	**kegguteliqua** *or* **kegguciqua** I have a toothache
aqsaq stomach	**aqsaliquq** *or* **aqsiquq** he has a stomach-ache
umyuaq mind	**umyualiquq** *or* **umyuiquq** he is mentally ill
ciun ear	**ciuteliquq** *or* **ciuciquq** he has an earache

Also with the following non-body-part nouns:

taangaq liquor	**taangiquq** (*preferred to* **taangaliquq)** he is drunk

nuak saliva	**nuiquq** (*preferred to* **nualiquq**) he is drooling
neviarcaq girl	**neviarciquq** (*preferred to* **neviarcaliquq**) he is desperately in love with a girl
tangrraq seen thing	**tangrriquq** (*preferred to* **tangrraliquq**) he is infatuated

Occurs in **+lliqe-, :(ng)illiqe-, %alliqe-.**

Qamiqiqsuutmek iinrullrung'e'rma qamiqiqua cali. Even though I took an aspirin I still have a headache.

–lir- to have lots of N, to provide with or be well provided with N, to add N to (but not to provide in the sense of giving someone something to own)

atsaq berry	**atsalirtuq** *or* **atsirtuq** it has lots of berries **atsaliraa** *or* **atsiraa** he provided it with berries, added berries to it /
qiiq gray hair	**qiilirtua** I have many gray hairs
egturyaq *mosquito*	**egturyalirtuq** *or* **egturyirtuq** there are lots of mosquitoes
ateq name	**at'liraa** *or* **aciraa** he named her

Also, irregularly:

nepa^e sound	**neplirtuq** it is noisy *(the regular form would be* **nep'lirtuq** *meaning* there are lots of noises*)*

See also **– –ir-** *for lexicalized combinations involving this postbase, and for other uses, probably extensions of the basic meaning.*

Occurs in **–lgir-, –linqigte-, –linraq*, –liqe- [1].**

Akusnginanemni camek umyuarteqevkenii aanama tailuni uqiqeraa akutaqa uitaqarraarluni-llu atsirluku. While I was whipping my mixture, and my mind was somewhat distracted, my mother came over and added a little bit of oil, and after waiting a while she added berries.

@$_5$liri- to become or cause to become more and more V

Used only with bases ending in **e** *(including* **te°***).*

From **@$_2$+(r/l)i-** *occurring twice in sequence.*

ange- to be big	**angliriuq** it is getting bigger and bigger
nanite-° to be short	**naniliriut** they are getting shorter and shorter

Nernginanermini aqsiigni tangrrak anglirillinilriik. While he was eating, he looked at his stomach, and lo and behold, it had become big.

%lirneq area in the N direction

From **%liq*** *and* **+neq [4].**

Used primarily with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases to make the location more specific and concrete.

aki⌿ area across	**akilirneq** the area on the other side **akilirnera** the area on the other side of it
kingu⌿ behind	**kingulirnera** the area behind it
kelu⌿ back with respect to river	**kelulirnermi** in the area back from the river
kete⌿ front with respect to river	**kellirnermi** in the area toward the river
yaa⌿ yonder	**yaalirnermi** farther in the distance
elate⌿ outside	**elalirnermi** in the area outside
qule⌿ above	**qulirnermi** in the area above
uka⌿ near	**ukalirnermi** in the area nearby, toward this side
ua⌿ by the exit	**ualirnermi** in the area by the exit
tallirpik right side	**tallirpilirnerani** on the right side of it
negeq north	**neglirnera** the area north of it, or the northern part of it
Pingayiritmi on Wednesday	**Pingayiritmilirnermek** since Wednesday

–liur- to be occupied with N; to work or play with N; NUN *also* to cook N

From **–li-** *and* **‡.**

keggun tooth	**kegguteliurtuq** *or* **kegguciurtuq** he is brushing or otherwise working with his (own) teeth **kegguteliuraa** *or* **kegguciuraa** he is cleaning her teeth /
nuyaq hair	**nuyaliurtuq** *or* **nuyiurtuq** he is fixing his hair
qanikcaq snow	**qanikciurun** *(from* **qanikcaliurun***)* snow shovel
qusngiq reindeer	**qusngiliurtuq** NUN he is cooking reindeer meat
equk wood	**eqiurtuq** he is chopping wood *(the longer form,* **equliurtuq**, *is not generally used)*

Also, irregularly:

neqa^{e} fish, food	**neqliurtuq** he is serving food *(the regular form,* **neq'liurtuq**, *means* he is working with fish*)*

Occurs in **+kiur-, %niur-.**

Mikelnguut levaaliurtut aataseng maqillrani. The children are playing with the outboard motor while their father takes a steambath.

{**-liute-** *see* **-kliute-**}

–liyar-, –liar- to go to participate in N or V
From ‡ *and* ∓**yar-.**
Used with bases denoting group activity.
Takes intransitive endings only.

agayu- to pray	**agayuliyartuq, agayuliartuq** he is going to church
yurar- to Eskimo dance	**yuraliyartuq, yuraliartuq** he is going to an Eskimo dance
tangercetaaq movie	**tangercetaaliyartuq, tangercetaaliartuq** he is going to a movie
Alussistuaq Christmas	**Alussistualiyartuq, Alussistualiartuq** he is going for Christmas
Paaskaaq Easter	**Paaskaaliyartuq, Paaskaaliartuq** he is going for Easter

–lkiite- to not be apparent that or whether one has V-ed

ayag- to leave	**ayalkiituq** it is not apparent whether he left
nere- to eat	**nerelkiituq** it is not apparent whether he ate

–lkite- to make a noise involving N
Non-productive.
Takes intransitive endings only.

qaneq mouth	**qanelkituq** he made a noise with his mouth
nepa^{e} sound	**nepelkiuq** he made a noise
erina voice	**erinalkituq** he spoke in a small, distant voice

–lkuk no-good, darned N (person, dog) *and* **–lkug-** no-good one V-s
This postbase may be added even to the absolutive singular form of demonstrative pronouns.

yuk person	**yulkuk** no-good person **yulkuut** no-good people
ui husband	**uilkua** her no-good husband
ingna that one	**ingnalkuk** that no-good (person)
ukna the one approaching	**uknalkuk** that darned person approaching
ayag- to leave	**ayalkugtuq** the no-good one left

tupag- to awaken	**tupalkua** wake up, darn you!

Cassulkugcit-mi tanem, eluciilnguuq? And whatever are you after, you no-good, shapeless thing?

–llag- to V suddenly and surprisingly

kuve- to spill	**kuv'llagaa, kuvvlagaa** he suddenly spilled it
quuyurni- to smile	**quuyurnillagtuq** he suddenly smiled
ngel'ar- to laugh	**ngel'allagtuq** he suddenly laughed
ellngar- to spring a leak	**ellngallagtuq** it suddenly sprang a leak
qalrir- to cry out	**qalrillagtuq** he suddenly cried out

With the following bases, this postbase takes only the irregular form given here:

alinge- to be scared	**alingallagtuq** he suddenly got scared
aqume- to sit down	**aqumkallagtuq** he fell on his rear
aar- to yelp, to go 'aa'	**aarcillagtuq** he yelped, suddenly screamed
peke- to make a move, to stir	**peksallagtuq** HBC it (bird) flew off from its eggs
eke- to burn *or* **keneq** fire	**kenngallagtuq** it burst into flames

Uum-am kainiqellriim taillagcetaanga. This hungry one caused me to come over (though I wasn't planning to).

Meryuamku-am kuvvlagaa. Just because I wanted to drink it, he purposely spilled it.

Puckaq kevvlemku ellngallagtuq. When I picked up the barrel, it suddenly sprang a leak.

–llaq* thing of N (often with reference to the past)

ak'a ago, time past	**ak'allaq** old thing
uksuq last winter	**uksullaq** thing of last winter
yuk person	**yull'aq** artifact left by people of the past
akwaugaq yesterday	**akwaugallaq** thing of yesterday
kiak summer	**kiallaq** thing of last summer
kass'aq white person	**kass'allaq** thing of the white man, something borrowed from white culture *(compare* **kass'artaq** manufactured or mass-produced thing*)*
maraq mudflats	**marallaq** "Eskimo potato" *(Hedysarum alpinum) (lexicalized)*

–lleq [1] former N; one that V-ed or was V-ed; act or state of V-ing

See also YEG, p. 75f., p. 186.

With noun bases, means former N.

angyaq boat	**angyalleq** that which was a boat **angyallra** his former boat; that which was his boat but is either no longer a boat, or no longer his

With verb bases, means the one that V-ed *or* the act of V-ing *(if used with an unpossessed ending), or* the one that possessor V-ed *or* possessor's act of V-ing *(if used with a possessed ending). Note that when used with a possessed ending, if the embedded verb cannot take transitive endings, then the meaning of the derived noun is restricted to* the possessor's act of V-ing.

Cf. **-neq [2].**

nere- to eat	**ner'lleq, nerrleq** the one who ate *or* the act of eating **nerellra** the one he (possessor) ate *or* his act of eating
ayag- to leave *(cannot take transitive endings)*	**ayalleq** the one who left *or* the act of leaving **ayallra** his act of leaving

Occurs in **–cilleq, –llerkaq, –llru-, –lqe-, –llruar(aq*), :(ng)utelleq.**

Not used with **+ciqe- | @5ciiqe-**; *instead,* **–llerkaq** *is used for future forms.*

For Y and NS this postbase functions in the same way as, and in place of, **@3:(u)ciq** *(q.v.). See also first example below.*

Nalluunga qetunrarpenun tuqutellranek carayak. I don't know if your son killed the bear.

Arnaq tangellren nulirqaqa. The woman you saw is my wife.

Uillra sugtunrullruuq wangni. Her former husband was taller than I am.

Niitelleq temem elpeksuutekaa. Hearing is a sense of the body.

Aatami yuunrillra ilutequtekaa. He is grieving over his father's death.

Arnam ceńirtellra agayulirteńguuq. The person the woman visited is a priest.

Arnam ceńirtestellra agayulirteńguuq. The person who visited the woman is a priest.

@5lleq [2] one more V than possessor(s), the most V of the possessors

Used only with adjectival bases ending in **te-°**. *Other adjectival bases use* **–neq [3].**

Takes possessed endings only.

mikete-° to be small	**mikellrat** the smallest one of them, the one smaller than they are

	mikellrit the smallest ones of them, the ones smaller than they are **mikellra** the one smaller than it **mikellri** the ones smaller than it
assiite-° to be bad	**assiillrat** the worst one of them, the one worse than they are
picuite-° to not catch game	**picuillra** the one who is not as skilled as he is in hunting

Occurs in **@5llru-.**

> **Qimugtema mikellrat qilutuuq qastunruluni ilamini.** My smallest dog barks louder than the others.

–ller(aq*) shabby, old N

When **(aq*)** *is deleted,* **ll** *is geminated unless it follows a rhythmically lengthened or heavy syllable.*

angyaq boat	**angyall'er, angyallraq** shabby boat **angyallraat** shabby boats **angyall'e'rmi** in the shabby boat
qayaq kayak	**qayall'er, qayalleraq** shabby kayak **qayalleraat** shabby kayaks
[e]na^{e} house	**nell'e'rqa** my shabby house

Occurs in **–r̲pallr(aq*).**

–llerkaq future act of V-ing, unrealized act of V-ing

From **–lleq** *and* **+kaq.**

This is used rather than **+ciqe-** | **@5ciiqe-** to V in the future *with* **–lleq.**

> **Qanrutaanga qaillun ayallerkarpenek.** He told me how you would go.
> **Aqvallerkaa nalluyagutellruaqa.** I forgot to get it.
> **Kaillerkamteńek peng'gartuq.** She is worried about our becoming hungry.
> **Nulirtullerkani alikaa.** He is afraid to get married.

–llgun fellow V-er, V-ing partner

From ‡ *and* **~:(ng)u-** *and* **@3:(u)n.**

Takes possessed endings or non-singular unpossessed endings.

Cf. **–lgun.**

ayag- to leave	**ayallgutii** his traveling companion **ayallgutet** fellow travelers
agnguar- to dance	**agnguallgutii** his dancing partner

cali- to work	**calillguteten** your fellow workers

Also, irregularly (because from a noun):

ateq name	**atellgutii** one who has the same name as he

Antai maqillgut'ni. He drove out his steambath partners.

Nerqatartukut. Nerellgucirkut. We are going to eat. Be our eating partner (eat with us).

Calillguteklallruaqa. I used to work with him.

–lli- to maybe V, to perhaps V

Implies wondering or questioning; provides a polite way to ask a question.

melug- to smoke	**melugyulliuten** perhaps you'd care to smoke
nerellru- to have eaten	**nerellrulliuq** perhaps he ate
anuqlir- to be windy	**anuqlillikan** if it happens to be windy

Occurs in **–cilli-, –llini-, +ciqli- | @5ciiqli-.**

Qaqitellikumteggu caliarkarput unuaqu pissuryaqilta. If we happen to finish our work let's go hunting tomorrow.

–llini- to V without being directly observed by the speaker

From **–lli-, @1 –neq** *and* **–i- [3].**

May be translated as evidently, apparently, *or* I discover that.

ayag- to leave	**ayalliniuq** I discover that he left (i.e., I did not see him go but I now see that he is gone)
nere- to eat	**ner'llinia, nerrlinia** evidently he ate it

Ak'a mit'elliniuq tengssuun. I see that the airplane has already landed.

Qalarrnginanemteńi tang tengssuun tenglllinilria. While we were talking, lo and behold, the airplane had taken off.

+lliqe- to have N of poor quality

From **–lluk** *or* **–rrluk** *and* **–liqe- [2].**

neqa^{e} fish	**neqliquq** its (river's) fish are poor
keggun tooth	**keggutelliquq** he has bad teeth
tuma trail	**tumlliquq** he is following a trail that is in poor condition
angyaq boat	**angyarrliquq** his boat is in poor condition
ii eye	**iilliquq** he has bad eyes, is having eye trouble

{**-llite-** *see* **-ite- [3]**}

–llru- [1] to have V-ed

From **–lleq** *and* **~:(ng)u-.**

In HBC and NUN not used with transitive endings; rather, **–lqe-** *is used instead.*

qavar- to sleep	**qavallruuq** he slept
nere- to eat	**nerellruaqa** I ate it
ane- to go out	**anellruuq** he went out
tuqute- to kill	**tuqutellrua** he killed it

Occurs in **~+lallru-, –llrunrite-°.**

@$_5$llru- [2] to be more V

From **@$_5$lleq** *and* **~:(ng)u-.**

Used only with adjectival bases that end in **te-°**. *For other adjectival bases,* **–nru-** *is used.*

Takes intransitive endings only.

The thing to which the subject is compared may be expressed by a noun in the localis case.

mikete-° to be small	**mikellruuq** it is smaller
nanite-° to be short	**nanillruuq** it is shorter

Sugkillruunga elpeni. I am shorter than you.

–llruar(aq*) few N in poor condition

From **–lleq, ~:(ng)u-,** *and* **–ar(aq*).**

ca thing	**callruarai** his few poor possessions
akluq clothing	**aklullruarai** his few poor clothes
qantaq bowl	**qantallruaraat** a few worn-out bowls

–llrunrite-° to not have V-ed

From **–llru-** *and* **–nrite-°**. *Note that these two postbases rarely occur together in the opposite order.*

nere- to eat	**nerellrunrituq** he didn't eat **nerellrunritaa** he didn't eat it

–llugtur- NSU to V quickly, in a hurry

nere- to eat	**nerellugturtuq** he ate in a hurry
ayag- to leave	**ayallugturtuq** he left in a hurry

@5 – lluk bad N, one with bad N *and* **– llug-** *or* **– llugte-** to have bad N

Only marginally productive.

Cf. **– r̲rluk.**

ii eye	**iilluk** bad eye; one with bad eyes **iillugtuq** he has bad eyes, eye trouble
aprun trail, animal trail	**aprulluk** old, little-used trail
(c)ella weather	**(c)ellalluk** rain, bad weather
kinertaq dried thing	**kinertalluk** dried meat *(lexicalized)*
nuna land	**nunalluk** bad land, not good for camping
caarin alder	**caarilluk** alder *(variant)*
kuusqun basket	**kuusqulluk** basket *(variant)*
arin waterproof mitten	**arilluk** waterproof mitten *(variant)*

Occurs in **+ lliqe-, – r̲palluk, – nglluk, @5 + pallug- |~vallug-.**

– lngu- to be indisposed with respect to N or to V-ing; to be tired of V-ing

When used productively with verb bases, preserves polarity; otherwise takes intransitive endings only.

Examples of this postbase used productively:

mertar- to fetch water	**mertalnguunga** I am tired of fetching water
ikayur- to help	**ikayulnguaqa** I am tired of helping him
neqerrlugtur- to eat dried fish	**neqerrlugtulnguuq** he is tired of eating dried fish

Examples of non-productive occurrences:

nasquq head	**nasqulnguuq** he has a headache
uqir- to have much oil	**uqilnguuq** he feels sick from eating too much oily food
miryar- to vomit	**miryalnguuq** he is nauseated
epe- to suffocate	**epsalnguuq** he feels bad due to the lack of fresh air
?, *cf.* **cuminge-** to seethe	**cumilnguuq** he is peeved because someone has bested him
?	**tumilnguuq** his stomach is growling
?	**aayalnguuq** he is dizzy

Occurs in **– culngu-.**

Kuuvvialnguniluni saayumek yuurqallruuq. Saying he was tired of drinking coffee, he had tea.

Epsalngunaqngan man'a egaleq ikirciiqaqa. Because it is stuffy in here I'll open the window.

–lqe- to have as the thing one has V-ed, to have V-ed

From **–lleq** *and* **–ke- [2].**

Used only with verb bases that can take transitive endings. The resulting verb base takes only transitive endings.

Used in HBC and NUN to express past time with transitive endings (rather than **–llru-**, *which is used with intransitive endings in HBC and NUN, and with both transitive and intransitive endings elsewhere).*

tangerr- to see	**tangelqaqa** it is the thing I saw; HBC, NUN I saw it
nere- to eat	**nerelqaa** it is the thing he ate; HBC, NUN he ate it

–lquq old broken piece of N

murak wood	**muralquq** broken piece of driftwood
ca thing	**calquq** any old thing, a piece of junk **calqunka** my junk
cuyaq tobacco, leaf	**cuyalquq** piece of leaf tobacco

–lria the one who is V-ing

When followed by another suffix, the form of this postbase is **–lriar-**. *The relative singular is* **–lriim**, *and the dual and plural absolutive and relative are* **–lriik** *and* **–lriit** *respectively. Other dual forms are based on* **–lriig-**. *Forms other than these are based on* **–lria**. *When added to a base so that a voiceless consonant (especially* **t***) and* **e** *precede the* **lr** *of this postbase, this* **lr** *may be optionally devoiced to* **llr**.

Generally does not take possessed endings (except in the case of lexicalized combinations).

This morpheme is also the marker of the "intransitive participial mood"; see YEG p. 249.

cali- to work	**calilria** the one who is working *(compare* **calilleq** the one who worked, **calista** the one who works) **calilriartangqertuq** there are people working **calilriit** the ones working **calilriignun** to the two who are working
take- to be long	**takelria, takellria** one that is long
qavar- to sleep	**qavalria** the one sleeping
iter- to come in	**itelria, itellria** the one coming in
akag- to roll	**akalria** the one rolling; wheel, car *(lexicalized)* **akalriara** his car

Occurs in **–kellriik.**

Tungulriamek qimugtengqertua. I have a black dog.
Ayainanermini tekituq angulvall'ermek eqiulriamek nem elatiini. As he went on he came to a big man chopping wood outside a house.
Yungcaristem alerquallruanga naulluulriit qavarcecesqelluki. The doctor told me to let the sick ones sleep.

–luaqar- to V well; to V enjoyably; to V beneficially
Cf. **–luatar-.**

qavar- to sleep	**qavaluaqertuq** he is sleeping well
nere- to eat	**nerluaqallruunga** I ate well **nerluaqallruaqa** I enjoyed eating it
pi- to do	**piluaqaqina** good luck!
yuu- to live	**yuuluaqertuq** he lives well

Piluaqaumanrituq. It isn't done right.
Nerluaqaqsaituq. He hasn't eaten well, hasn't eaten the way he usually does.
Neqkangqeluaqanrirtuq. He no longer has a sufficient supply of food.
Cikiluaqaqiikut. He gave us something beneficial.
Tailuaqalliniuten. Good thing you came!

{**-luar(ar)-** *see* **-rrluar(ar)-**}

–luataq NSU good N *and* **–luatar-** NSU to V well, to V with satisfaction
Cf. **–luaqar-.**

qimugta dog	**qimugteluataq** good dog
yuk person	**yuluataq** good person
[e]na^{e} house	**neluataq** good house
nere- to eat	**nereluatartuq** he ate well
qavar- to sleep	**qavaluatartuq** he slept well

{**-lugaq*** *see* **-rrlugaq***}

–lugpiaq original N, authentic N
From ‡ *and* **+piaq.**
Non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized.

kass'aq white man	**Kass'alugpiaq** Russian; member of the Russian Orthodox Church (white or native)

atsaq berry	**atsalugpiaq** cloudberry, salmonberry
lagiq goose	**lagilugpiaq** white-fronted goose
ikamraq sled	**ikamralugpiaq** large freight sled
yuk person, Eskimo	**yul'ugpiaq** old-time person, person of long ago

{**-lugte-** *see* **-rrlugte-**}

{**-luk** *see* **-rrluk**}

%luq

Non-productive; cf. **%quq***; occurs in a number of anatomical words; meaning of postbase undetermined, and bases of the following unidentified.*

qavluq eyebrow	**tamluq** chin
kumluq thumb	**curluq** nostril
qerrluq lip	**uluq** tongue
aluq sole of foot	**nulluq** buttock
qelluq colon	**yualuq, ivaluq** tendon, sinew

:(u/i)ma- to be in a state of having V-ed or having been V-ed; to have been V-ing for a long time

(u) *is used with bases ending in a consonant or* **e** *(but not* **te-***).*
(i) *is used with bases ending in* **te-***.*
With bases that describe getting into a state, this postbase means to be in that state. With other bases it yields a verb meaning that the action has been occurring for some time.

Cf. **–ngqa-, @nga-**.

Preserves polarity, but if used with an intransitive ending and with a verb base that can take transitive endings, then it can have a passive meaning (see example with **nere-** *below).*

ciku- to freeze	**cikumauq** it is frozen
qercua- to get frostbitten	**qercuamauq** it is frostbitten
nere- to eat	**nerumauq** he has eaten *or* it has been eaten
	nerumaa he has eaten it
nipe- to go out	**nipumauq** it is out, extinguished
makete- to rise	**makcimauq** he is upright
tupag- to wake up	**tupaumauq** he is awake
kaig- to be hungry	**kaigumauq** he has been hungry for a long time

nare- to smell	**narumaaqa** I am smelling it (actively) (*vs.* **nar'aqa** I smell it, smelled it)

Occurs in **:(u/i)maar(ar)-, :(u/i)mari-, +(r)tuuma(r)-, ÷squma-, ∓yuuma-, ∓yuumir-.**

Kaminiaq nipumayuksaaqluku ellillrui igat qainganun. Thinking that the stove was out, he put the letters on it.

Aturciigataput levaaq navgumiin. We cannot use this motor because it is broken.

Uksuumainanrani elitnaullruunga. During the course of the winter I went to school.

Kiagumainanrani calillruunga. During the course of the summer I worked.

:(u/i)maar(ar)- K to V slowly; HBC to V to the surprise of others

From **:(u/i)ma-** *and* **–ar(ar)-.**

makete- to rise	**makcimaartuq** K he got up slowly, HBC he got up to the surprise of others
iter- to enter	**itrumaartuq** K he entered slowly, HBC he entered to the surprise of others

%maarrluk food prepared by V-ing, (potential) food that is V, food that has N

From **‡** *and* **-rrluk.**

Non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized.

ega- to boil	**egamaarrluk** half-dried and boiled fish
aru- to be soft, rotten	**arumaarrluk** fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil
tegge- to be tough	**teggmaarrluk** Y dog salmon
ququq seal oil	**uqumaarrluk** fish slightly smoked and stored in seal oil

%mar- to V for a while, to V more than once

Non-productive.

kegge- to bite	**keggmartuq** it is repeatedly biting **keggmaraa** it is repeatedly biting him
tut'e- to step	**tutmaraa** he is stepping on it (more than once)
qurre- to urinate	**qurrmaraa** he is urinating on it

:(u/i)mari- to have finished V-ing, to have already V-ed

From **:(u/i)ma-** *and* **@2 + (r/l)i-.**

nere- to eat	**nerumaria** he has already eaten it
ayag- to go	**ayaumariuq** he has already gone

Imlaugit anumariaqameng atertelartut ula carvaq-llu maliggluku yuinaak malruk wall' yuinaat pingayun erenret aturluki. When their eggs are done being laid, they drift with the tide or current for forty to sixty days.

Aturai cimiumariata mertarcuutekegtaarmek cali qaluuritkegtaarmek cikirraarluku pia, "Kitak tua-i nutaan mertaa." When he had finished changing his clothes, she gave him the good bucket and dipper and said to him, "Go ahead, fetch water."

Ayagyaqunak ayaumarikuma tau͡gaam. Don't go until after I have left.

Taqumarikuma ullagciqamken. When I finish I'll come to you.

Nerumarikumta ayagciqukut. When we finish eating we'll leave.

–mcaugar- NS to V in a small way

nere- to eat	**neremcaugartuq** he is nibbling, snacking
qavar- to sleep	**qavamcaugartuq** he is napping, dozing

–mciur(ar)- to V a little at a time

nere- to eat	**neremciurtuq** he is eating a little at a time **neremciurallruuq** he ate a little at a time
unatar- to pick berries	**unatamciurtuq** he is picking berries a few at a time

–mcugte-, –mssugte-, –myugte- to V to a small degree; to V in a small way

nere- to eat	**neremyugtuq, neremssugtuq, neremcugtuq** he is nibbling
qaner- to talk	**qanemcugtuq**, *etc.* he is grumbling, mumbling
quser- to cough	**qusemcugtuq**, *etc.* he is coughing little coughs
qenerte- to be angry	**qenertemcugtuq** he is just slightly angry

Qanemyugteng'e'rmeng ayagyugpek'nateng akwaugaq ayallruut. Even though they grumbled about going, they left yesterday.

∓mete-° | **∓nete-°** to be at N

A contraction of the localis ending **∓mi**, *etc., and the obsolescent verb base* **ete-°** to be. *Takes intransitive endings only. See also YEG, p. 176, 270.*

angyaq boat	**angyamtuq** it is in the boat *(from* **angyami** in the boat *and* **etuq** it is*)* **angyaanetuq, angyaantuq** it is in his boat **angyantut** they are in the boats
iluɫ inside	**iluanetuq , iluantuq** it is inside it *(from* **iluani etuq***)*
pikaɫ up there	**pikanetuq, pika'antuq** it is up there
naɫ where	**nanta?** where is it?

Avelngayagaq natrem aciantuq. The little mouse is under the floor.
Im'um nanlucia nalluaqa. I don't know where that thing is.

@2 ∓mi- to V also

age- to go over	**agmiuq** he also goes over
inarte- to lie down	**inarrmiuq** he lay down too
elite- to learn	**elismia** he learned it too
nallunrite-° to know	**nallunrilmiuq** he also knows
yurar- to dance	**yurarmiuq** he is dancing too
tatamte- to startle	**tatamesmia, tatamḿia** she startled him too

Qangkun qessaminaurtuq. As usual, he gets lazy.

+mik, +miaq thing held in one's N *and* **+mig-** to put in one's N

Perhaps from the localis case ending **∓mi.**

qaneq mouth	**qanermiaq** thing held in the mouth, such as a respirator used in a steambath **qanermigtuq** he put something in his mouth **qanermigaa** he put it in his mouth /
tunu back	**tunumikaa** he is carrying it on his back (has it as the thing held on his back) **tunumigaa** he put it on his back to carry it
itek front part of boot over the toes	**itegmigaa** he kicked it with the front of his foot
uneq armpit	**unermiaq** thing held under the arm
uya(quq) neck	**uyamik** necklace or other thing worn on neck
keni(q) front part of parka cover	**kenimikaa** she is holding it in the front of her parka cover (with the cloth gathered around it)

Also, irregularly:

iqeq corner of mouth	**iqmik** thing held in the mouth (not to be eaten), *specifically* chewing tobacco
	iqmigaa he put it in his mouth (but not to eat it)
kegge- to bite	**keggmiaq** thing held in the teeth
qayaq kayak	**qasmigaa** NUN he put it in his kayak
	qasmikaa NUN he is carrying it in his kayak

∓miu inhabitant of N, resident of N

From localis case ending **∓mi.**

Generally refers to humans.

Kuigpak Yukon River	**Kuigpagmiu** one who lives on the Yukon
ceńaq shore	**ceńarmiu** shore dweller, inhabitant of the coast
Mamterilleq Bethel	**Mamterillermiu** resident of Bethel
pai mouth of river	**paimiut** people who live at the mouth of the river
qasgi(q) men's communal house	**qasgimiut** those who live in the men's communal house

Used with non-singular demonstrative pronoun bases:

makuł this place	**makumiut** those who live in this place
au͡gkuł over there	**au͡gkumiu** one who lives over there

Occurs in **∓miutaq.**

Camiungusit?	Where are you from?
Kusquqvagmiunguunga.	I am from the Kuskokwim.

∓miutaq* one whose proper place is N

From **∓miu** *and* **‡.**

Marginally productive; used of animals, not of adult humans.

yuilquq wilderness	**yuilqurmiutaq** wild animal
qilak sky	**qilagmiutaq** lemming, *(lexicalized, so called because they supposedly fall from the sky)*
imaq contents, often watery contents	**imarmiutaq** mink *(lexicalized)*
maraq swamp	**mararmiutaq** longspur, waterthrush *(lexicalized)*
qai surface	**qaimiutauguq** it (child) clings to its parent *(lexicalized)*

+miuyaar- to speak the language of the residents of N

From **+miu** *and* **‡**. *See also* **–(u)saar-.**

Cev'aq Chevak	**Cev'armiuyaartuq** he is speaking in the Chevak way

–mli- to V casually or aimlessly

nanrar- to praise	**nanramlia** he is casually or teasingly praising her
piyua- to walk	**piyuamliuq** he is wandering around
nere- to eat	**neremliuq** he is casually, slowly eating

–mssugte- to V in a small way, *see* **-mcugte-**

–myag- to not V enough

nere- to eat	**neremyagtuten** you are not eating enough (to be satisfied)
qavar- to sleep	**qavamyallruunga** I didn't sleep enough

–myugte- to V in a small way *see* **-mcugte-**

@3(u)n (*also* **@3:(u)taq)** instrument or device for V-ing; time of V-ing

Only marginally productive as an instrumental, except in some dialects (e.g. HBC) where it is fully productive. The following are all lexicalized:

unguva- to live	**unguvan** heart
ega- to cook	**egan** cooking pot
(c)elli- to whet	**(c)ellin** whetstone
kagi- to sweep	**kagin** broom
angu- to chase game	**angun** man, male human
una- to work on manually	**unan** hand
mingqe- to sew	**mingqun** needle
alunge- to lap	**alungun** tongue, dog feeding trough
kegge- to bite	**keggun** tooth
qurre- to urinate	**qurrun** chamber pot
aper- to show, pronounce	**aprun** trail
eglerte- to move	**eglerun** canoe
yungcar- to medicate	**yungcaun** medication
cuqete- to measure	**cuqyun** pattern
ipug- to ladle	**ipuun** wooden ladle
kauma- to have one's hands in something	**kauman** mitten
pekete- to move, work	**Pekyun** Monday
kaug- to strike	**kaugun** June (striking time for fish)
perrir- to wipe	**perriun** towel

ingte- to molt	**Ingun** July (when birds molt)
qenuir- to remove ice	**qenuirun** ice scoop
kavirte- to redden	**kavirun** ochre, red dye
qanikciur- to work on snow	**qanikciurun** snow shovel
mayur- to climb	**mayuun** ladder, ramp
nuyiur- to fix hair	**nuyiurun, nuyiurutet** comb
inqe- to coo	**inqun** cooing name
mer-, emer- to drink	**mer'un, emrun** NUN cup
nungute-, nunute- to fasten	**nunguyun, nunuyun** button or other clothing fastener
ayag- *(root)* leaning on something	**ayaun** K, BB thumb
aki- to prop	**akin** pillow
cinge- to push	**cingun** K, BB elbow
?	**aliiman, aliuman** mitten
?	**ciun** ear *(perhaps not from this postbase)*

Occurs in **+cuun | +ssuun, – –irin, :(ng)i:run, –lgun, –llgun, @$_1\overset{\sim}{+}$natkaq, %tassiigun, @$_2$+tateke-, @$_3$:(u)teke-.**

@$_1\overset{\sim}{+}$na [1] oh, how it causes one to be V!

From **@$_1\overset{\sim}{+}$narqe-** *by truncation.*

Forms exclamations.

Non-productive.

quya- to be thankful	**quyana** thank you!
tallur- *(root)* respectful, shy	**tallurna** thank you!
kapegcug- *(root)* dreading	**kapegcugna** how dreadful!

@$_1\overset{\sim}{+}$na- [2] in order to V, for the purpose of V-ing

Used with the subordinative mood only.

nere- to eat	**nernaluku** in order to eat it
inarte- to lie down	**inarrnaluni** in order to lie down
elite- to learn	**elitnaluni** in order to learn
atur- to use	**aturnaluku** in order to use it

Occurs in **–kunayaaqe-, @$_1\overset{\sim}{+}$nayuke-, @$_1\overset{\sim}{+}$natkaq, @$_1\overset{\sim}{+}$nanrir-.**

Taillruuq maavet ceńirrnaluta. He came here to visit us.
Pamavirtellruut iqvaryarnaluteng. They went there in order to go berry-picking.

@$_1$ ~+naciar- to V late; to take a long time in V-ing

tupag- to wake up	**tupagnaciallruunga** I woke up late
inarte- to lie down	**inarrnaciartuq** he is going to bed late
nere- to eat	**nernaciaraa** he took a long time eating it, he ate it late

Mitnaciartuq tengssuun. The airplane is landing late *or* The airplane is taking a long time to land.

@$_1$ ~+naite-° to tend not to cause one to V

From **@$_1$ ~+nar-** *and* **:(ng)ite-°.**

This is the negative of **@$_1$ ~+narqe-.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

alinge- to fear	**alingnaituq** it is not frightening
takar- *(root)* to feel shy	**takarnaituq** he doesn't make one shy, he is not intimidating

@$_1$ ~+nake- to consider (it) to tend to cause one to V

From **@$_1$ ~+nar-** *and* **@$_4$ ≃ke- [3].**

Takes transitive endings only.

alinge- to fear	**alingnakaa** he considers it frightening; it (object) is frightening to him (subject)

@$_1$ ~+nanrir- to cease V-ing, to stop V-ing forever, to not V any more

From **@$_1$ ~+na- [2]** *and* **–nrir-.**

cali- to work	**calinanrirtuq** he stopped workng, he doesn't work any more
yurar- to dance	**yurarnanrirtuq** he doesn't dance any more
atur- to use	**aturnanriraa** he doesn't use it any more

@$_1$ ~+naq [1] one that causes V-ing *and* **@$_1$ ~+nar-** to cause V-ing

Non-productive.

qatli- to sting	**qatlinaq** nettle *(lexicalized)*
tuqu- to die	**tuqunaq** poison

neler- to expel flatus	**nelernaq** bean *(lexicalized)*
kaig- to be hungry	**kaignaq** famine
naku- to be cross-eyed	**nakunaq** mollusk said to make one cross-eyed if eaten *(lexicalized)*
keneg- *(root)* love	**kenegnartuq** she is lovely
enur- to lack	**enurnartuq** it is scarce
cilur- to glide, skip on water	**cilurnaq** a flat stone

Occurs in **@1 ∓narqe-**, **@1 ∓naite-°**, **@1 ∓nari-**, **@1 ∓nake-**, **@1 ∓nartaar-**, **@1 ∓niur-**.

%naq [2] one like N

Non-productive; occurs in a number of names of fish, animals, birds, and plants, perhaps not always with the meaning given above.

manik egg	**manignaq** loche, burbot
nateq floor	**naternaq** flounder
iru leg	**irunaq** steelhead trout
neqleq, leqleq white-fronted goose	**neqlernaq, leqlernaq** black brant
cikik ground squirrel	**cikignaq** lake trout

From unidentified bases:

qanganaq ground squirrel
arrnaq sea otter
cavirrutnaq whitefish
ceqpilunaq sparrow
paugnaq NUN bear
taperrnaq seashore plantain
tusairnaq grebe
kanayurnaq loche, burbot
arlunaq polar bear
assigarnaq LI beluga
qugautnaq wolf fish
ceturrnaq arctic cod
paparnaq poison water hemlock
tarnaq wild celery
quarnaq tamarack

{**-naqe-** *see* **-narqe-**}

@1 ∓naqsaaqe- to be possible to V

From **@1 ∓̃narqe-** *and* **∓yaaqe-**.

For polarity information see **@1 ∓nari-**.

nayircur- to hunt seals	**nayircurnaqsaaquq** it is possible for one to hunt seals, or for him to hunt seals

@$_1$ $\tilde{+}$nari- to be time to V

From **@$_1$ $\tilde{+}$nar-** *and* **@$_2$ + (r/l)i- [1].**
There are four polarity situations to consider (note that in the translations below, "(subj.)" and "(obj.)" pertain to the derived verb).

1) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the impersonal "it" and the subject of the embedded verb is the indefinite "someone," or else the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb:

ayag- to leave	**ayagnariuq** it *(impersonal subj.)* is time for someone to leave, *or* it is time for him *(subj.)* to leave **ayagnariunga** it is time for me *(subj.)* to leave
nere- to eat	**nernariuq** it *(impersonal subj.)* is time for someone to eat, *or* it is time for him *(subj.)* to eat

2) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the impersonal "it" and the object of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb:

ayag- to leave	**ayagnarianga** it *(impersonal subj.)* is time for me *(obj.)* to leave
nere- to eat	**nernarianga** it *(impersonal subj.)* is time for me *(obj.)* to eat

3) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb, the subject of which is the indefinite "someone."

ikayur- to help	**ikayurnariunga** it is time for someone to help me *(subj.)* (*i.e.* it is time for me to be helped)
nere- to eat	**nernariuq** it is time for someone to eat it *(subj.)* (*i.e.* it is time for it to be eaten)

4) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb is the impersonal "it" and the subject of the embedded verb is the indefinite "someone", or else the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb. In either case, the object of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb:

ikayur- to help	**ikayurnarianga** it *(impersonal subj.)* is time for someone to help me *(obj.)*, *or* it is time for him *(subj.)* to help me *(obj.)*
nere- to eat	**nernaria** it is time for him *(subj.)* to eat, *or* it is time for him *(subj.)* to eat it *(obj.)*

Occurs in **≃yunari-.**

Taqnariniluku qayagauraa. He called her, telling her that it was time to quit working.

Qavarnarian kenurraq niptaa. Since it is time to sleep, he turned the light off.

@1 ∓narqe- to tend to cause one to V; to be able to be V-ed

From **@1 ∓nar-** *and* **@5 –r̲qe- [1].**

Takes intransitive endings only.

When followed by a suffix which drops **e***'s and begins with a consonant followed by a vowel, then this postbase takes the form* **@1 ∓naqe-.**

Also used with "emotional roots."

tuqu- to die	**tuqunarquq** it is deadly, poisonous **tuqunaqluni** being deadly
alinge- to fear	**alingnarquq** it is frightening **alingnaqvaa** how frightening!
nere- to eat	**nernarquq** it tends to cause one to eat, or it can be eaten
takar- *(root)* shy	**takarnarquq** he causes one to feel shy, is intimidating
temci- *(root)* amused	**temcinarquq** it is humorous, funny, amusing
akngirte- to hurt	**akngirrnarquq** it causes one to get hurt
akngir- *(root)* in pain	**akngirnarquq** it is painful, hurting

Occurs in **@1 ∓naqsaaqe-, @1 ∓ninarqe-, ∓yugnarqe-, ∓yunarqe-, @1 ∓na-[1].**

The subject of the embedded verb can be denoted by a noun in the terminalis or the localis case.

Yugnun (*or* **yugni) tuqunarquq.** It is deadly for people.

Cetuilngurnun (*or* **cetuilngurni) qaillun tegunarqa?** How can those who don't have fingernails grab onto it?

@1 ∓nartaar- to act so as to try to cause others to think that one is such as to cause them to V

From **@1 ∓nar-** *and* **@4 +taar- [1].**

Takes intransitive endings only.

alinge- to fear	**alingnartaartuq** he is trying to make people think he is frightening, trying to make himself frightening to others
takar- *(root)* shy	**takarnartaartuq** he tries to make people think he is intimidating

@$_1$~+natkaq future time of V-ing

From **@$_1$~+na- [2], @$_3$:(u)n,** *and* **+kaq.**

Used only with possessed terminalis endings, to mean until the time of V-ing. *There may be a possessor of the derived noun in the relative case, or a subject of the embedded intransitive verb in the absolute case.*

nere- to eat	**nernatkamteńun** until we eat
tekite- to arrive	**tekitnatkaanun** until he arrives

Maantaurciqua agayulirta (agayulirtem) tekitnatkaańun. I shall stay here until the priest arrives.

@~+naur- to customarily or habitually V (if other conditions hold)

Often translatable with the English word 'would'. May be used on the main verb of a sentence having a subordinate verb in the contingent mood:

Unugaqan matarqaarluni inarrnaurtuq. Whenever night fell, after he took off his clothes he would go to bed.

Tuparqaqatnga maknaurtua ak'a aanaka neqkiungellrullinilria. Whenever they woke me up I would arise and find that my mother was preparing food.

May also be used with a first person subject indicative ending to function in place of the optative, especially if there is an implication that the action may occur if conditions are right, or made right. The transitive forms may be shortened.

Ayagnaurtukut. Let's leave.

Ikayurnauramken *(may be shortened to* **ikayurnaumken** *or* **ikayurnaamken***).* Let me help you.

Anutnauraqa *(or* **anutnaurqa** *or* **anutnauqa***).* Let me take it out.

Neqkarcurnaumken atsanek. Let me get some berries for you to eat.

Occurs also in **elitnaur-** to study, to teach *from* **elite-** to learn.

@$_1$~+nayuke- to think that oneself or another might V

From **@$_1$~+na- [2]** *and* **~+yuke-.**

A "compound verbal postbase"; for details concerning polarity, see **@$_1$~+ni** *and YEG p. 232ff.*

ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirrnayukaa** he thinks that she might visit
ayag- to leave	**ayagnayukaa** he thinks that she might leave

Arnam angun tan'gurrarmun ceńirrnayukaa. The woman thinks that the boy might visit the man.

@5 +̃neq [1] thing that results from V-ing

Only marginally productive (but more productive with bases ending in consonant plus **te** *than with other bases); forms with this postbase tend to be lexicalized.*

qupe- to split	**qupneq** a crack, crevice
erte- to dawn	**erneq** day
kumlate-° to be cold	**kumlaneq** frozen fish *(lexicalized)*
alarte- to err	**alarneq** mistake
iter- to enter	**iterneq** cold draft *(lexicalized)*
ayag- to leave, start	**ayagneq** beginning
qulugte- to be stooped	**qulugneq** hump on back
qelengte- to pleat	**qelengneq** a pleat
ukite- to make a hole in	**ukineq** hole
palirte- to get sun-tanned	**palirneq** sun-tan
nangugte- to abrade	**nangugneq** worn spot
qillerte- to tie	**qillerneq** knot
merigte- to hem	**merigneq** hem
yagte- to stretch out arms	**yagneq** fathom *(lexicalized)*
kalivte- to be stranded	**kalivneret** chain *(lexicalized)*
minguirte- to lose (a chip of) paint	**minguirneq** spot where paint has chipped off an enamel surface
ciqite- to pour out	**ciqineq** ray of the sun *(lexicalized)*
kelig- to scrape	**keligneq** tar scraped from a smoking pipe
aipaite-° to lack a spouse	**aipaineq** widow, widower

@1 –neq [2] the activity, art, or process of V-ing

Cf. **–lleq.**

qupe- to split	**qup'neq** the process of splitting or being split
erte- to dawn	**errneq** dawning
kumlate- to be cold	**kumlatneq** being cold
alarte- to err	**alarrneq** making errors
iter- to enter	**it'neq** the process of entering
ayag- to leave	**ayaneq** leaving, departure

Occurs in **–llini-, –nrite-°, –nrir-, @1 –nercir-, @1 –nerkite-°, –nerraq*, @1 –nerrlugte-, @1 –nertu-, %niur-.**

Kuimaneq nalluaqa. I don't know how to swim.

Elitnauraa panini mingqenermek. She is teaching her daughter how to sew.

Qup'ineq muragnek qipumalrianek caperrnarquq. Splitting twisted wood is hard.

Kumlatnerem agtullra assiilkaqa. I don't like touching something cold.

– neq [3] one more V than possessor(s), the most V of possessors

Used only with adjectival verbs.

Not used with verbs ending in **te-°**, *for which* **@5lleq** *is used.*

Takes possessed endings only.

ange- to be big	**angenrat** the biggest one of them, the one bigger than they
	angenrit the biggest ones of them, the ones bigger than they
	angenra the one bigger than it
	angenri the ones bigger than it
pinir- to be strong	**pininrat** the strongest of them, the one stronger than they

Occurs in **– nru-.**

Atkumi assinrat tunellrua. He sold his best parka.

Anngani pininqaa. His older brother is stronger than he is *(lit. 'He has his older brother as one stronger than him').*

Angnengqertuq. There is something bigger than it. *(lit. 'It has a bigger thing.')*

Akwaugam cirliqenqaa. He is weaker than he was yesterday.

+neq [4] area of N

Used with positional and similar bases to form non-positional nouns.

ciuł area in front of something	**ciuneq** area in front, future
kinguł area in back of something	**kinguneq** area in the back, past
qukaq middle, waist	**qukarneq** the middle, area in the middle

Occurs in **%lirneq.**

@1 – nercir- to wait for (it) to V

From **@1 – neq [2]** *and* **@5∓cir- [1].**

Takes transitive endings, or intransitive endings in a reflexive sense.

tekite- to arrive	**tekitnerciraa** he is waiting for her arrival
tupag- to wake up	**tupanerciraa** he is waiting for her to awaken
unug- to become night	**ununerciraa** he is waiting for night to fall
taqsuqair- to cease being tired	**taqsuqainercirtuq** he is waiting for his tiredness to go away, resting to regain his strength

@$_1$ –nerkite-° to habitually V only a little

From **@$_1$ –neq** *and* **+kite-° [2].**

Takes intransitive endings only.

elite- to learn	**elitnerkituq** he only learns a little
qavar- to sleep	**qavanerkituq** he is a light sleeper

–nerraq*, –nerrar(aq*), –nerar(aq*) NUN new N, one that has recently V-ed *and* **–nerrar-, –nerrar(ar)-, –nerar(ar)-** NUN to have recently V-ed

From **@$_1$ –neq** *and* **–rraq*.**

ciku ice	**cikunerraq, cikunerra'ar, cikunera'ar** NUN new ice
yuk person	**yun'erraq, yun'erra'ar** young man
kuik river	**Kuinerraq** Quinhagak, village on the Kuskokwim
kassuute- to marry	**kassuutnerraak, kassuutnerraraak** newlyweds
ayag- to leave	**ayanerrartuq, ayanerra'artuq** he just left **ayanerraallruuq, ayanerrarallruuq** he has just left

@$_1$ –nerrlugte- to have trouble with one's V-ing

From **@$_1$ –neq [2]** *and* **–r̲rlugte-.**

nere- to eat	**nernerrlugtuq** he has a bad feeling from his eating, his eating was disturbed

@$_1$ –nertu- to habitually V a lot

From **@$_1$ –neq [2]** *and* **+tu-.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

nenge- to stretch	**nengnertuuq** it stretches far
qutug- to snore	**qutunertuuq** he snores loudly

@nga- to be in a state of having V-ed, or having been V-ed

Used only with verb bases which describe getting into or putting into a certain state and which end in **te-**. *However, this postbase is not generally used with those bases (mainly from "postural roots") which end in* **te-** *and which use the postbase* **@5–ngqa-** *to form statives. With bases that do not end in* **te-**, *a stative form is formed with the postbase* **:(u/i)ma-** *(which may indeed also be used with bases that do end in* **te-**).

Takes intransitive endings only.

If the embedded verb takes only transitive endings, then the subject of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb (as in the example below, **ukitaa** he punctured it, **ukisngauq** it is punctured). *If the embedded verb takes intransitive endings only, then the subject of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb (as in* **kit'uq** it sank, **kisngauq** it has sunk). *If the embedded verb takes either type of ending, then the subject of the derived verb may be either the subject or object of the embedded verb (as in* **elituq** he learned, **elitaa** he learned it, **elisngauq** it has been learned *or* he is learned).

If a prime vowel precedes the **te**, *then* **t** *changes to* **s** *(***y** *in HBC):*

elite- to learn	**elisngauq** he is learned, it has been learned
ukite- to make a hole	**ukisngauq** it is punctured
kit'e- to sink	**kisngauq** it has sunk
put'e- to bend down	**pusngauq** it is bent down
tut'e- to step, land	**tusngauq** it is resting on something, depends on something, is attached to something

If two syllables, the second ending in a fricative, precede **te-**, *then* **te** *is dropped (note that the preceding fricative gets voiced):*

kitugte- to fix	**kitugngauq** it is fixed
akagte- to roll	**akagngauq** it is rolled into a ball; it has been rolled away
kenagte- to tidy	**kenagngauq** it has been tidied, is tidy
uterte- to return	**uterngauq** he has returned to his home town (usually only temporarily)

If one syllable ending in a fricative precedes **te**, *or if* **e** *precedes* **te**, *then* **t** *changes to* **s** *or* **y** *and the resulting* **es** *or* **ey** *is replaced by* **i** *for most speakers:*

sagte- to spread out	**sagesngauq, sageyngauq, sagingauq** it is spread out
ugte- to get up on something	**ugesngauq, ugingauq** it is up on something
nengete- to stretch	**nengesngauq, nengingauq** it is stretched
anete- to put out	**anesngauq, aningauq** it has been put out
tevete- to drape over	**tevesngauq, tevingauq** it is draped over something

upete- to prepare	**upesngauq, upingauq** he is prepared, ready

With those few verb bases ending in **v, l,** *or* **s** *followed by* **te**, *the fricative remains voiceless after* **e** *insertion:*

ulte- to turn inside out	**ullesngauq, ulleyngauq, ullingauq** it is inside out
uste- to cave in	**ussingauq** it is caved in
qiste- to have a fit	**qissingauq** he is berserk, raging insanely
avte- to divide	**avvingauq** it is divided

Occurs in **∓yugnga-.**

Agalria tauna tusngauq ussukcamun. The hanging thing is attached to a nail.

Aanama suukiigka tevtellrek cali tevesngauk. My socks which my mother had hung up are still hanging.

@2∓ngair- NS to stop V-ing

From **‡** *and* **:(ng)ir- [2].**

cali- to work	**calingairtuq** he stopped working
kaig- to be hungry	**kaigngairtua** I stopped being hungry, I'm not hungry any more
atur- to use	**aturngairaa** he stopped using it

@2∓ngairute- to not V in the future ever (often after changing one's mind)

From **‡** *and* **:(ng)i:rute-.**

ayag- to leave	**ayagngairutuq** he has changed his mind and will not leave
nere- to eat	**nerngairutanka** I won't ever eat them

Kic'arpiallruami qanellruuq kuimanqiggngairutniluni. Because he almost drowned, he said that he would never swim again.

@2∓ngaite-° to not V in the future

From **‡** *and* **:(ng)ite-° [1].**

This is the negative of **+ciqe-** | **@5ciiqe-.**

Not used with the optative mood; instead, **–nrite-°** *and* **–ki-**, *giving* **–nrilki-**, *and* **∓yaquna-** *are used.*

cali- to work	**calingaituq** he will not work
kuve- to spill	**kuvngaitaa** he won't spill it
ikirte- to open	**ikirrngaitaa** he won't open it

kipute- to buy	**kipusngaitaa, kipuyngaitaa** he won't buy it
nanite-° to be short	**nanilngaituq** it won't be short
apete- to ask	**apesngaitaa, apeyngaitaa, apngaitaa** he won't ask her
tatamete- to startle	**tatamesngaitaa, tatameyngaitaa, tatamńgaitaa** he won't startle her
tengete- to blow away	**tengesngaitaa, tengeyngaitaa, tengńgaitaa** it won't blow it away
ayag- to leave	**ayagngaituq** he won't leave

Ellallirngaicugnarquq unuaqu. It probably won't rain tomorrow.

$@_{2}\tilde{\mp}$**ngalnguq*** one that seems to be V-ing *and* **+(r)ngalnguq*** one similar to N

From $@_{2}\tilde{\mp}$**ngate-°** *and* $@_{4}$**nguq*.**

yuk person, Eskimo	**yugngalnguq** one similar to an Eskimo; an Asian, Filipino, or Italian
qimugta dog	**qimugterngalnguq** one like a dog
qavar- to sleep	**qavarngalnguq** one who appears to be sleeping
kuskaq cat	**kuskarngalnguq** one like a cat, lynx

–ngar- to chronically V

Non-productive.

Takes intransitive endings only.

iqlu- to lie	**iqlungartuq** he tends to lie, is a liar
tegleg- to steal	**teglengartuq** he tends to steal, is a thief
qunutu- to usually be possessive	**qunutungartuq** he is stingy

Occurs in **–ngarli.**

{**-ngar(ar)te-** *see* **-ar(ar)te- [2]**}

$@_{2}\tilde{\mp}$**ngari-** to seem to be becoming V, to begin to be like N

From ‡ *and* $@_{2}$**+(r/l)i- [1].** *Cf.* $@_{2}$**+ngate-°.**

muir- to be full	**muirngariuq** it seems to be getting full
imairute- to become empty	**imairusngariuq** it seems to be getting empty
nallunrite-° to know	**nallunrilngariuq** it seems that he is starting to know

qavarni- to be sleepy	**qavarningariuq** he seems to be getting sleepy
assike- to like	**assikngaria** he seems to be starting to like her
kegluneq wolf	**keglunerngariuq** it is getting to be like a wolf

–ngarli one who chronically V-s

From **–ngar-** *and* **+li [1].**

Non-productive.

iqlu- to lie	**iqlungarli** liar
tegleg- to steal	**teglengarli** thief

@2∓ngate-° to seem to be V-ing, to perhaps V, to maybe V *and* **+(r)ngate-°** to seem like N

Cf. **@2∓ngari-.**

Noun to verb form takes intransitive endings only.

qavar- to sleep	**qavarngatuq** he seems to be sleeping
qavarciqe- to sleep *(fut.)*	**qavarciqngatuq** perhaps he will sleep
nem'ete-° to be in the house	**nem'elngatuq** perhaps he is in the house
qimugta dog	**qimugterngatuq** it seems like a dog

Occurs in **@2∓ngalnguq*.**

–ngcar- to try to cause to V; to try to induce to V

From **–nge-** *and* **@∓car-.**

Only marginally productive.

Cf. **@1∓car-** *for details of polarity.*

qavar- to sleep	**qavangcaraa** he is trying to induce her to sleep
yuu- to live	**yuungcaraa** he is treating her medically *(lexicalized)*
elicug- to want or tend to learn	**elicungcartuq** he is studying **elicungcaraa** he is teaching her
mame- to flatten, to heal (of a wound)	**mamengcaraa** he is dressing it (wound)
miryar- to vomit	**miryangcaraa** he is trying to get her to vomit
taqe- to stop	**taqengcaraa** he is trying to make her stop, quit

–nge- to acquire N; to begin to V

Noun to verb form takes intransitive endings only.

angyaq boat	**angyanguq** he acquired a boat
ui husband	**uinguq** she got married
irniaq child	**irnianguk** they[2] got a child (by birth or adoption)
nere- to eat	**nernguq** he is beginning to eat **nerngaa** he is beginning to eat it
ca thing	**canguq** he acquired something **cang'uq** K he caught fish *(lexicalized)*

Occurs in **–ngqerr-**, **+tange-**, **–ngcar-**.

Kaingeksaitua. I haven't become hungry yet.

@2+̃ngiate-° to be inept at V-ing; to not be able to V easily

From **@2+̃ngig-** *and* **%ate-°**.

Takes intransitive endings only.

elite- to learn	**elisngiatuq** he is poor at learning
qavaqar- to fall asleep	**qavaqerngiatuq** he does not fall asleep easily

@2+̃ngig- to be adept at V-ing; to be able to V easily

Takes intransitive endings only.

elite- to learn	**elisngigtuq** he is adept at learning
caunrir- to get worn out	**caunrirngigtuq** it can wear out easily
igte- to fall	**iggngigtuq** it can easily fall
akag- to roll	**akagngigtuq** it can easily roll
qavaqar- to fall asleep	**qavaqerngigtuq** he falls asleep easily
assiirte- to go bad	**assiirrngigtut** they go bad easily

Occurs in **@2+̃ngiate-°**.

+nginaq* merely N (nothing more) *and* **@2+̃nginar-** to be merely V-ing (with no attendant complications)

Cf. **–inar-**.

qia- to cry	**qianginartuq** he's just crying (there is nothing seriously the matter)
imairute- to become empty	**imairusnginartuq** it just got empty (that's all I can say about it)

nere- to eat	**nernginartuq** he's just eating (not doing anything else)
qavar- to sleep	**qavarnginartuq** he's merely sleeping (not in a coma, unconscious, or dead)
kaig- to be hungry	**kaignginartuq** he's just hungry (there is nothing else wrong with him)
yurar- to dance	**yurarnginartuq** he is just dancing (not singing)
tangvag- to look at	**tangvagnginaraa** he is just looking at it
pai mouth of river	**painginarmun** just to the mouth (no farther)

Also, irregularly:

yuk person	**yuinaq** twenty *(lexicalized; from the fact that a person has twenty digits and no more)*
kegge- to bite	**kegginaq** face

Occurs in **@2+̃(ng)iinar-**, **−q̲ainaq**, **−r̲rlainaq**, **+tuinar-**.

Note: Historically, this postbase may have been **:(ng)inaq**, **@2:(ng)inar-**.

{**-ngir-** *see* **-ir-**}

{**-ngir(ar)-** *see* **-ir(ar)-**}

{**-ngir(ar)te-** *see* **-ir(ar)te-**}

−ngirta'rrlugaq* NSU good old (but perhaps decrepit) N

From ‡ *and* **−r̲rlugaq***.

Marginally productive.

angsaq boat	**angsangirta'rrlugaqa** my good old boat
arnaq woman	**arnangirta'rrlugaq** good old woman
qimugta dog	**qimugtengirta'rrlugaq** good old dog

{**-ngite-** *see* **-ite-**}

{**-ngiun** *see* **-irun**}

{**-ngiute-** *see* **-irute-**}

–nglluk not too good N *and* **–ngllug-** *or* **–ngllugte-** to have not so good N

From **‡** *and* **–lluk.**

Non-productive; words formed with this postbase are lexicalized.

ella weather	**ellanglluk** poor weather
nemeq binding	**nemenglluk** foot wrapping
uci load	**ucinglluk** three-year-old beaver

Also, from this postbase with intervening postbases:

atsaq berry	**atsaanglluk** black currant
ca thing	**caranglluk** debris

–ngnagaq Y, NS poor quality N, "darned" N

qayaq kayak	**qayangnagaq** poor quality, darn kayak
cuyaq tobacco leaf	**cuyangnagaq** poor tobacco
yuk person	**yungnagaq** darn person

–ngnaqe- to try to V

Cf. **–ngnatug-.**

elite- to learn	**elitengnaqaqa** I am trying to learn it
kuimar- to swim	**kuimangnaquq** he is trying to swim

Occurs in **–ngnaqsaaqe-.**

Ikamralingnaqciqua. I shall try to make a sled.

–ngnaqsaaqe- to try unsuccessfully to V

From **–ngnaqe-** *and* **∓̆yaaqe-.**

angyali- to make a boat	**angyalingnaqsaaquq** he tried to make a boat but it didn't work out

–ngnatug- to try hard to V

Cf. **–ngnaqe-.**

elite- to learn	**elitengnatugtuq** he is trying hard to learn
pi to do	**pingnatugta** supporter, breadwinner *(lexicalized)*

@5–ngqa- to be in a state of V or of having V-ed or having been V-ed

Used with "postural roots" and with a few other bases ending in **rte** *or* **gte.**

Cf. **@nga-** *and* **:(u/i)ma-.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

inar- *(root)* lying down	**inangqauq** he is lying down
ikir- *(root)* open	**ikingqauq** it has been opened, is open
mumig- *(root)* turned over	**mumingqauq** it is turned over
kamilar- *(root)* with footwear removed	**kamilangqauq** he is barefoot
ceńirte- to go visiting	**ceńingqauq** he is visiting
uterte- to go home	**utengqauq** he has returned home for a visit
iterte- to put in	**itengqauq** he is incarcerated
kitugte- to fix	**kitungqauq** it is fixed

–ngqerr- to have N

Perhaps from **–nge-** *and* **–qar-**.

Takes intransitive endings only.

angyaq boat	**angyangqertuq** he has a boat
caviggaq knife	**caviggangqertuq** he has a knife

Ikamrangqellruyaaqua tau͡gaam cikiutellruaqa. I had a sled but I gave it away.

Malrugnek tungulriignek qimugtengqertua. I have two black dogs.

–ngssaar(aq*) secret N *and* **–ngssaar(ar)-** to V secretively, unnoticeably

From **–ngssak** *and* **-ar(aq*)**.

cali- to work	**calingssaartuq** he is working without letting himself be seen
qaner- to talk	**qanengssaartuq** he is talking secretively
ca thing	**cangssaar** some little thing, a secret

Cangssaarmek kipuyutellruamken. I bought a secret something for you.

–ngssak small non-vital V-ing *and* **–ngssag-** to V to no particular end

Noun-yielding form is only marginally productive.

cali- to work	**calingssagtuq** he is puttering around
qaner- to speak	**qanengssagtuq** he's just chattering **qanengssak** chatter, small talk
picir- to have a reason	**picingssagtuq** he's clowning around **picingssak** clown or comical person

Occurs in **–ngssaar(aq*), –ngssi-.**

Qanengssautuk. They[2] are gabbing or chatting with each other.

–ngssi- to V to no particular end

From **–ngssak** *and* **– –i- [3].**

Takes intransitive endings mainly.

ayag- to leave	**ayangssiuq** he just went out (e.g. to hunt without high expectations, or just to travel)
nere- to eat	**nerengssiuq** he is snacking, nibbling
pissur- to hunt	**pissungssiuq** he is hunting any kind of game he may run across
qaner- to talk	**qanengssiuq** he is telling a story **qanengssia** he is telling a story to her *(lexicalized)*

–ngtak one that is very V or has much N *and* **–ngtag-** to be very V, to have much N

Non-productive; applies only to humans.

iqa- to be dirty	**iqangtak** one that is very dirty **iqangtagtuq** he is very dirty
uqlar- to be messy	**uqlangtak** very messy person **uqlangtagtuq** he is very messy
ququq fat	**uqungtak** very fat person **uqungtagtuq** he is very fat

{**-ngu-** *see* **-u-**}

–nguaq (*also* **+(ng)uaq)** imitation N, inauthentic N, thing similar to or reminiscent of N, device for inauthentic V-ing, *and* **@2$\simeq$nguar-** (*also* **@2$\tilde{+}$(ng)uar-)** to pretend to V, to V without serious purpose

angyaq boat	**angyanguaq** toy boat, model boat
angyar- to ride in a boat	**angyanguartuq** he is pretending to ride in a boat *or* he is just boating around
paraluq, qup'lu maggot	**paralunguat, qup'lunguat** rice *(lexicalized)*

{**-ngun** *see* **-un**}

@$_4$nguq* one that is V, one that is V-ing

Used only with bases ending in **te-°**. *Other bases use* **–lria**. *Rarely takes possessed endings. This morpheme is also a marker of the "intransitive participial mood"; see YEG p. 249f.*

kuigite-° to lack a river	**kuigilnguq** the one lacking a river, *also* Kwigillingok
assiite-° to be bad	**assiilnguq** bad one, sin, evil
qilagmete-° to be in heaven	**qilagmelnguut** those in heaven
cikuite-° to lack ice	**cikuilnguq** an ice-free place
mikete-° to be small	**mikelnguq** little one, child *(lexicalized and used in all areas, even where the base* **mike-** *rather than* **mikete-°** *is used for* small*)*
ecuite-° to be clear	**ecuilnguq** the clear one, *also* the Atchueelinguk River (tributary to the Yukon)
etgate-° to be shallow	**etgalnguq** shallow spot
caperrnaite-° to be easy	**caperrnailnguq** easy thing
usviite-° to be foolish, crazy	**usviilnguq** fool, crazy person

Occurs in **@$_2$∓ngalnguq***.

Uqamailnguut kevgesqevkenaki alerqullruanga. He told me not to lift the heavy ones.

Ilavkugmek nanilngurmek qillrutaa. He tied it with a short piece of rope.

Nereksailnguut nerevkarki. Let the ones eat that haven't eaten yet.

{**-ngurte-** *see* **-urte-**}

–ngyaar(aq*), –ngiar(aq*) old N (person)

From ‡ *and* **–ar(aq*)**.

arnaq woman	**arnangyaar, arnangiar** old woman
angun man	**angutengyaar, angutengiar** old man
kass'aq white person	**kass'angyaar, kass'angiar** old white person

@$_1$∓ni- to say or claim that oneself or another is V-ing

This is a "compound verbal postbase," as are **@$_5$cete- [1]**, **@$_5$∓cetaar-**, **÷sqe-**, **+vkar-**, **@$_3$:(u)ciite-°**, **+(te)staili-**, **@$_1$∓nayuke-**, **∓yuke-**, *and* **–rqe- [2]**.

The remarks on polarity concerning this base consequently apply to the other compound verbal postbases as well. See also YEG, p. 232f.

There are four possible polarity combinations:

1) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb 'claims' ('causes', 'wants', or 'believes', etc., with the other compound verbal postbases) that he himself is the subject of the embedded verb:

tangvag- to watch	**tangvagniuq** he says that he (himself) is watching
pinir- to be strong	**pinirniuq** he says that he (himself) is strong

2) Embedded verb considered intransitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending. In this case, the subject of the derived verb 'claims' that the object of the derived verb is the subject of the embedded verb:

tangvag- to watch	**tangvagnia** he says that he (another) is watching
pinir- to be strong	**pinirnia** he says that he (another) is strong)

3) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with an intransitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb 'claims' that he himself is the object of the embedded verb. The subject of the embedded verb is indefinite ('someone', 'something'), understood from the context, or expressed by a noun in the terminalis case:

tangvag- to watch	**tangvagniuq** he says that someone is watching him (the speaker)
	tangvagniuq arnamun he says that the woman is watching him (the speaker)
alike- to fear	**alikniuq** he says that someone fears him (the speaker)
	alikniuq arnamun he says that the woman fears him (the speaker)

4) Embedded verb considered transitive; derived verb used with a transitive ending. In this case the subject of the derived verb 'claims' that the object of the derived verb is the object of the embedded verb. The subject of the embedded verb is indefinite, understood from context, or expressed by a noun in the terminalis case (and it may or may not be the same as the subject of the derived verb):

tangvag- to watch	**tangvagnia** he says that someone is watching him (another)
	tangvagnia arnamun he says that the woman is watching him (another)
	tangvagnia ellminun he says that he himself is watching him (another)
alike- to fear	**aliknia** he says that someone fears him (another)
	aliknia arnamun he says that the woman fears him (another)

In all cases the absolutive case term (subject or object) of the embedded verb is identical with the absolutive case term of the derived verb.

Angun neryugniuq. The man says that he wants to eat. *(polarity combination 1)*

Angutem arnaq neryugnia. The man says that the woman wants to eat. *(polarity combination 2)*

Angun neryugniuq carayagmun. The man says that the bear wants to eat him. *(polarity combination 3)*

Angutem arnaq neryugnia carayagmun. The man says that the bear wants to eat the woman. *(polarity combination 4)*

Angutem qanrutaa arnaq tan'gaurlurmun tangvagniluku nasaurluq. The man told the woman that the boy was watching the girl.

@$_1$∓niar- to V in the future; so that subject may V

Used if it is not certain how or whether the future act will occur, e.g. if its occurrence depends on the listener acting, in which case a verb formed with this postbase is used with an indicative ending in a sentence having another verb in the optative mood (cf. **∓yuar-***).*

Ikayurnga egmian taqiutniartua. Help me so that I can finish right away.

Kumlangvailgan suupaq ampi ipuggu nerniaraput. Before the soup gets cold, hurry up and dish it out so that we may eat it.

Upesgu ayagniartuq. Get him ready so that he may go.

Atataarqu nerciqukut maantauraa nerniartuten. We shall eat in a while; stay here so that you can eat too.

Qaku-kiq aatavut tekitniarta? When, I wonder, will our father arrive?

Camek-kiq nerniarceta? What, I wonder, will we eat?

Ellalliqan uterrniartua. If it rains, I'll come home.

Nengllingkan atam tau͡gaam mingqengniartua. Only at the onset of cold weather will I begin sewing.

Atam tau͡gaam nenglikan nerniaraput. Only when it cools down will we eat it.

Occurs in **@$_1$∓niarar-.**

@$_1$∓niarar- to be going to V soon

From **@$_1$∓niar-** *and* **‡.**

nere- to eat	**nerniarartuq** he will eat soon (*vs.* **nerqatartuq** he is about to eat *and* **nerciquq** he will eat)

Neqairutniarartukut. We will soon be completely out of food.
Tauna tan'gaurluq neqsuryaurrniarartuq; allamiku ayagnirciqngatuq. That boy is ready to start (commercial or subsistence) fishing; perhaps he will begin next year.

@$_1$∓̃niilke- to consider object to be unpleasant to V or to be an unpleasant N
From **@$_1$∓̃niite-°** *and* **@$_4$≃ke- [3].**
This postbase is the negative of **@$_1$∓̃nike-.**
Takes transitive endings only.

yuk person	**yugniilkaa** he considers her an unpleasant person
nere- to eat	**nerniilkaa** he considers it bad to eat

@$_1$∓̃niite-° to be unpleasant to V, to be an unpleasant N
From **@$_1$∓̃nir(qe)-** *and* **:(ng)ite-°**.
This postbase is the negative of **@$_1$∓̃nirqe-**.
Takes intransitive endings only.

nare- to smell	**narniituq** it doesn't smell good, is unpleasant to smell
nere- to eat	**nerniituq** it doesn't taste good, is unpleasant to eat
niite- to hear	**niitniituq** it is unpleasant to listen to
atur- to use	**aturniituq** it is not good to use
yuk person	**yugniituq** he is an unpleasant person
ila companion	**ilaniituq** he is a poor companion

Also, with deletion of final consonant:

tangerr- to see	**tangniituq** it is unpleasant to see

Occurs in **@$_1$∓̃niilke-.**

@$_1$∓̃nike- to consider object to be pleasant to V or to be a pleasant N
From **@$_1$∓̃nir(qe)-** *and* **@$_4$≃ke- [3]**.
Takes transitive endings only.

yuk person	**yugnikaa** he considers her a pleasant person
aipaq companion	**aiparnikaa** he considers him a good companion
nere- to eat	**nernikaa** he considers it pleasant to eat

Also, with deletion of final consonant:

tangerr- to see	**tangnikaa** he finds it good to look at

+ninarqe-, +nilarqe- NUN, NSU to smell or taste like N

From ‡ *and* **@1 ⨤narqe-**.

Takes intransitive endings only.

arinaq rotten thing	**arinarninarquq** it smells rotten
taryuq, tarsuq NSU salt	**taryurninarquq, taryurnilarquq** NUN, **tarsurnilarquq** NSU it is salty
saarralaq sugar	**saarralarninarquq** it is sweet
anaq feces	**anarninarquq** it smells like feces
teq'uq, etquq NUN urine	**teq'urninarquq, teq'urnilarquq** NSU **etqurnilarquq** NUN it smells of urine

Occurs in **+cugninarqe-, −r̲pagninarqe-.**

+niq since N, since some time in the N

Used with time nouns; takes plural ablative-modalis endings.

kiak summer	**kiagnirnek** since some time in summer
uksuq winter	**uksurnirnek** since some time in winter
akwaugaq yesterday	**akwaugarnirnek** since yesterday
allami last year	**allamirnirnek** since last year
yaaliag(ni) two days ago	**yaaliagnirnek** since two days ago
Pekyun Monday	**Pekyutnirnek** since Monday
unuk night	**unugnirnek** since some time in the night

@1 ⨤nirqe- to be pleasant to V, to be a pleasant N

The negative of this postbase is **@1 ⨤niite-°.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

nere- to eat	**nernirquq** it tastes good, is pleasant to eat
nare- to smell	**narnirquq** it smells good, is pleasant to smell
yuk person	**yugnirquq** he is a good person
ila companion	**ilanirquq** he is a good companion
aipaq companion	**aiparnirquq** he is a good companion
nuna land, place	**nunanirquq** it is pleasant *(lexicalized)*

Also, with deletion of final consonant:

tangerr- to see	**tangnirquq** it looks good

Occurs in **@1 ⨤niite-°, @1 ⨤nike-.**

+nite-° HBC to smell or taste like N

Takes intransitive endings only.

neqerrluk dried fish	**neqerrlugnituq** it tastes like dried fish

Occurs in **+cugnite-°**, **−ṟpagnite-°**.

%niur- to endure the difficulty involved with V-ing or with N

From **@$_1$ −neq [2]** *or* **@$_1$ ∓̃naq [1]** *and* **−liur-.**

Non-productive.

Takes intransitive endings only.

akngir- *(root)* pain	**akngirniurtuq** he is physically pained
umyuaq mind	**umyuarniurtuq** he regrets it, is worried
alinge- to fear	**alingniurtuq** he is apprehensive
neka- *(root)* emotionally hurt	**nekaniurtuq** he feels hurt inside
alia- *(root)* loneliness	**alianiurtuq** he is lonesome

÷nkut *(plural)*, **÷nkuk** *(dual)* N and family, N and companion

Used primarily with personal names (or animal characters in stories). If the 'companion' is named by a separate word, then that word is always in the absolutive case and follows the word with **÷nkuk**, *and is itself used with the enclitic* **=llu.**

> **Nuk'ankut ayaǥtut.** Nuk'aq and his family have left.
>
> **Nuk'ankuk arnaq-llu aturaak angyaq.** Nuk'aq and the woman are using the boat.
>
> **Tua-ll'-am taqukaruunkuk qanganarrluar-llu ingulayutaciigut-qatalriik.** And so the old bear and the old squirrel were about to have a dance contest.

−nqegcaar(aq*) one who V-s thoroughly *and* **−nqegcaar(ar)-** to V completely, thoroughly

From **%nqegg-** *and* **@$_4$ ∓caar(ar)-.**

kiner- to dry	**kinenqegcaartuq** it dried completely
mecungte- to soak	**mecungtenqegcaararaa** it wet it thoroughly
qaner- to talk	**qanenqegcaarauguq** he enunciates clearly

%nqegg- to be good with respect to V-ing, to be exactly N

Non-productive.

uive- to revolve, to go around	**uivenqegtuq** it is round **uivenqellria** a circle

akag- to roll	**akagenqegtuq** it is round or spherical
yaassiik box	**yaassiigenqegtuq** it is square
yaaltaq yard (length)	**yaaltanqegtuq** it is exactly a yard
uver- *(root)* leaning	**uvenqegtuq** it is steep
ilaliur- to interact with people	**ilaliunqegtuq** he is sociable

Occurs in **≚yunqegg-, –nqegcaar(aq*).**

–nqigte- to V again

tuntute- to catch caribou	**tuntutenqigtuq** he caught caribou again
kuimar- to swim	**kuimanqiggluni** swimming again

Occurs in **–linqigte-.**

Kumartenqigtengnaqciqaqa. I shall try to light it again.

Ceńirtenqigeskumken taiciiqaqa. If I visit you again, I'll bring it over.

%nraq*

Non-productive; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized.

nau- to grow	**naunraq** plant; NI cloudberry
imarpik ocean	**imarpinraq** ocean whitefish
iir- to hide	**iinraq** evil spirit
?	**canraq** wild celery
?	**tuunraq** shaman's familiar spirit
?	**paunraq** crowberry
?, *cf.* **qetute-** to be soft	**qetunraq** son

Occurs in **–linraq*.**

–nriceńar- K, BB to not V (having changed one's mind or decided not to)

From **–nrite-°** *and* **‡.**

nere- to eat	**nerenriceńartuq** he isn't eating, having decided not to

–nrilkurte- to keep oneself from V-ing

From **–nrite-°** *and* **‡.**

quser- to cough	**qusenrilkurtuq** he is keeping himself from coughing
qavaqar- to fall asleep	**qavaqanrilkurtuq** he is keeping himself from falling asleep

–nrir- to no longer V, to stop V-ing

From **@1 –neq [2]** *and* **:(ng)ir- [2].**

kaig- to be hungry	**kainrirtuq** he is no longer hungry
nere- to eat	**nerenriraa** he isn't eating it any more

Occurs in **@1 ∓nanrir-.**

Akutartullrunrituq kainrirniluni. He didn't eat Eskimo ice cream, saying that he was no longer hungry.

–nritar(ar)- to almost V, to not quite V, to barely keep from V-ing

From **–nrite-°** *and* **+'(g)ar(ar)-.**

pi- to do	**pinrita'artuq** he almost did **pinritararaa** he almost did it
agtur- to touch	**agtunritararaa** he almost, but not quite, touched it

A verb to noun form of this postbase is used to form the numerals nine, fourteen, and nineteen:

qulngu- to be ten	**qulngunritaraan, qulngunrita'ar** nine
akimiaru- to be fifteen	**akimiarunritaraan, akimiarunrita'ar** fourteen
yuinau- to be twenty	**yuinaunritaraan, yuinaunrita'ar** nineteen

–nrite-° to not V

From **@1 –neq [2]** *and* **:(ng)ite-° [1].**

qavar- to sleep	**qavanrituq** he is not sleeping
kitugte- to fix	**kitugtenritaa** he isn't fixing it
nallu- to not know	**nallunrituq** he knows ('doesn't not know')

Occurs in **–llrunrite-°, –nriceńar-, –nrilkur-, –nritar(ar)-, ∓yunrite-°.**

Though this postbase is used to form negatives, it is generally not used in combination with the postbases listed on the left below for which the negative is formed using the postbases listed on the right below.

–ngqerr- to have N	**:(ng)ite-°** to lack N
+tangqerr- (for there) to be N	**+taite-°** (for there) to be no N
+ciqe- | **@5ciiqe-** to V *(future)*	**@2 ∓ngaite-°** to not V *(future)*
@1 ∓narqe- to tend to cause V-ing	**@1 ∓naite-°** to not tend to cause V-ing
@1 ∓nirqe- to be pleasant to V	**@1 ∓niite-°** to be unpleasant to V
∓yugnga- K, BB to be able to V	**+(s)ciigate-°** to be unable to V

~+yuuma- Y to be able to V	**+(s)ciigate-°** to be unable to V
+tu- to have N to a large degree	**+kite-°** to lack N to a large degree
+tar- to be V by disposition	**+taite-°** to be not V by disposition

Though this postbase ends in **te-°**, *it is not used with the subordinative mood marker* **@5na-** *as in* **@5nani**. *Instead,* **–nrite-°** *is replaced by the postbase* **+peke-** | **+vke-**. *Thus, for* (he) not leaving, *instead of saying* ***ayanrinani**, *one says* **ayagpek'nani** *or* **ayagpegnani,** *and for* (he) not eating *instead of* ***nerenrinani** *one says* **nerevkenani.** *See YEG, p. 248.*

–nru- to be more V

From **–neq [3]** *and* **:(ng)u-**.

Used with adjectival bases not ending in **te-°**, *for which* **@5llru-** *is used.*

Takes intransitive endings only.

The thing to which the subject is compared may be denoted by a noun in the localis case.

iqtu- to be wide	**iqtunruuq** it is wider
assir- to be good	**assinruuq** it is better

Qimugtet uqilanruut maqaruani. The dogs run faster than the rabbits.

Those of the following postbases which have both **p** *and* **v** *forms use the* **p** *form with bases ending in* **te** *or a consonant, and the* **v** *form with bases ending in a vowel (unless indicated otherwise).*

@5+paa |~vaa, @5+pag |~vag HBC oh, how V!, my, how V!

From **@5+pag- |~vag-.**

Used with verb bases to form (uninflectable) exclamations which refer to the speaker, the listener, or a third person or thing, depending on the context.

cuka- to be fast	**cukavaa, cukavag** oh, how fast!
take- to be long	**takvaa** oh, how long!
ange- to be big	**angvaa** oh, how big!
assiite-° to be bad	**assiipaa** oh, how bad!
kiircete-° to be hot	**kiircepaa** *(also* **kiircessvaa***)* oh, how hot it is!

kiiryug- to be hot (person)	**kiiryugpaa** oh, how hot I am!
angyaite-° to lack a boat	**angyaipaa** oh, the lack of a boat!
assir- to be good	**assirpaa** oh, how nice!
nengllir- to be cold (weather)	**nengllirpaa** oh, how cold it is!
qerrute- to be cold (person)	**qerrupaa** oh, how cold I am!
cukaite- to be slow	**cukaipaa** oh, how slow!
eqnarqe- to be frustrating	**eqnaqvaa** oh, how frustrating!
taiyuite-° to not come	**taiyuipaa** oh, how he never comes!
ellakegci- to be good (weather)	**ellakegcivaa** oh, how fine the weather is!
tangerrsaqlir- to finally see	**tangerrsaqlirpaa** oh, seeing (you) at last!

If the thing to which the exclamation refers is specified by a separate noun, then that noun is in the localis case and the enclitic **=lli** *(often shortened to* **=ll'***) is attached to whichever of the two words (the verb with the postbase, or the noun) comes first.*

Kuigmi-lli (*or* **kuigmi-ll') et'uvaa.** How deep the river is!
Kaigpaa-lli (*or* **kaigpaa-ll') mikelngurmi.** Oh, how hungry the child is!

@5 + paalug- |~vaalug-, @5 + pailug- |~vailug- to V for the first time, or for the first time in a long time

From **@5 + pag- |~vag-** *and* **‡.**

tekite- to arrive	**tekipaalugtuq, tekipailugtuq** he arrived or came for the first time in a long time
tangerr- to see	**tangerpaalugaa, tangerpailugaa** he saw her for the first time, or for the first time in a long time
cali- to work	**calivaalugtuq, calivailugtuq** he is working for the first time (in a long time)

–paarrluk HBC (*also* **–vaarrluk)** big N

From **–r̲pak, –aq [2]** *and* **–r̲r̲luk.**

Due to the HBC process of vowel compression the **aa** *of this postbase sounds like a single stressed* **a**, *with gemination of the preceding* **p** *when circumstances permit (as in the third example).*

nuna land	**nunapaarrluk** big land
ena^{e} house	**enpaarrluk** big house
angyaq boat	**angyapaarrluk** big boat

–pacug- NSU poor dear one Vs
From ‡ *and* **–cuk.**

qavar- to sleep	**qavapacugtuq** the poor dear one is sleeping
ca- to do what	**capacugcit?** what have you done, you poor dear?

@5 + pag- |**~vag- [1]** to V so well
Cf. **–r̲pak.**
Used with interrogative mood endings, but forms exclamations.

keniyu- to cook well	**keniyuvagcit** how well you cook!
assir- to be good	**assirpagta** how good it is!

Occurs in **@5 + paa** |**~vaa, @5 + paalug-** |**~vaalug-, @5 + pakar-**|**~vakar-, @5 + pallag-** |**~vallag-, @5 + pallur-** |**~vallur-.**

%pag- [2] (*also* **–r̲pag-**) to V in a big way, intensely; to have N to a great degree
Only marginally productive, this postbase attaches to various verb bases without following a consistent pattern, though the syllable preceding **-pag-** *is usually stressed and closed. In some cases this postbase appears as* **%vag-.**

elciar- to burp	**ellecpagtuq, elcirpagtuq, elcirvagtuq** he burped loudly
pangaleg- to run on four legs	**pangalpagtuq, pangalvagtuq** it (animal) is running fast
qaner- to speak	**qanpagtuq** he is shouting
alleg- to tear	**alpagtuq** it got a big tear in it
quser-, quyer- to cough	**quspagtuq, quypagtuq** he is coughing loudly
qalrir- to make noise	**qalervagtuq, qalerpagtuq** he is bawling
nunur- to scold	**nunup'agciqamken** I'll really scold you
qacarte- to slap	**qacap'agaa, qacpagaa** he slapped it hard
itegmig- to kick	**itemvagaa, itempagaa** he kicked it hard
tenglug- to punch	**tengelpagaa, tengelvagaa** he punched her hard
kaug- to strike	kav'agaa, **kau͡g'agaa** he struck it hard (with something other than the hand)
qavar- to sleep	**qavap'agtuq** he is sleeping deeply or late
nere- to eat	**nerep'agtuq** he is eating a lot
miryar- to vomit	**mirespagtuq, mirecpagtuq** he vomited hard
ler-, neler- to fart	**lep'agtuq, nelepagtuq** he farted loudly
qager- to explode	qagpagtuq, **qag'pagtuq** it exploded violently

narulkar- to thrust a weapon	**narulpagaa, narup'agaa** he thrust a weapon hard at it
nuteg- to shoot	**nutpagaa** he shot it, making quite a wound
tuker- to kick	**tukpagtuq** it kicked hard
kegge- to bite	**kegpagaa** it bit him hard
pupsug- to pinch	**pupcep'agaa, pupespagaa, pupesvagaa** he pinched her hard
pucikar- to fall forward	**pucikpagtuq** he fell hard face forward
aitaur- to yawn	**aitaupagtuq** he yawned widely
ciqer- to splash	**ciqpagtuq** he is intentionally splashing a lot
aqessngaar- to sneeze	**aqessngaapagtuq** he sneezed loudly
cikme-, cikmir- to close eyes	**cikempagtuq** he closed his eyes tightly
atmag- to carry a load on one's back	**atempagtuq** he's carrying a heavy load on his back
milqar- to throw at	**milpagaa** she threw something at him hard
ikuseg-, ikuyeg- to elbow	**ikusvagaa, ikuyvagaa** he elbowed him hard
cinge- to push	**cingeqpagaa** he gave it a big shove
puukar- to bump	**puukpagaa** he bumped it hard
iqu- to fall over	**iqup'agtuq, iqurvagtuq** it fell hard on its side
naveg- to break	**nav'pagtuq, navpagtuq** it broke in a big way
ciqume- to crumble	**ciqumpagtuq** it crumbled altogether
anar- to defecate	**anap'agtuq** he defecated a lot
qecir- to spit	**qecip'agtuq** he spit hard
ivyir-, ivsir- to rain	**ivegpagtuq** it is raining hard
kitngig- to kick with the heel	**kitengpagaa** he kicked it hard with his heel
amlek crotch	**amelvagtuq, amelpagtuq** he took a big step
qanuk snowflake	**qanugpagtuq** it is snowing hard
nengla^{e} cold	**nengelvagtuq, nengelpagtuq** it is very cold
kiiq heat	**kiirpagtuq, kiirrelvagtuq** it is very hot
anuqa^{e} wind	**anurvagtuq, anuqvagtuq, anuq'vagtuq** it is very windy
akerta sun	**akervagtuq** it is very sunny
ella weather	**ellarvagtuq** the weather is very bad
pirta, pirtuk blizzard	**pirretpagtuq, pirrelvagtuq, pirtepagtuq** there is a severe blizzard

{**-paga-** *see* **-rpaga-**}

{**-pagnite-°** *see* **-rpagnite-**}

{**-pagninarqe-** *see* **-rpagninarqe-**}

@5 + pakar- |~vakar- (*also* **–r̲pakar-)** to V so long
From **@5 + pag- |~vag-** *and* **‡.**
When used with interrogative endings to form questions, this postbase means to V so long; *when used with subordinative endings, it means* while in the process of V-ing *or* while V-ing so long.

nere- to eat	**ciin nervakarcit?** why are you eating so long?
qavar- to sleep	**ciin qavarpakarta?** why is he sleeping so long?

Ngel'arpakarluni qiaguq. While laughing so much, he cried.
Ayagpakarluta nunanek tekitukut. While traveling all this time we came upon a village.

@5 + pallag- |~vallag- to V intensely, excessively
From **@5 + pag- |~vag-** *and* **‡.**

tanqig- to be bright	**tanqigpallagtuq** it flashed brightly
nere- to eat	**nervallagtuq** he overate
qavar- to sleep	**qavarpallagtuq** he overslept

Akwaugaq nerrleqa assillruan nervallallruunga. Yesterday, because what I ate was good, I overate.

{**-pallar-** *see* **-rpallar-**}

{**-pallr(aq*)** *see* **-rpallr(aq*)**}

@5 + pallug- |~vallug-, @5 + pallur- |~vallur- to V most, mostly
From **@5 + pag- |~vag-** *and* @5–**lluk**; *cf.* **–rpalluk.**

atur- to use	**aturpallugaa** he uses it most
cali- to work	**calivallugtuq** mostly, he works

{**-palluk** *see* **-rpalluk**}

{**-pau-** *see* **-rpau-**}

+peke- | +vke-, +pege- | +vke- NI, HBC, NUN to not V

This is a special postbase used in place of **–nrite-°** *when a subordinative mood ending such as* **@5nani** *is used. The* **p** *form is used with bases ending in a consonant, while the* **v** *form is used with bases ending in a vowel, including those ending in* **te-**.

cali- to work	**calivkenani** without working, not working
tekite- to arrive	**tekitevkenani** not arriving
yurar- to dance	**yurarpek'nani, yurarpegnani** not dancing

Nerevkenata caliukut. We worked without eating.

{**-pi-** *see* **-rpi-**}

+pigainar-, –pigainar- to V finally, really, after hesitation

From **–pik [1]** *and* **–inar-.**

ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirtepigainartuq** he finally visited, after hesitating to
ayag- to leave	**ayagpigainartuq, ayapigainartuq** he finally actually left

@5+piiqna- |~viiqna- do not V so much!; stop V-ing!

Used only with optative endings, which immediately follow this postbase. These optative endings differ from the usual optative endings in that the 2s form is **k** *rather than* **0**, *the 2s-3s form is* **ku** *rather than* **u,** *and the 2s-1s form is* **:nga** *rather than* **nga.** *See also the postbase* **+̃yaquna-**, *which takes the same endings.*

qia- to cry	**qiaviiqnak!** don't cry so much!, stop crying!
alike- to fear	**alikviiqnii!** stop being scared of me!
atur- to use	**aturpiiqnaku!** don't use it so much!, stop using it!

–pik [1], –piaq, –pigaq NSU genuine, real, authentic N *and* **–pig-, –piar-, –pigar-** NSU to be really, very V

Cf. **+pik [2].**

qayaq kayak	**qayapik, qayapiaq, qayapigaq** authentic old-style kayak made of skins, in contrast to one of canvas or fiberglass
kuuvviaq coffee	**kuuvviapik, kuuvviapiaq** real coffee in contrast to instant, decaffeinated, or imitation coffee
yuk person	**Yup'ik, Yupiaq** an Eskimo of southwestern

	Alaska in contrast to an Indian, Inupiaq Eskimo, White, or Black person, etc.
kass'aq White person	**Kass'apik** NS Russian
nuna land	**nunapik** real land, high ground, tundra
cali- to work	**calipigtuq, calipiartuq** he is really working
kaig- to be hungry	**kaipigtuq, kaipiartuq** he is very hungry
cuka- to be fast	**cukapigtuq, cukapiartuq** (*also, irregularly,* **cukpiartuq**) it is very fast
assir- to be good	**assipigtuq, assipiartuq** (*also, irregularly,* **aspiartuq**) it is very good

Occurs in **±pigainar-, –q̲apiar(ar)-, –q̲apigte-.**

> **Yuut nerlarait.** People eat them. **Kass'at-llu-qaa?** White people too? **Qaang, Yupiit, Kass'at pivkenateng.** No, southwestern Alaskan Eskimos, not White people.

+pik [2], +piaq most important form of N

Cf. **–pik [1].**

Non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized.

imaq content	**imarpik** ocean
talliq arm	**tallirpik** right side, right arm
iqalluk dog salmon (*originally perhaps* any fish)	**iqallugpik** dolly varden
uqvik tree, willow	**uqvigpik** alder
atsaq berry	**atsarpiaq** Y salmonberry, cloudberry

Occurs in **–lugpiaq, ∓̃yarpiar-.**

+(a)q, +(aa)q *and* **+(a)r-, +(aa)r-**

Used with English words when they are used in Yup'ik speech or writing.
The **(a)** *or* **(aa)** *is used if the English word ends in a consonant, and is often accompanied by gemination of the final consonant of the English word.*

> **college-arluni** *or* **college-aarluni** going to college
> **candy-q** candy
> **vote-alrianek** of those who vote
> **win-arngaituten** you won't win

{-qaar- *see* **-rraar-}**

–q̲aci- to V in a minor way

tai- to come over	**taiqaciuq** he is coming over for no real purpose, slowly, casually
qavar- to sleep	**qavaqaciuq** he is napping, dozing
ayag- to go	**ayakaciuq** he is taking a walk

–q̲ainaq only N, merely N *and* **–qainar-** to merely V, to just V

From **–q̲ar-** *and* **+nginaq.**

meq water	**meqainaq** merely water
nuna land	**nunaqainaq** merely land
yuk person	**yukainaq** only a person
at'e- to put on	**at'eqainaraa** he just put it on
nere- to eat	**nerqainartuq** he is just eating

Occurs in **–q̲ainaurte-.**

–q̲ainaurte- to be ready to V

From **–q̲ainaq** *and* **~:(ng)urte-.**

kuimar- to swim	**kuimaqainaurtuq** he is ready to swim
nuteg- to shoot	**nutkainaurtaa** he is ready to shoot it

{**-qanir-** *see* **-kanir-**}

–q̲apiar(ar)- (*also* **–q̲apigte-**) to be very V

From **–q̲ar-, –pig-,** *and* **–ar(ar)-.**

The initial **q** *or* **k** *of this postbase may be geminated for extra emphasis.*

urug- to melt	**urukapiartuq** *(or, for more emphasis,* **uruk'apiartuq***)* it is completely melted
qavarni- to be sleepy	**qavarniqapiartuq** he is very sleepy **qavarniqapiarallruuq** he was very sleepy
tangerrsug- to want to see	**tangerrsukapiararaa** he wants to see her very much
assir- to be good	**assiqapiartuq** *(also, irregularly,* **asqapiartuq***)* it is very good

Tegullrunrilkuvgu igteqapiaryartuq. If you hadn't taken it, it certainly would have fallen.

–q̲apigte- (*also* **–q̲apiar(ar)-**) to be very V

From **-q̲ar-, -pig-,** *and* **‡.**

The initial **q** *or* **k** *of this postbase may be geminated for extra emphasis.*

assir- to be good	**assiqapigtuq** *(or, for more emphasis,* **assiq'apigtuq***)* it is very good
kaig- to be hungry	**kaikapigtuq** he is very hungry **kaikapigtellruuq** he was very hungry

+qaq N area of possessor, exact area denoted by N with respect to possessor

Used only with positional bases.

Takes possessed endings mainly.

caniɫ area beside	**caniqerrani, caniqaani** on its side, right beside it *(vs.* **caniani** next to it, to the side of it*)*
ciuɫ area in front	**ciuqerrani** in its front part, right in front of it *(vs.* **ciungani** in front of it*)*

> **Caniqamikun-gguq aknialartuq.** He says that he experiences pain in his side.
> **Caniqairaa** *or* **Caniqerriraa.** He went through the area right beside it.

–q̲aqe- [1] to V now and then, intermittently

Used with the subordinative mood.

When this postbase **–qaqe-** *follows an unstressed syllable, it takes the form* **–q̲a'aqe-**.

nere- to eat	**nerqaqluni, ner'qaqluni** eating now and then
ayag- to go	**ayakaqluni** moving now and then from place to place
quuyurni- to smile	**quuyurniqa'aqluni** smiling now and then

Note: This postbase is underlyingly **–q̲araqe-** *(from* **–q̲ar-** *and* **+'(g)aqe-***) with* **–q̲aqe-** *and* **–q̲a'aqe-** *arising by deletion of* **a** *between* **r** *and* **q** *(see YEG p. 38) and deletion of* **r** *before* **qe** *with a subsequent* **e***-dropping suffix (see YEG p. 30 footnote). Thus* **nerqaqluni** *comes from* **nerqaraqluni** *(still possible but uncommon) via* ***nerqarqluni**, *and* **quuyurniqa'aqluni** *comes from* **quuyurniqaraqluni** *(still possible but uncommon) via* ***quuyurniqa'arqluni.**

> **Aanam yuvriraa panimi atkuliara quuyurniqa'aqluni.** The mother is examining the parka her daughter made, smiling now and then.

@5qaqe- [2] to V one after another

Used only with bases ending in a fricative followed by **te.** **–q̲u-** *or* **@5 –r̲qe- [1]** *are used with other bases.*

igte- to fall	**igqaqut** they fell one after another
egte- to throw away	**egqaqai** he threw them away one after another
mumigte- to turn over	**mumigqaqai** he turned them over one after another **mumigqaqut** they are turning over one after another **mumigqaqiuq** he is turning things over one after another

–q̲aqur(ar)-, –q̲aqu- to V now and then

nere- to eat	**nerqaqu'urtuq, nerqaquuq** he is eating now and then
pissur- to hunt	**pissuqaqurallrui, pissuqaqullrui** he hunted them now and then

–q̲ar- to V briefly; to merely V; to V immediately before an associated event

Often used with the optative or subordinative to form a polite request.

Note that an **a** *between* **q** *and* **r** *usually is changed to* **e** *(in this postbase and others), as the following examples show.*

tegu- to take	**teguqerluku** grabbing it
aper- to say	**apqerru** please say it
aqume- to sit down	**aqumqerluten** kindly sit down
tai- to come over	**taiqaa** come here, please
callmag- to patch	**callmakarru** please patch it
nipete- to extinguish	**nipteqarru** HBC, **nipteqerru** please turn it off
ca- to occur	**caqerluni** once, just then, suddenly, at that time
kegge- to bite	**kegqerluku** biting it (easily and speedily, right before the event following)
qavar- to sleep	**qavaqertuq** he fell asleep *(lexicalized)*
ayag- to leave	**ayakartuq** he fled

Occurs in **–ngqerr-, –q̲ainaq, –q̲apiar(ar)-, –q̲apigte-, –q̲arraar-,** –q̲aqe-, **–q̲aryaquna-, –qerte-, ∓yukaar(ar)-.**

Teguqerluku anqerrutaa. Grabbing it, he ran out with it.

Qimugtem neqa kegqerluku taitaa. The dog took the fish in its mouth and brought it to me.

{-q̲araqe- *see* -q̲aqe-}

–q̲arraar- to first V

From **–q̲ar-** *and* **–r̲r̲aar-.**

tai- to come	**taiqerraarluni** right after coming
cali- to work	**caliqerraallermini** when he first worked
ayag- to leave	**ayakarraallemni** when I first left

–q̲aryaquna- don't ever V!

From **–q̲ar-** *and* **∓yaquna-.**

Used with second person optative endings only (see **∓yaquna-***).*

pissur- to hunt	**pissuqeryaqunaki** don't ever hunt them!
ayanqigte- to leave again	**ayanqigteqeryaqunak** don't ever leave again!
callug- to fight	**callukaryaqunii** don't ever fight me!

–q̲ataar(ar)- to slowly start to V, to V gradually

From **–q̲atar-** *and* **–ar(ar)-.**

cali- to work	**caliqataartuq** he is slowly starting to work
nere- to eat	**nerqataararaa** he is slowly starting to eat it

unukataarallrani when it slowly started to become night

–qatak

Non-productive; meaning undetermined.

arnaq woman, female	**arnaqatak** cow moose
angyaq boat	**angyaqatak** small open boat of skin stretched over a wood frame
naker- to be straight	**nakerqatak** side wall of sod house
amaq back load	**amaqatak** back of fish

–q̲atar- to be about to V

ca- to do something	**caqatarcit?** what are you going to do?
nere- to eat	**ner'qataraa, nerqataraa** he's about to eat it
ayag- to leave	**ayakatartua** I am about to leave
yurar- to Eskimo dance	**yuraqatartut** they are about to dance

Occurs in **–q̲ataar(ar)-.**

Ervuqaqataryaaqellemni pillruanga ikayuusqelluni. When I was about to take a bath, he asked me to help him.

–q̲caar(ar)- to keep on trying to V despite difficulties; to try one's best to V

From ‡ *and* **–ar(ar)-.**

unatar- to pick berries	**unataqcaartuq** he's still picking berries even though there aren't many
cali- to work	**caliqcaartuq** even though he cannot accomplish much, he's working
auluke- to take care of	**aulukeqcaararai** he is continuing to take care of them (in the absence of their mother)
assir- to be well	**assiqcaaraa** try to keep well!
nere- to eat	**nereqcaarlii** let me start eating!
ayag- to leave	**ayakcaarlii** let me get going!
elag- to dig	**elakcaartuq** he's just digging away

{**-qe-** *see* **-ke- [1], [2], [4], -rqe-**}

{**-qegci-** *see* **-kegci-**}

{**-qegtaar(aq*)** *see* **-kegtaar(aq*)**}

{**-qegte-** *see* **-kegte-**}

{**-qellriik** *see* **-kellriik**}

{**-qengaq** *see* **-kengaq**}

{**-qenge-** *see* **-kenge-**}

–qerte- to V suddenly, hurriedly, fast; to V simultaneously with or right after an associated event

From **–q̲ar-.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

In some cases, for some speakers (yet undetermined), the syllable **qer** *of this postbase gets extra stress:* **qe'r***; and in some cases, for some speakers (also undetermined) the preceding consonant of the base with which this postbase is used gets geminated.*

Apparently not used with bases ending in **g***, nor most bases ending in* **te.**

iter- to go in	**itqertuq, itqe'rtuq** he went in fast
ane- to go out	**anqertuq** he went out fast
mayur- to go up	**mayuqertuq, may'uqertuq** (*also, irregularly,* **masqertuq)** he went up very fast
atrar- to go down	**atraqertuq** he went down quickly
assiri- to get well	**assiriqertuq** he got well all of a sudden
nenge- to stretch	**nengqe'rtuq** it suddenly stretched
qerar- to cross	**qer'aqertuq** he rushed across

Also, irregularly:

uterte- to go home	**utqertuq** he suddenly went home

Anqertellruuq niicamiu qetunrani qiallrani. She hurriedly went out when she heard her son crying.

Nakleng-gguq maurlua natermi aqumgaqertuq. That poor grandmother of his suddenly found herself sitting on the floor.

Kuskaq mayuqertellruuq napam kangranun qimugtem malirqallrani. The cat scampered up the tree when the dog chased it.

–q̲etaaq device which alternately V-s and does the reverse, *and* **–q̲etaar-** to repeatedly V at intervals, to alternate between V-ing and the reverse or opposite action

ane- to go out	**anqetaartuq** he is going in and out
ayag- to leave	**ayaketaartuq** he is leaving, then returning, then leaving again
cillur- HBC to slide	**cilluqetaartuq** he is sliding down repeatedly
nere- to eat	**nerqetaartuq** he keeps eating at intervals
	nerqetaarai he keeps eating them at intervals
cayug- to pull out	**cayuketaaq** drawer in a dresser
mayur- to go up	**mayuqetaaruuq** it (e.g. elevator) is a device for going up and down
melu- to cover eyes in a hide and seek game	**meluqetaaq** game of hide and seek
?, *cf.* **age-** to go over	**agqetaaq** sling for hunting

Ataam ayagtuq Mecaq'aq mecaqetaarluni. Again Mecaq'aq left, repeatedly slapping (his feet in the wet mud).

{**-qi-** *see* **-ki-**}

{**-qite-** *see* **-ite- [3]**}

+q̲liarte- to reach the N of; to extend to the N of

From **+q̲liq*** *and* **:(ng)ar(ar)te-**, *or from* **%(ll/q)ite- [3]** *and* **@ ±(g)a̅r(ar)te- [1].**

Used with positional bases and similar nouns.

Takes transitive endings only.

aki other side	**akiqliartaa** it reaches to the other side of it
teq bottom	**teqliarrluku** extending to the bottom of it
qukaq middle	**qukaqliarrluku** extending to the middle of it

+q̲likacaar(aq*) one that is the farthest in the area denoted by N

From **+q̲liq*** *and* **–kaca(g)ar-**.

Used on positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns.

yaa(ni) yonder	**yaaqlikacaar** the farthest one
uka(ni) on the way here	**ukaqlikacaar** the nearest one
qula^e area above	**quleqlikacaar** the highest one
kingu area behind	**kinguqlikacaar** the one farthest to the rear, the lastborn child **kinguqlikacaarqa** my youngest sibling
ciu area in front	**ciuqlikacaar** the one farthest in front, the first one

+q̲liq* the one located far in the area or space or time denoted by N

Cf. **%liq*.**

Used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns. When used with a possessed ending, it means the one more in the N direction than possessor.

kingu area behind	**kinguqliq** rear one, younger sibling **kinguqlia** the one behind him
ciu area in front	**ciuqliq** front one, first one, leader
iquk end	**iqukliq** one at the end
tunu area at the back	**tunuqliq** one in the back
qukaq area in the middle	**qukaqliq** one in the middle
qula^e area above	**quleqliq** one above, at the top
aci area below	**aciqliq** one below, at the bottom
ilu area inside	**iluqliq** inner one
ua(ni) by the exit	**uaqliq** one by the exit
negeq north	**Negeqliq** St. Mary's
ungalaq south	**Ungalaqliq** Unalakleet, southern one *(perhaps from an Inupiaq or Unaliq Yup'ik point of*

view, since this village is the southernmost for both of those groups)

kelu area behind, back from the river	**keluqliq** one farther away from the river, one closer to the wall in a shared bed
keteł area forward, toward the river	**keteqliq** one closer to the river, one farther from the wall in a shared bed
ama(ni) over there	**amaqliq** K older brother *(lexicalized)*

Occurs in **+q̲liarte-**, **+q̲likacaar(aq*)**, **∓yaqlir-**.

{**-qliute-** *see* **-kliute-**}

{**-qsagute-** *see* **-ksagute-**}

{**-qsaite-** *see* **-ksaite-**}

{**-qsaitelar-** *see* **-ksaitelar-**}

{**-qsartur-** *see* **-yartur-**}

+q̲sig- to be far in the direction denoted by N

Used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns.

Takes intransitive endings only.

yaa(ni) yonder	**yaaqsigtuq** it is distant
uka(ni) on the way here	**ukaqsigtuq** it is nearby
qula^{e} area above	**quleqsigtuq** it is high up
ilu area inside	**iluqsigtuq** it is far inside
ciu area in front	**ciuqsigtuq** it is far in front
aci area below	**aciqsigtuq** it is far below
iquk end	**iquksigtuq** it is at the very end

Occurs in **+q̲sigi-**.

+q̮sigi- to get farther into the area denoted by N

From **+q̲sig-** *and* **@$_2$+(r/l)i-** **[1]**.

Used with positional bases, demonstrative adverb bases, and similar nouns.

Takes intransitive endings only.

yaa(ni) yonder	**yaaqsigiuq** it is going farther away
uka(ni) on the way here	**ukaqsigiuq** it is getting nearer
qula^{e} upper area, area above	**quleqsigiuq** it is getting higher

{ **-qsuar(ar)-** *see* **-ksuar(ar)-** }

{ **-qsug-** *see* **-yug-** }

–qtaq weak, helpless, worthless N *and* **–qtar-** to V (of weak, helpless one)
May have either an endearing or an angry connotation, depending on context.

qimugta dog	**qimugteqtaq** cute little pet dog
qayangqerr- to have a kayak	**qayangqeqtartuq** even he has a kayak (weak and helpless as he is)
una this one *(abs. sg.)*	**unaqtaq** this darn one *(abs. sg.)*
uu- *(base for non-abs. sg.)*	**uuqtam** of this darn one *(rel. sg.)*
uku- *(base for non-sg.)*	**ukuqtat** these darn ones *(abs. pl.)*
kiugna the one back there	**kiugnaqtall'er** that contemptible one back there

Occurs in **–qtarar(ar)-.**

–qtarar(ar)- to V slowly and with difficulty because of disability
From **–qtar-** *and* **+'(g)ar(ar)-.**

qaner- to speak	**qaneqtara'artuq** he is speaking slowly and haltingly (e.g. because of a stroke)
nere- to eat	**nereqtarararaa** he is eating it with great difficulty
ayag- to leave	**ayaktara'artuq** he is traveling slowly
makete- to rise	**makteqtararallruuq** he got up slowly
umyuarteqe- to think	**umyuarteqeqtara'artuq** he is thinking slowly and dully

> **Massiinaq eglerteqtara'artuq.** The machine is running slowly and with difficulty.

–qu- to V one after another
Not used with bases ending in a consonant followed by **te**. *For those bases,* **@5 –rqe- [1]** *or* **@5qaqe- [2]** *is used instead.*

ayag- to leave	**ayakuut** they are leaving one after another
tekite- to arrive	**tekitequut** they keep arriving one after another
iqlu- to tell a lie, deceive	**iqluquuq** he is telling lies
nere- to eat	**ner'qui, nerqui** he is eating them one after another

{**-qu** *see* **-rqu**}

%qucuk little bit of N; little thing which is V

From **%quq** *and* **–cuk**.

Only marginally productive.

penguq hill	**penguqucuk** little tiny hill
imaq contents, pus	**imaqucuk** pus *(specifically)*
akula^{e} space in between	**akulqucuk** crack between boards; missing card between two cards in a hand
ukineq hole	**ukinqucuk** tote hole at bow of kayak *(lexicalized)*
ilutu- to be deep	**ilutuqucuk, ilutunqucuk** indentation

%qupak

From **%quq** *and perhaps* **–r̲pak**.

Non-productive; meaning undetermined; forms with this postbase are highly lexicalized.

ii eye	**iiqupak** seed
anaq feces	**anaqupak** NUN prune
?	**alliqupak** bedding skin, mat
nacaq hood, hat	**nacaqupak** a species of bird

%quq one that is V, one that is like N

Non-productive; cf. **%luq**; *a common ending on anatomical terms, and also found on a number of other words (listed below).*

yuite-° to lack people	**yuilquq** wilderness
cikuite-° to lack ice	**cikuilquq** open hole in ice; fontanelle
carr'ite-° to be clean	**carr'ilquq** meadow; clean place
epu handle	**epulquq** stem of plant, vein in leaf
aci bottom	**acilquq** root of plant
qessa- to be disinclined to act	**qessanquq** lazy person
qerra- to rise	**qerranquq** blister
tegge- to be hard	**teggalquq** rock
aqsaq abdomen	**aqsaquq** stomach organ, gizzard
alarte- to err	**alarcaquq** appendix (anatomical)
uive- to go around	**uivquq** knot in wood
cetuk fingernail, toenail	**cetumquq** claw, hoof
agluq roof beam	**agluquq** jaw

ciun ear	**ciutemquq** snail shell
kitngik heel	**kitngilquq** heel of sled runner
qater- to be white	**qatenquq** white spot
tungu- to be black	**tungunquq** black spot; NI, HBC bearded seal
penguq hill	**penguquq** raised area in tundra
urug- to melt	**urunquq** spot on top of a mound of earth from which snow has melted
tuqu- to die	**tuqunquq** dead tree, branch, etc.
?	**akquq** knot in wood
iqeq corner of mouth	**iqelquq** little finger
?	**ciisquq** knee
?, *cf.* **meqe-** to shed	**melquq** feather
uya neck (non-anatomical)	**uyaquq** neck
?	**ircaquq** heart
?	**nasquq** head
?	**qamiquq** head
?	**ilquq, il'quq** brain
?	**tatangquq** cartilage in fish head
?	**pequq** scruff of neck
?, *cf.* **yagte-** to stretch out arms	**yaquq** wing
?	**aklanquq** part of seal's front flipper bone
?, *cf.* **teq, eteq** anus	**teq'uq, etquq** urine
?	**uquq** seal oil

Occurs in **%qucuk, %qupak.**

When words ending in the postbase **%quq** *are expanded by suffixes which begin with vowels, the final* **q**, *rather than being dropped, may be changed to* **rr**. *For example,* on his knee *may be either* **ciisquani** *or* **ciisqurrani.** *In the second variant, the* **u** *is voiceless. Where such a* **u** *is subject to rhythmic lengthening, the* **urr** *becomes the voiceless labialized back velar fricative* **u͡rr.** *For example,* on its wing *is either* **yaquani** *or* **yaqu͡rrani.**

@5 – qur- to V using repeated actions to accomplish the act, to be V-ed by repeated actions

Only marginally productive.

Takes intransitive endings only.

ane- to go out	**anqurtut** they moved out (e.g. of the house)
iter- to go in	**itqurtuq** he moved in
iterte- to bring in	**iterqurtut** they have been moved in
	iterquriuq he brought in things (usually firewood) by repeated actions

tai- to come	**taiqurtuq** he moved in
taite- to bring (in)	**taiqurtut** they have been brought in

{**-qutaq** *see* **-kutaq**}

+q̱va area far in the direction of N

Used with demonstrative adverb bases and positional bases. Must be used with an unpossessed plural localis, terminalis, vialis, or ablative-modalis case ending.

yaa(ni) yonder	**yaaqvani** in the far distance
uka(ni) near	**ukaqvani** very near
ciu front part, time before	**avani ciuqvani** in the distant past *(idiom)*
iquk end	**iqukvani** far toward the end

Occurs in **+q̱vaaq*, +(q)vaqanir-.**

+q̱vaaq* area far in the direction of N

From **+q̱va** *and* ‡.

Functions like **+q̱va**, *but denotes greater distance, nearness, etc., than that postbase.*

yaa(ni) *yonder*	**yaaqvaarni** in the very far distance
uka(ni) near	**ukaqvaarni** very, very near

{**-qvaqanir-** *see* **-vaqanir-**}

+(a)r- to say or "go" ... *(word or sound)*

The **(a)** *is used after a consonant.*

aa	**aartuq** he is saying "**aa**"
uu	**uurtuq** it is going "**uu**"
waqaa	**waqaaraanga** he said "**waqaa**" to me
ess	**ess'artuq** he is saying "**ess**"
cama-i	**cama-irnga** say "**cama-i**" to me; shake hands with me

–r̲'aya'aq NSU multitude of Ns, lots of Ns

From Inupiaq.

Gemination of the **r** *of this postbase occurs unless it is preceded by a vowel cluster.*

angsaq boat	**angsar'aya'at** a great many boats **angsar'ayani** in a great many boats
qimugta dog	**qimugter'aya'at** lots of dogs
qiiq gray hair	**qiiraya'at** lots of gray hair
yuk person	**yug'aya'at** a multitude of people
cavik knife	**cavig'ayanek pingqertuq** he has lots of knives

{**-ri-** *see* **-i- [1]**}

{**-riri-** *see* **-iri-**}

{**-rluq** *see* **-r(ur)luq**}

{**-rngalnguq** *see* **-ngalnguq**}

{**-rngate-** *see* **-ngate-**}

–r̲paga- to V hard at intervals

From **–r̲pag-** *and* **+a-**.

quser- to cough	**quserpagauq** he is coughing hard repeatedly
nere- to eat	**nererpagauq** he is repeatedly eating a lot

–r̲pagninarqe- to smell strongly of N

From **–r̲pag-** *and* **+ninarqe-**.

Takes intransitive endings only.

uquq seal oil	**uqurpagninarquq** it smells strongly of seal oil

Ena issurirpagninarquq nulirqa kenian issurimek. The house really smells of seal since my wife is cooking seal.

–r̲pagnite-° HBC to smell or taste strongly of N

From **–r̲pak** *and* **+nite-°**.

Takes intransitive endings only.

neqerrluk dried fish	**neqerrlugpagnituq** it smells strongly of dried fish

–r̲pak (*also* **@2vak | %vak)** large N, big N *and* **–r̲pag- (***also* **%pag- [2], –r̲vag-)** to V hard, to be very V

Cf. **@5 + pag- |~vag-.**

nuna land, village	**nunarpak** large land, big city
kuik river	**kuigpak** big river, *also* the Yukon River
angyaq boat	**angyarpak** big boat
nanvaq lake	**nanvarpak** big lake, *also* Lake Iliamna
nutek gun	**nutegpiit** big guns
[e]na^e house	**nerpak** big house
eneq, neneq bone	**enerpak, nenerpak** big bone
tenglug- to punch	**tenglugpagaa** he punched him hard
kaig- to be hungry	**kaigpagtuq** he is very hungry

Also, irregularly:

nanvaq lake	**nanevpak (***as well as* **nanvarpak)** big lake
marayaq mud	**maraspak (***as well as* **marayarpak)** large expanse of mud

With nouns for periods of time, this postbase yields adverbs meaning all N *or* the present N:

kiak summer	**kiagpak** all summer, this present summer
uksuaq autumn	**uksuarpak** all autumn, this present autumn
erneq day	**ernerpak** all day, today
unuk night	**unugpak** all night

In some areas, this postbase also means one with big N, *particularly in regard to body parts:*

qengaq nose	**qengarpak** big nose *or* person with a big nose

With color bases, this psotbase means a very V- (or N-) colored thing *or* a large expanse of V (or N) color:

cungag(liq) green thing	**cungagpak** very green thing, large expanse of green
qiur- to turn bluish	**qiurpak** very blue thing, large expanse of blue
qater- to be white	**qaterpak** very white thing, large expanse of white
tan'ger- to be black	**tan'gerpak** crowberry *(lexicalized)*

Occurs in **–paarrluk, %qupak, –r̲pagar-, –r̲pagnite-°, –r̲pagninarqe-, –r̲pallar-, –r̲pallr(aq*), –r̲palluk, –r̲pau-, –r̲pi-.**

Angyarpagmek piliyugtuq. He wants to build a big boat.

Kiagpak calillruunga neqlivigmi. I worked all summer at the cannery.

Carayagpiit pissurait. They are hunting the big bears.

–r̲pakar- NUN (*also* **@5 + pakar |~vakar-)** to V so much or for so long

nere- to eat	**caluten nererpakarcit?** why are you eating so much?
puqig- to be smart	**caluni puqigpakarta?** why is he so smart?

–r̲pallar- to make the sound of N

From **–r̲pak** *and* **‡**.

Non-productive.

canek grass	**canegpallartuq** the grass is rustling
meq water	**merpallartuq** there is the sound of splashing
vek grass	**vegpallartuq** the grass is rustling

–r̲pallr(aq*) very large N

From **–r̲pak** *and* **–ller(aq*)**.

angyaq boat	**angyarpall'er** very big boat
ingriq mountain	**ingrirpallraat** very big mountains
tauna that one	**taunarpall'er** that great big one

–r̲palluk one that is primarily or mostly N

From **–r̲pak** *and* **@5 – lluk**, *cf.* **@5 + pallug- |~vallug-**.

qau͡gyaq sand	**qau͡gyarpalluuguq** it is mostly sand
meq water	**merpalluk** mostly water

–r̲pau- to be a large N; to have a large N

From **–r̲pak** *and* **~̆:(ng)u-**.

The second translation is used only in certain areas (Nelson Island, the lower Kuskokwim) and usually only with body part nouns.

qaneq mouth	**qanerpauguq** it is a large mouth; he has a large mouth
it'gaq foot	**it'garpauguq** it is a large foot; he has large feet

–r̲pi- to have a large N

From **–r̲pak** *and* **– –i- [3]**.

aqsaq stomach, belly	**aqsarpiunga** I have a large belly
angyaq boat	**angyarpiuq** he has a large boat

@5 –r̲qe- [1] to V one after another; to V time after time

Used only with bases that end in **te-**; *with other bases* **–q̲u-** *is used instead.*
See also **@5qaqe- [2]**.

at'e- to put on clothes	**arqai** he put them on one after another (either put on one layer of clothing over another, or tried on one garment, then another)
tuqute- to kill	**tuqurqai** he killed them one after another
ante- to put out	**anerqai** he put them outside one after another
iterte- to put in	**iterqai** he put them in one after another
tupagte- to wake	**tupagqai** he woke them up one after another
mumigte- to turn over	**mumigqai** he turned them over one after another
igte- to fall	**igqut** they are falling one after another

–r̲qe-, –rqe- [2] to intentionally or deliberately cause one to V

A "compound verbal postbase"; for polarity information see **@1 ∓ni-** *and YEG, p. 232f.*

qia- to cry	**qiarqaa** he intentionally made her cry
tupag- to wake	**tupagqaa, tuparqaa** he woke her intentionally (*vs.* **tupagtaa** he woke her up, intentionally or otherwise)
segg'ar- to become awake	**segg'arqaa** he woke her up intentionally
Also, irregularly:	
nere- to eat	**nerqaa** he fed it

–r̲qu, –rqu N times

Used with numerical bases and usually with an ablative-modalis ending.

ataucia (ataucir-) one	**ataucirqumek** once *(note singular ending)*
malruk (malrur-) two	**malrurqugnek** twice *(note dual ending)*
pingayun (pingayur-) three	**pingayurqunek** three times *(note plural ending)*
arvinlegen (arvinleg-) six	**arvinlegqunek, arvinlerqunek** six times
qavcin (qavcir-) how many, several	**qavcirqunek** how many times, several times
amlleret (amller-) many	**amllerqunek** many times

Qanrutellrung'erpenga malrurqugnek nalluyagutaqa. Even though you told me twice, I forgot it.

Tangellruaqa ataucirqurrarmek. I saw him only once.

Ataucirqurraungraan ceńireskiu. Even though it is only one time, visit him.

−r̲r̲aar- to V first; to V before doing something else; after V-ing

With bases ending in **te-**, *the* **terr** *which results from adding this postbase may be optionally replaced with* **q.**

nere- to eat	**nererraara** eat first!
inarte- to lie down	**inarterraarluni, inarqaarluni** lying down first
mer- to drink	**merraarlii** let me drink first! (i.e., before doing something else)
ayag- to leave	**ayaggaarluni** after leaving
kegge- to bite	**keggraarluku** after biting him

Occurs in **−q̲arraar-.**

Tuntuq tuquqaarluku amiillruarput. After killing the caribou, we skinned it.

Allanret ayaggaarcelluki nerellruukut. After the strangers left, we ate.

−r̲r̲aq* just a little N, a little bit of N, a few N *and* **−r̲r̲ar-** to V a little, to just barely V

nacaq parka hood	**nacarraq** cap, hat (in contrast to hood)
cuyaq tobacco leaf	**cuyarraq** a little bit of tobacco
murak wood	**muraggaat** little pieces of wood; a few pieces of wood
qavcin (qavcir-) how many	**qavcirraat** just a few
ca thing	**carrarmek** (of) just a little bit
nuna land	**nunarraq** a small area of land
kuik river	**kuiggaq** a small river
kemek meat	**kemggaq** a little bit of meat
meq water	**merr'aq** a little bit of water
ingriq mountain	**ingrirraq** a little mountain
imangaq blackfish	**imangarraat** a few blackfish
cavik metal, steel, knife	**caviggaq** knife, pocket knife
kenir- to cook	**kenirrartuq** he cooked a little food
qavar- to sleep	**qavarrartua** I barely slept

Pingayurrarnek neqtellruunga. I caught only three fish.

Occurs in **−nerraq*.**

−r̲r̲lainaq* nothing but N; all N; solely N; mostly N *and* **−r̲r̲lainar-** to constantly V, to only V, to act solely by V-ing, to do nothing but V

From **−r̲r̲lak** and **+nginaq***.

eneq bone	**enerrlainaq** skeleton

qaûgyaq sand	**qaûgyarrlainaq** desert, sand spit, all sand
nere- to eat	**nererrlainarait** they eat only them
ellallir- to rain	**ellallirrlainartuq** it rains constantly
cave- to row	**caverrlainarluni** solely by rowing

Uyangqata'arnaurtuq. Ala-i! Kan'a melqurrlainaq ungagglainaq. He looked down with apprehension. Eek! Down there all fur and whiskers.

Urluverrlainarteggun pissulallruut. They hunted only with bows.

–r̲rlak major N

Non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized; occurs mostly in place names.

agyaq star	**agyarrlak** Polaris, the North Star
qemiq hill	**Qemirrlak** place name near Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island
alarneq mistake	**Alarnerrlak** place name on the Yukon
ingriq mountain	**Ing'errlak** Roberts Mountain on Nunivak Island
Nanvarnaq large lake near Nunapitchuk	**Nanvarnarrlak** place name near Nunapitchuk
cingik point	**Cingigglak** Cape Mendenhall on Nunivak Island

Occurs in **–r̲rlainaq*.**

–r̲rluar(ar)- to be a little bit V

From **–r̲rlug-** *and* **–ar(ar)-.**

assiite- to be bad	**assiiterrluartuq** it is a little bad
kaig- to be hungry	**kaiggluartuq** he is a little hungry **kaiggluarallruuq** he was a little hungry
ange- to be big	**angerrluartuq** it is kind of big
alike- to fear	**alikerrluararaa** he is a little scared of him

–r̲rlugaq* NUN, HBC, NS good old N

From **–r̲rluk** *and* **+aq [3].**

apa grandfather	**aparrlugaq** grandfather *(endearing form)*
ema *(root)* grandmother	**marrlugaq** NUN, HBC *(not NS)* grandmother
acak paternal aunt	**acagglugaq** good old aunt
angyaq, angsaq boat	**angyarrlugaqa, angsarrlugaqa** my good old boat

Occurs in **–ngirta'rrlugaq*.**

–rrlugte- to be afflicted in one's N or in respect to N, to have bad N

From **–rrluk** *and* **‡**.

Takes intransitive endings only.

it'gaq foot	**it'garrlugtuq** he has sore feet
	it'garrlugtellruuq he had sore feet
qamiquq head	**qamiqurrlugtuq** he has a messy head (hair)
anerneq breath	**anernerrlugtuq** he is having trouble breathing

Occurs in @1 **–nerrlugte-**.

–rrluk N that has departed from its natural state (often, though not always, with an undesirable connotation) *and* **–rrlug-** to be dirtied with N, to be somewhat V

Verb-yielding form takes intransitive endings only.

nuna soil, dirt	**nunarrluk** dirt stain on floor
anaq feces	**anarrluk** feces stain on diaper or clothing
iqmik chewing tobacco	**iqmiggluk** tobacco stain (on lips or chin)
neqa^{e} fish	**neqerrluk** dried fish *(lexicalized)*
angyaq boat	**angyarrluk** raft *(lexicalized)*
kuik river	**Kuiggluk** Kwethluk
anerneq spirit, breath	**anernerrluk** evil spirit, bad breath
kakek mucus *(obsolete)*	**kakeggluk** nasal mucus
marayaq marsh	**marayarrlugtuq** it (floor, garment, etc.) is muddy
qipe- to twist	**qiperrlugtuq** he (child, dog) is squirming
imeg- to fold up	**imegglugtuq** it is wrinkled
tepsarqe- to stink	**tepsarqerrlugtuq** it is kind of stinky
?, *cf.* **urug-** to melt	**uquggluk** mold

When used with a base ending in **ve**, *this postbase appears as in the following examples:*

ngeva^{e} mucus	**ngevvlugtuq** he has a runny nose
kanve- to sprinkle out	**kanevvluk** light snow or rain

Occurs in **+lliqe-**, **%maarrluk**, **–paarrluk**, **–vaarrluk**, **–rrluar(ar)-**, **–rrlugaq***, **–rrlugte-**.

{**-rtuuma(r)-** *see* **-tuuma(r)-**}

–rugaq* many Ns, multitude of Ns

From **–ruk** *and* **+aq [3]**.

Used in the plural.

kuik river	**kuigugaat** many rivers
angyaq boat	**angyarugaat** many boats

Avelngarugaat uitalartut nemteńi. A multitude of mice live in our house.

Asverugarnek tangellruukut qikertami. We saw lots of walruses on the island.

Qimugterugangqertua. I have lots of dogs.

–r̲uk large N

Only marginally productive.

nanvaq lake	**nanvaruk** large lake
kuik river	**kuiguk** large river
nuna land	**nunaruk** large land mass, hill in flatlands
angyaq boat	**angyaruk** large boat

Occurs in **–r̲ugaq*, –ruyak.**

–r̲(ur)luq* poor dear N *and* **–r̲(ur)lur-** to V (of poor, dear one)

This postbase is not used in NUN or NSU. In the rest of Central Yup'ik, excluding HBC, this postbase is realized as **–'u͡rluq** *(where the apostrophe indicates extra stress). However, when this postbase is added to a base whose final vowel is prime and in position for rhythmic lengthening, the resulting configuration,* **VCV̂'u͡rluq**, *becomes* **VCV'urluq** *(where the apostrophe indicates that the consonant is not geminated). Furthermore, when added to a base ending in* **g**, *the postbase is realized as* **+urluq**.

In HBC, this postbase is realized as **–ruluq** *when added to a base whose last vowel is in position for rhythmic lengthening or is preceded by another vowel. Otherwise, it is realized as* **≃u'rluq** *(identical with* **–'u͡rluq** *after a prime vowel for HBC, due to compression). When added to a base ending in* **g**, *the postbase is realized as* **+urluq** *in HBC as elsewhere.*

Note that the dialect variation in **(ur)***-deletion for this postbase parallels dialect variation in* **(ar)***-deletion in postbases where that occurs.*

Examples with bases that do not end in **g**:

Where the last vowel of the base is prime and in position for rhythmic lengthening:

nuna land *(base:* **nuna-***)*	**nuna'urluq, nunaruluq** HBC poor dear land
qayaq kayak *(base:* **qayar-***)*	**qaya'urluq, qayaruluq** HBC poor dear kayak

Where the last vowel of the base is **e** *and is in position for rhythmic lengthening:*

tuma trail *(base:* **tume-***)*	**tumeu͡rluq, tumruluq** HBC poor dear trail

kegluneq wolf *(base:* **kegluner-***)*	**keglune͡urluq, keglunruluq** HBC poor dear wolf
mingqun needle *(base:* **mingqute-***)*	**mingqute͡urluq, mingqut'ruluq** HBC poor dear needle

Where the last vowel of the base is **e** *and is not in position for rhythmic lengthening:*

nakleng poor thing	**nakle'u͡rluq, naklu'rluq** HBC poor dear thing
caite- to lack things	**caite'u͡rlurtuq, caitu'rlurtuq** HBC dear one lacks things
qaspeq parka cover *(base:* **qasper-***)*	**qaspe'u͡rluq, qaspu'rluq** HBC poor dear parka cover

Where the last vowel of the base is preceded by another vowel:

ui husband *(base:* **ui-***)*	**uiu͡rluq, uiruluq** HBC poor dear husband
kaviaq fox *(base:* **kaviar-***)*	**kaviau͡rluq, kaviaruluq** HBC poor dear fox
ii- to cry one's breath out	**iiu͡rlurtuq, iirulurtuq** HBC poor dear one cries his breath out

Where the base ends in a single prime vowel not in position for rhythmic lengthening (forms with postbase are the same in HBC as elsewhere):

angyaq boat *(base:* **angyar-***)*	**angya'u͡rluq** poor dear boat
aana mother *(base:* **aana-***)*	**aana'u͡rluq** poor dear mother

Examples where the base ends in **g** *(forms with postbase are the same in HBC as elsewhere):*

acak aunt *(base:* **acag-***)*	**acagurluq** poor dear aunt
kuik river *(base:* **kuig-***)*	**kuigurluq** poor dear river
canek grass *(base:* **caneg-***)*	**can'gurluq** poor dear grass

Also, the following somewhat irregular forms (for Central Yup'ik excluding HBC):

elpet you[1]	**elpe'u͡rluq** poor you[1]
elpetek you[2]	**elpe'u͡rlurpetek** poor you[2]
elpeci you[3+]	**elpeciu͡rluut** poor you[3+]
wii I, me	**wiiu͡rluq** poor me
wangkuk we[2], us[2]	**wangkurluuk** poor us[2]
wangkuta we[3+], us[3+]	**wangkurluut** poor us[3+]
ciin why?	**ciiu͡rluq** why, poor dear one?
apa grandfather	**apa'urluq** grandfather *(term of endearment)*
ema *(root)* grandmother	**maurluq** grandmother
nas'ak unmarried girl	**nasaurluq** young girl

?, *cf.* **taneg-** *(root)*	**tan'gaurluq** young boy
?	**anuurluq** grandmother *(word used in stories)*

–ruyak

From **–r̲uk** *and* **+yak**.

Non-productive. Occurs in the animal and plant names below.

uiluq clam, clamshell	**uiluruyak** meadow jumping mouse
agluq ridge beam of house	**agluruyak** weasel
?	**ulevleruyak** bumblebee flower, lousewort
aga- to hang	**agangruyak** berry species

–r̲vag- HBC, **–r̲var-** NUN to be very V

quya- to be thankful	**quyarvagtua, quyarvartua** I am very thankful
ange- to be big	**angervagtuq, angervartuq** it is very big
pinir- to be strong, NUN to be nice	**pinirvagtuq** HBC he is very strong, **pinirvartuq** NUN it is very nice
puqig- to be smart	**puqigvagtuq, puqigvartuq** he is very smart
alike- to fear	**alikervagaa, alikervaraa** he is very scared of him

–(u)saar- NSU to speak the language of N

See also **∓miuyaar-**.

The **(u)** *is used with all bases except where it would lead to a three-vowel cluster.*

Kass'aq white person	**Kassausaartuq** he is speaking English
Unaliq speaker of the NSU dialect	**Unaliusaartuq** he is speaking the NSU dialect
Malimiu Malimiut Inupiaq	**Malimiusaartuq** he is speaking Malimiut Inupiaq
Inupiaq Inupiaq	**Inupiasaartuq** he is speaking Inupiaq

{**-saaqe-** *see* **-yaaqe-**}

{**-saar(ar)-** *see* **-ksaar(ar)-**}

{**-sagute-** *see* **-yagute-, -ksagute-**}

{**-sailkutaq** *see* **-yailkutaq**}

{**-saite-°** *see* **-ksaite-°**}

{**-saitelar-** *see* **-ksaitelar-**}

{**-saqlir-** *see* **-yaqlir-**}

{**-saquna-** *see* **-yaquna-**}

{**-sar-** *see* **-yar-**}

{**-saraq** *see* **-yaraq**}

{**-sarar-** *see* **-yarar-**}

{**-sarar(ar)-** *see* **-yarar(ar)-**}

{**-sarpiar-** *see* **-yarpiar-**}

{**-sartur-** *see* **-yartur-**}

{**-saurciiqe-** *see* **-yaurciiqe-**}

{**-saurte-** *see* **-yaurte-**}

–sciigali- (*also* **+(s)ciigali-**) to no longer be able to V
yurar- to Eskimo dance **yurasciigaliuq** he can't Eskimo dance any more

–sciigate-° (*also* **+(s)ciigate-°**) to be unable to V
yurar- to Eskimo dance **yurasciigatuq** he can't Eskimo dance

{**-scir-** *see* **-cir- [2]**}

{**-sciryar-** *see* **-ciryar-**}

{**-sciur-** *see* **-ciur-**}

{**-sig-** *see* **-qsig-**}

{**-sigi-** *see* **-qsigi-**}

÷sqe-, –sqe- to want one to V, to ask one to V

The "half-retaining" variant, **÷sqe-**, *is older than the consonant-dropping variant,* **–sqe-**. *When the half-retaining variant is added to a base ending in* **ag**, *the resulting form undergoes only velar dropping and not vowel raising (see example with* **ayag-** *below). This postbase, either variant, is never split by* **e**-*insertion; for example, one gets* **pisqelluku** wanting him to act *rather than* ***pisseqluku**.

A "compound verbal postbase"; for polarity information see **@$_1$∓ni-** *and YEG, p. 232f.*

Either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive.

pai- to stay (with)	**paisquq** he is asking someone to stay with him **paisqaa** he is asking her to stay behind *or* he is asking someone to stay with her
yurar- to dance	**yuraasqaa, yurasqaa** he is asking her to dance
ayag- to go	**ayaasqaa, ayasqaa** he is asking her to go
eqiur- to chop wood	**eqiuresqaa, eqiusqaa** he is asking her to chop wood
iter- to come in	**itresqaa, itesqaa** he is asking her to come in

Occurs in **÷squma-**.

Mikelnguq alqaminun paisquq. The child asked that his older sister babysit him.

Inerqullruakut atsat neresqevkenaki. He forbade us to eat the berries.

Casqessaaqellruanga-kiq? What did she want me to do, I wonder?

Caqerluni maurlurluan ellimeraa mertaasqelluku elakamek. Once her dear grandmother ordered her to fetch water from the water hole.

÷squma-, –squma- to want one to V

From **÷sqe-** *and* **:(u/i)ma-**.

A "compound verbal postbase"; see remarks under **÷sqe-**.

Either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive.

cali- to work	**calisqumaa** she wants him to work (*vs.* **calisqaa** she asked him to work *and* **calisqelluku pia** she told him (wanting him) to work)
ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirtesqumauq** he hopes to be visited

Calisqumayaaqaa uini, tau͡gaam piyuumiitelartuq. She wants her husband to work, but he generally doesn't care to.

Allaneq qanemcisqumaa. He wants the stranger to tell a story.

–ssaag- [1] to try to V

qayali- to make a kayak	**qayalissaagtuq** he is trying to make a kayak
nere- to eat	**ner'ssaagtuq, nerrsaagtuq** he is trying to eat
kitugte- to fix	**kitugtessaagaa** he is trying to fix it

–ssaag- [2] to fetch some N from an easily accessible place

mukaaq flour	**mukaassaagtuq** he is getting some flour **mukaassaagaa** he is getting some flour for her /
neqa^e fish	**neqsaagtuq** he is getting some fish
murak wood	**murassaagtuq** he is getting some wood
meq water	**messaagtuq** he is getting some water (from a water barrel, faucet, etc., *vs.* **mertartuq** he is fetching water from a well, river, etc.)

–ssaag- [3] Y (*also* **–ssiyaag-**) to be too V

Used only with adjectival bases; takes intransitive endings only.

ange- to be big	**angssaagtuq** it is too big
kayu- to be strong	**kayussaagtuq** it is too strong

–ssaar- NSU to hunt N

Takes intransitive endings only.

aqesgiq ptarmigan	**aqesgissaartuq** he is hunting ptarmigan
nayiq seal	**nayissaartuq** he is hunting seal
pi thing	**pissaartuq** he is hunting
aki money	**akissaartuq** he is prospecting

–ssiyaag- (*also* **–ssaag- [3]**) to be too V

Used only with adjectival bases; takes intransitive endings only.

mike-, mikete-° to be small	**miksiyaagtuq, miktessiyaagtuq** it is too small
mernur- to be tired	**mernussiyaagtua** I am too tired
kemgite-° to be skinny	**kemgitsiyaagtuq** he is too skinny

Tanqissiyaagan aqvaqataragka ackiigka. Because it is too bright, I'm going to get my sunglasses.

+ssur- NI, HBC, NUN (*also* **+cur | +ssur-)** to hunt N, to seek N, to check N (game capturing implement)

Generally takes intransitive endings only, but see first example.

pi thing	**pissurtuq** he is hunting **pissuraa** he is hunting it
nayiq seal	**nayirrsurtuq** he is hunting seals
taluyaq fish trap	**taluyarrsurtuq** he is checking a fish trap
kanaqlak muskrat	**kanaqlaggsurtuq** he is hunting muskrats

+ssuun NI, HBC, NUN (*also* **+cuun | +ssuun)** device for V-ing, device associated with N

tenge- to take flight	**tengssuun** airplane
mertar- to fetch water	**mertarrsuun** water pail
unug- to be night	**unuggsuun** moon *(lexicalized for NI, HBC)*

{**-sta** *see* **-ta**}

+(te)staili- NSU to prevent oneself or another from V-ing

The **(te)** *is used with consonant-ending bases. With transitive endings, this postbase may take the form as cited, or the form* **+(te)stailite-**

A "compound verbal postbase"; for polarity information, see **@$_1$ ~+ni-** *and YEG, p. 232f.*

qia- to cry	**qiastailiuq** he kept himself from crying
quyer- to cough	**quyertestailiuq** he kept himself from coughing
nere- to eat	**nerestailia, nerestailitaa** he kept her from eating
qavar- to sleep	**qavartestailianga, qavartestailitaanga** he kept me from sleeping

{**-su-** *see* **-yu-**}

{**-suar-** *see* **-yuar-**}

{**-suar(aq*)** *see* **-ksuar(aq*)**}

{**-sugar-** *see* **-yugar-**}

{**-sugcali-** *see* **-yugcali-**}

{**-sugnaite-°** *see* **-yugnaite-°**}

{**-sugnarqe-** *see* **-yugnarqe-**}

{**-sugnga-** *see* **-yugnga-**}

{**-sugyaaqe-** *see* **-yugyaaqe-**}

{**-suirute-** *see* **-yuirute-**}

{**-suite-°** *see* **-yuite-°**}

{**-sukaar(ar)-** *see* **-yukaar(ar)-**}

{**-suke-** *see* **-yuke-**}

{**-suli** *see* **-yuli**}

{**-sunaite-°** *see* **-yunaite-°**}

{**-sunari-** *see* **-yunari-**}

{**-sunarqe-** *see* **-yunarqe-**}

{**-sunqegg-** *see* **-yunqegg-**}

{**-sunqeggli** *see* **-yunqeggli**}

{**-sunrite-°** *see* **-yunrite-°**}

{**-suuma-** *see* **-yuuma-**}

{**-suumiir-** *see* **-yuumiir-**}

{**-suumiir(ar)te-** *see* **-yuumiir(ar)te-**}

{**-suumiite-°** *see* **-yuumiite-°**}

{**-suumir-** *see* **yuumir-**}

{**-suuq** *see* **-yuuq**}

+(s)ta [1] a V-er, one who V-s as an occupation *(with unpossessed ending)*
If used with a verb base which can take transitive endings, this postbase yields a noun which when used with a possessed ending means the one that V-s (or V-ed) the possessor.

(If the verb base can only take transitive endings, then the resulting noun must be used with a possessed ending, except in the case of lexicalizations.)

If used with a verb base which can take intransitive endings, then the resulting noun can take either unpossessed or possessed endings with the usual semantic pattern of possession.

qanrute- to tell *(takes transitive endings only)*	**qanrutestii** the one who told him
pi- to do	**pista** doer, servant **pistii** his servant, *or* the one who did something to him
cali- to work	**calista** worker
ikayur- to help	**ikayurtaituq** he doesn't have helpers
kuvya- to fish with a net	**kuvyasta** net fisherman
melqulegcur- to hunt furbearers	**melqulegcurta** trapper
neqsur- to fish	**neqsurta** fisherman
ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirtestii** the one visiting him, his visitor
kegge- to bite	**keggestellra** the one that bit him
nere- to eat	**neresta** louse *(lexicalized)*
qimug- to pull, eager to go	**qimugta** dog *(lexicalized)*
tegu- to take	**tegusta** policeman *(lexicalized)*
qillerqi- to tie (people) up	**qillerqista** policeman *(lexicalized)*
iterci- to incarcerate people	**itercista** policeman *(lexicalized)*
yungcar-, yungcari-, yuungcari-, cungcar- to medicate	**yungcarta, yungcarista, yuungcarista, cungcarta** doctor *(lexicalized)*
iinriur- to deal with medicine	**iinriurta** nurse, health aide *(lexicalized)*
kegguciur-, kegguciuri- to work on teeth	**kegguciurta, kegguciurista** dentist *(lexicalized)*
keggutairi- to pull teeth	**keggutairista** dentist *(lexicalized)*
elitnauri-, elicari- elissari- to teach	**elitnaurista, elicarista, elissarista** teacher *(lexicalized)*
cf. **agayu-** to pray	**agayulirta** clergyman, priest *(lexicalized)*

Also the following, though perhaps not from this postbase:

?	**igta** den, lair
?	**akerta** sun
?	**pirta** blizzard
?	**qelta** fish scale, tree bark

Tuqutellrua qimugta keggestell'ni. He killed the dog that bit him.
Kipusviliurteńgurcugtuq. He wants to become a storekeeper.
Ikayurtengqellrukuma ak'a qaqitellruyartua. If I had had helpers, I would have been finished already.

@$_2$ + ta- [2] to V or be V to a certain degree; to be that V

Used with adjectival verbs; takes intransitive endings only.

sugtu- to be tall	**sugtutauq** he is that tall
ange- to be big	**angtauq** it is that big
pinir- to be strong	**pinirtauq** he is that strong
iqkite-° to be narrow	**iqkiltauq** it is that narrow
uqamaite-° to be heavy	**uqamailtauq** (*also, irregularly,* **uqamaltauq**) it is that heavy

Occurs in **@$_2$ + taciq, @$_2$ + tate/.**

Sugtutaunga atamtun. I am as tall as my father.

@$_4$ + taar- [1] to act so as to try to make others feel that one is V

Takes intransitive endings only.

elisnga- to be learned	**elisngataartuq** he is trying to make others think that he is learned
pinir- to be strong	**pinirtaartuq** he is trying to make others think that he is strong
alingite-° to be fearless	**alingiltaartuq** he is acting fearless, showing off
nuyurrite-° to be tame	**nuyurriltaartuq** it is acting tame

Occurs in **@$_1$ ∓ nartaàr-.**

%taar- [2] to act or be acted upon N at a time, in groups of N

Used with numerical bases.

Usually used with subordinative endings.

atauciq one	**ataucitaarluteng** acting one at a time **ataucitaarluki** being acted upon one at a time
malruk two	**malruutaarluteng** two at a time
pingayun three	**pingayuutaarluteng** three at a time
cetaman four	**cetamataarluteng** four at a time
talliman five	**tallimataarluteng** five at a time
arvinlegen six	**arvinlektaarluteng** six at a time
qulngunrita'ar nine	**qulngunrita'artaarluteng** nine at a time
qulen ten	**qultaarluteng** ten at a time
akimiaq fifteen	**akimiartaarluteng** fifteen at a time
yuinaq twenty	**yuinartaarluteng** twenty at a time
yuinaq qulmek cipluku thirty	**yuinaq qulmek ciptaarluteng** thirty at a time
amlleret many	**amlleqtaarluteng** many at each time

qavcin how many	**qavcitaarluteng** how many at a time

Itrutai pingayuutaarluki. He brought them in three at a time.
Ayallruut cetamataarluteng. They left in groups of four.

@2 + taciar- to test or determine how V (it) is, *see* **@2 + tassiir-**

@2 + taciigun something for determining V, *see* **@2 + tassiigun**

@2 + taciq extent of possessor's V-ing
From **@2 + ta- [2]** *and* **@3:(u)ciq.**
Used mainly with possessed endings.

take- to be long	**taktacia** its length
qastu- to be loud	**qastutacia** its loudness
ange- to be big	**angtacia** its size

Occurs in **@2 + tassiir-, @2 + tassiigun.**

Qaillun assirtacia nallua. He doesn't know how good it is.
Aptellruanga kuigem et'utacianek. He asked me about the river's depth.

+ tairute- (for there) to be no more N
From **+ tar- [3]** *and* **:(ng)i:rute-.**
Takes intransitive endings only.

kuuvviaq coffee	**kuuvviartairutuq** there is no more coffee

+ taite-° [1] (for there) to be no N
From **+ tar- [3]** *and* **:(ng)ite-°**.
This postbase is the negative of **+ tangqerr-**.
Takes intransitive endings only.

tuntu caribou	**tuntutaituq** there are no caribou there
angyaq boat	**angyartaituq** there are no boats there
neqa^{e} fish	**neqtaituq** there are no fish there

Also, irregularly:

ca what	**cataituq** he isn't there, is absent

+ taite-° [2] to tend by one's disposition or nature not to V
From **+ tar- [1]** *and* **:(ng)ite-°.**
Used with "emotional roots," this postbase is the negative of **+ tar- [1].**
Takes intransitive endings only.

takar- *(root)* shy, respectful	**takartaituq** he tends not to be shy
qungvag- *(root)* ticklish	**qungvagtaituq** he is not ticklish

+talek place having N

From **+tar- [3]** *and* **–lek.**

yuk person	**yugtalek** inhabited place
avayaq branch	**avayartalek** thicket
tuntu caribou	**tuntutalek** area with caribou
nanvaq lake	**nanvartalek** area with lakes
cuukvak pike (fish)	**cuukvagtalek** place having pike, *also* Chowhocktulik, a village site almost due south of St. Mary's
petmik pit trap	**petmigtalek** place with pit traps, *also* Pikmiktalik, a village site on the coast between Kotlik and Stebbins
uqvik willow	**uqvigtalek** place with willows; *also,* name of the place west of Golovin which is the traditional boundary between Inupiaqs and Unaliq Yup'iks

+tange- (for there) to be N now

From **+tar- [3]** *and* **–nge-**.

Takes intransitive endings only.

sun'aq ship	**sun'artanguq** there is now a ship there
nerelria eater	**nerelriartanguq** there is now someone eating
kuuvviaq coffee	**kuuvviartanguq** there is some coffee now
yuk person	**yugtanguq-qaa?** is anyone here now?

+tangqerr- (for there) to be N

From **+tar- [3]** *and* **–ngqerr-.**

The negative of this postbase is **+taite-°**. *See also* **+tar- [3]**.

neqa^{e} fish	**neqtangqertuq** there are fish (there)
tuntuvak moose	**tuntuvagtangqertuq** there are moose
kipusvik store	**kipusvigtangqertuq** there is a store, there are stores

The place where there are N may be denoted by a noun in the absolutive case as the subject of the verb, or by a noun in the localis case:

> **Curartangqertuq nunapik (nunapigmi).** There are blueberries on the tundra.

@3:(u)taq [1] (*also* **@3:(u)n)** device for V-ing

inqe- to coo	**inqutaq** cooing name
perrir- to wipe	**perriutaq** towel
ini- to hang	**initaq** part of a fishrack
peke- to make a move	**pekutaq** shovel *(lexicalized)*
puyurtur- to smoke tobacco	**puyurtuutaq** pipe

Occurs in **%ilitaq, –k̲utaq, +tuutaq, ∓yailkutaq.**

+taq [2] thing of N, thing pertaining to N

yuk person, specifically Yup'ik Eskimo	**yugtaq** Yup'ik Eskimo thing **yugtarvik** museum of Yup'ik artifacts
kass'aq white person	**kass'artaq** white man's thing, store-bought or manufactured item
uksuq winter	**uksurtaq** thing of winter, such as an animal's winter coat
kiak summer	**kiagtaq** thing of summer
tamakuciq that kind of thing	**tamakucirtaq** something pertaining to that kind of thing
Kass'alugpiaq Russian, Russian Orthodox	**Kass'alugpiartaq** thing pertaining to the Russian Orthodox religion

Yugtauguq. It is a thing of the (native or Yup'ik Eskimo) people.

+taq [3] caught N (game animal), N caught by possessor

From **+te- [1]** *and* **+'(g)aq**.

Used mainly with game animal nouns, and usually with a possessed ending.

yaqulek bird	**yaqulegtanka** the birds I caught
pi thing	**pitaq** a caught animal or bird

Also, irregularly:

cange- to catch fish	**cangtai** the fish he caught

Kia amiillruaki kanaqliit pitaten? Who skinned the muskrats you caught?

{**-taq** *see* **-qtaq**}

+tar- [1] to tend by one's disposition or nature to V a lot

Used with "emotional roots," and also to a limited (marginally productive) extent with a few other verb bases; the negative of this postbase is **+taite-° [2].**

Takes intransitive endings only.

qungvag- *(root)* ticklish	**qungvagtartuq** he is ticklish by nature
takar- *(root)* shy, respectful	**takartartuq** he is shy or respectful by nature
nakleg- *(root)* compassionate	**naklegtartuq** he is compassionate by nature
paqna- *(root)* curious	**paqnatartuq** he tends to be curious
ler- to expel flatus	**lertartuq** he tends to be flatulent
ngel'ar- to laugh	**ngel'artartuq** he tends to laugh a lot
avaur- to forget	**avaurtartuq** he is forgetful
alinge- to be afraid	**alingtartuq** he is cowardly

Occurs in **+taite-° [2].**

+tar- [2] to fetch N, to go to get N, to gather N (not food) from nature

Non-productive; for some speakers, takes intransitive endings only.

meq water	**mertartuq** he is fetching water
	mertaraa (*or* **mertautaa)** he is fetching water for her /
equk wood	**equgtartuq** he is collecting firewood
vek grass	**vegtartuq** he is gathering grass (to use in boots, etc.)
ciku ice	**cikutartuq** he is getting ice

> **Caqerluni-gguq-am tauna tutgara'urluq unuakumi mertaqili pilaucirmitun.** Once they say that dear grandson in the morning hauled water as he usually did.

+tar- [3] (for there) to be N

Used with subordinative mood endings in place of the postbase **+tangqerr-** *(q.v.), though that postbase may also be used with subordinative endings.*

neqa^{e} fish	**neqtarluni** there being fish
ingriq mountain	**ingrirtarluni** there being mountains

Occurs in **+taite-° [1], +tairute-, +tange-, +talek.**

{**-tarar(ar)-** *see* **-qtarar(ar)-**}

%tassiigun, %taciigun something for determining V

From **@2+taciq, ‡,** *and* **@3:(u)n.**

Non-productive.

ayuqe- to be alike	**ayuqeltassiigun, ayuqestassiigun** parable
anag- to surpass	**anagtassiigun** competition, contest
pinir- to be strong	**pinirtassiigun** test of strength
ingulayu- to be good at Eskimo dancing	**ingulayutaciigun** dance contest

@2 + tassiir-, @2 + tassiar-, @2 + taciar- to test or determine how V (it) is

From **@2 + taciq** *and* **‡**.

Intransitive use is reflexive (see last example).

pi- to do, act	**pitassiiraa, pitassiaraa, pitaciaraa** he is trying it, testing it, tasting it
ayuqe- to be alike	**ayuqetassiiraa** he is comparing it with something *(in terminalis case)*
take- to be long	**taktassiiraa** he is measuring its length
amller- to be much	**amllertassiiraa** he is determining how much there is of it
iqkite-° to be narrow	**iqkiltassiiraa** he is determining how narrow it is
uqamaite-° to be heavy	**uqamailtassiiraa (***also, irregularly,* **uqamaltassiiraa)** he is weighing it **uqamailtassiirtuq, uqamaltassiirtuq** he is weighing himself

Occurs in **%tassiigun.**

> **Ayuqetassiiraa angyani angyamnun.** He is comparing his boat with my boat.

@2 + tate∤ one that is V to the same extent as possessor

From **@2 + ta [2]** *and* **@3:(u)n.**

Takes possessed endings.

sugtu- to be tall	**sugtutatii** one who is as tall as he is
pi- to be	**pitatai** the ones that correspond to him or it in some respect **pitataituq** it has no equivalent

Occurs in **@2 + tateke-.**

@2 + tateke- to be V to the same extent

From **@2 + tate∤** *and* **–k̲e- [2]**.

Takes non-singular intransitive endings only.

ange- to be big	**angtatkuk** they[2] are the same size

cugtu- to be tall	**cugtutatekut** they are the same height
pi- to do	**pitatekuk** they[2] correspond (in age, ability, etc.)

+te- [1] to catch N (game animal); to go to N (place); to obtain N; to spend the N (time); for N (time) to pass

Takes mainly intransitive endings (but see example with **nuna** *below).*

With words for game animals:

nayiq seal	**nayirtuq** he caught a seal **nayirtellruuq** he has caught a seal
pi thing	**pituq** K, HBC, **pit'uq** Y he caught something
neqa^{e} fish	**neqtuq** he caught fish

With words for places:

Mamterilleq Bethel	**Mamterillertuq** he went to Bethel **Mamterillercugtuq** he wants to go to Bethel
elitnaurvik school	**elitnaurvigtuq** he went over to the school
nuna land, village	**nunatuq** he went visiting to another village or city **nunatai** he went visiting them in another village or city
kass'aq white person	**kass'artuq** he went to the city on a shopping trip *(lexicalized)*

Also, the following:

mallu beached carcass	**mallutuq** he found a beached carcass
kumakaq birch fungus	**kumakartuq** he is gathering birch fungus
peksu(q) egg	**peksutuq** he found bird eggs
murak wood	**muragtuq** he is getting firewood
canek grass	**canegtuq** he is getting grass
kuvya fishnet	**kuvyatuq** he caught fish with a net
yuk person	**yugtuq** he committed murder or manslaughter

With words for time:

allrakuq year	**allrakurtuq** he spent a year, a year passed
sass'aq hour	**sass'artuq** he spent an hour, an hour passed

Ataucimek allrakurrluni ayaumallruuq. He was gone for a year.

Utaqallruaqa malrugnek sass'arrlua. I waited for him for two hours.

Occurs in **+taq [3]** *and possibly in* **–liqe-.**

+te- [2] to act on one so as to cause it to V

Non-productive. Many verb bases cannot be used with a transitive ending unless this postbase is inserted immediately after the verb base. With other verb bases, however, the transitive ending without this postbase incorporates the meaning of this postbase (and consequently this postbase is not used with those bases). Thus, it is an unpredictable characteristic of each verb whether or not this postbase is needed to form a transitive. For example, **qip'uq** *means* it twisted *and* **nip'uq** *means* it went out; *but to say* he twisted it *one says* **qipaa** *(without using this postbase), whereas to say* he put it out *one says* **niptaa** *(with this postbase).*

Takes transitive endings (except for reflexive or passive intransitives).

tuqu- to die	**tuqutaa** he killed it
nala- to die, to wither	**nalataa** he killed it
nipe- to go out (fire, light, etc.)	**niptaa** he put it out
qame- to die down (fire)	**qamtaa** he turned it down
ane- to go outside	**antaa** he put it outside
iter- to go in	**itertaa** he put it in
tatame- to be startled	**tatametaa, tatamtaa** he startled her
uive- to go around	**uivtaa** he turned it around
mayur- to go up	**mayurtaa** he put it up
atrar- to go down	**atrartaa** he took it down
akag- to roll	**akagtaa** he rolled it
tupag- to awaken	**tupagtaa** he woke him up
kiner- to dry	**kinertaa** it (impersonal) dried it (i.e., it is dry)
asme- to break in two	**asemtaa** he broke it in two **asemtuq** it got broken

This list is not exhaustive. With each verb that requires this postbase to form a transitive, we indicate that fact at the entry for that verb base in the bases section of the dictionary.

This postbase is also used with "postural roots."

inar- *(root)* lying down	**inartuq** he lay down **inartaa** he laid it down
ikir- *(root)* open	**ikirtaa** he opened it
mumig- *(root)* turned over	**mumigtaa** he turned it over

+te-̸ [3] N with respect to possessor

Used with demonstrative adverb bases to change them into positional stems, shifting the point of reference to the grammatical possessor.

uka(ni) nearby	**ukatiini** on the near side of it
ava(ni) over there	**avatiini** in the area around it

yaa(ni) yonder	**yaatiini** on the far side of it

Constructions with this postbase are generally not used where a positional stem exists for the area in question; thus **akiani** *is used for* across from it *rather than* ***ikatiini** *from* **ika(ni)** area across.

+te- [4] to plan to act at a given time

Used with time words.

yaaliaku day after tomorrow	**yaaliakutuq** he plans to act the day after tomorrow **yaaliakutaa** he plans to act on it the day after tomorrow /
unuaqu tomorrow	**unuaqutaanga** he plans on doing it to or for me tomorrow

@3:(u)te- [5] to V with another; to V for the sake of; to V reciprocally; to V (it) along with oneself or others

The meaning of words formed with this postbase depends on the semantic type of the base, on whether a transitive or intransitive ending is used, and on context.

With verbs of motion this postbase with a transitive ending means subject V-s object along with himself, *and with an intransitive ending,* subject V-s something along with himself:

ane- to go out	**anutaa** he is bringing it out (with him) (*compare* **antaa** he is putting it out) **anutuq** he is bringing something out (with him)
iter- to go in	**itrutaa** he is taking it in (*compare* **itertaa** he is putting it in)
atrar- to go down	**atrautaa** he is bringing or taking it down
mayur- to go up	**mayuutaa** he is bringing or taking it up
ayag- to go, leave	**ayautaa** he is taking it away (with him)
tai- to come over	**taitaa** he is bringing it over
uterte- to return, go back	**ut'rutaa** he is bringing it back, returning it
tekite- to arrive	**tekiyutaa** (*also* **tekiutaa)** he arrived with it
tage- to go up from shore	**tagutaa** he is bringing, taking it up
age- to go over	**agutaa** he is bringing, taking it over
inarte- to go to bed	**inarutaa** he is taking him to bed

With verbs of communicating, this postbase with a transitive endings means subject V-s to the object *(for meaning with an intransitive ending, see below):*

qaner- to speak	**qanrutaa** he is telling him (*vs.* **qanraa** he is saying it)
qalarte- to talk	**qalarutaa** he is talking to her

quliri- to tell a story or legend	**quliritaa** he is telling her a story or legend (**quliria** *is also used for this)*
quuyurni- to smile	**quuyurnitaa** he is smiling at her
quutaari- to wink	**quutaaritaa** he is winking at her
qitevte- to speak English	**qit'vutaa** he is speaking English to her
qanaa- to talk	**qanaataa** he is talking to her
airrar- to tell a string story	**airrautaa** he is telling her a string story

When used with an intransitive non-singular ending, this postbase often indicates reciprocity:

kenke- to love	**kenkutuk** they[2] love each other
qalarte-, qanaa- to talk	**qalarutuk, qanaatuk** they[2] are conversing
nallunrite-° to know	**nallunrilutuk** they[2] know each other

With an intransitive ending this postbase is used in "detransitive" constructions (see also **+ '(g)i-***) with the following bases:*

ikayur- to help	**ikayuutuq** he is helping out
tegu- to take	**tegutuq** he is taking something
nalaqe- to find	**nalaqutuq** he found something
aqva- to fetch	**aqvatuq** he is fetching something
nucug- to pull out	**nucuutuq** he pulled something out

With a transitive ending this postbase may mean subject V-s for the benefit of object *or* subject V-s object along with others:

iqvar-, unatar- to pick berries	**iqvautai, unatautai** he is picking berries for them, *or* he is picking berries with them, *or* he is picking them along with the (other) berries (*compare* **iqvarai, unatarai** he is picking them (berries))
kipute- to buy	**kipuyutaa** he is buying something for her, *or* he is buying it along with other things
kenir-, ega- to cook	**keniutaa, egataa** he is cooking for her
enir-, niir- to point	**eniutaa, niirutaa** he is pointing something out to her (*vs.* **eniraa, niiraa** he is pointing to it, pointing it out)
qayali- to make a kayak	**qayalitaa** he is making a kayak for her (**qayalia** *has the same meaning*)
neqete- to catch fish	**neqyutaa** he is catching fish for her
arulair- to stop	**arulairutaa** he stopped to let her off, or to pick her up

With verbs describing natural phenomena, this postbase with a transitive ending means it (subject, natural phenomenon) comes upon or affects object:

erte- to dawn	**erutaa** dawn came upon him (while he was outdoors, traveling)

ule- to flood	**ulutaa** it (river) is flooding it
aniullugte- (for snow) to be soft	**aniullugutai** soft melting snow came upon them (i.e. they encountered soft snow conditions while traveling)

There are some verb bases for which this postbase provides another transitive form with a different object than the form using the base with a transitive ending and without this postbase:

igar- to write	**igautaa** he is writing it down (*vs.* **igaraa** he is writing to her)
elag- to dig	**elautaa** (*also irregularly* **elagutaa**) he is burying it (*vs.* **elagaa** he is digging it)
qecir- to spit	**qeciutaa** he spat it out (*vs.* **qeciraa** he spat at her, it)
milqar- to throw	**milqautaa** he is throwing it (*vs.* **milqeraa** he is throwing something at her)
nere- to eat	**nerutaa** he is sharing food with her (*vs.* **neraa** he is eating it)

Occurs in **:(ng)i:rute-, +kite- [1], –kliute-, ~+yagute-.**

@3:(u)teke- to V on account of; to V concerning

From **@3:(u)n** *and* **–ke- [2].**

Note that unlike **@3:(u)n**, *the present postbase is fully productive.*

quya- to be thankful	**quyatekaa** he is thankful for it
qia- to cry	**qiatekaa** he is crying on account of it
iluteqe- to be grieved	**ilutequtekaa** he is grieved over it
qalarte- to talk	**qalarutkaa** he is talking about it
nagte- to get snagged	**nagutekaa** he is being held back by it
apete- to ask	**apyutkaa** he is asking about it
angnir- to rejoice	**angniutekaa** he is rejoicing over it
umyuarniur- to worry, regret	**umyuarniurutkaa** he is worrying over it, regretting it
qaner- to speak	**qanrutkaa** he is speaking about it
pi- to do	**pitekluku** having it as his reason, on account of it

Irniari pitekluki ayagyuumiituq. On account of her children she doesn't want to go.

Angniutekaa qetunrami kassuutellra. She is rejoicing over her son's wedding.

%teqe- to be affected in some sense with regard to one's N or one's V-ing

Non-productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized.

aner- *(root)* breath, spirit	**anertequq** he is breathing, is alive
ilu inside	**ilutequq** he is emotionally pained
umyuaq mind	**umyuartequq** he is thinking
avek half	**avegtequq** he is emotionally pained
nange- to be consumed	**nangtequq** he is in pain, is ill
picurli- to produce a cause of trouble	**picurlitquq** he is accident-prone, awkward
elliraq orphan	**elliritquq** he is like an orphan
mayar- to deprive	**mayitequq** he yearns for things he has been deprived of

+ter- (*also* **±ler-**) to V suddenly and willfully

Used only with consonant-ending bases; other bases use **±ler-.**

nunur- to scold	**nunurteraa** he suddenly scolded her
mer- to drink	**mertertuq** he suddenly drank

{**-testaili-** *see* **-staili-**}

@3:(u)tiiq celebration of V-ing

Only marginally productive.

ane- to go out, be born	**anutiira** his birthday
quki- to make a middle	**qukitiiq** middle of the year, Fourth of July
ikirte- to open	**ikirutiiq** an "open house"

–tmun N-ward, in the direction described by V

Used with demonstrative adverb bases, positional bases, and a few verb bases. Forms adverbs. This is essentially a special terminalis ending.

kia(ni) area upriver, inland, inside	**kiatmun** toward upriver, inland, inside
uka(ni) near here	**ukatmun** toward here
na(ni) where?	**natmun** to where?
nate/ area where?	**natetmun** to where? (more specifically)
ciu/ area in front	**ciutmun** forward
kingu/ area behind	**kingutmun** toward the back
cani/ area beside	**canitmun** toward the side
qule/ area above	**quletmun** upward
aci/ area below	**acitmun** downward

uteɫ area of origin	**utetmun** homeward, back toward the point of origin
iluɫ area inside	**ilutmun** inward
kassug- to encircle	**kassutmun** around
ane- to go out	**anetmun** toward the outside, downriver
uive- to go around	**uivetmun** around
iqlu to go astray	**iqlutmun** the wrong way

Occurs in **–tmurte- [1]**.

–tmurte- [1] to go N-ward, to go in the area described by V
From **–tmun** *and* ‡.
Takes intransitive endings only.

uka(ni) near here	**ukatmurtuq** he is coming toward here
na(ni) where?	**natmurcit?** where are you going?
nateɫ area where?	**natetmurcit?** where (more specifically) are you going?
ciuɫ area in front	**ciutmurtuq** he is going forward
iqlu- to go astray	**iqlutmurtuq** he is going the wrong way

–tngurte-, –tmurte- [2] HBC to V unexpectedly; to V after changing one's mind

ayag- to leave	**ayatngurtuq, ayatmurtuq** he left unexpectedly (he had planned to stay but changed his mind)
ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirtetngurtaa** he is visiting her unexpectedly
aqsi- to have a full stomach	**aqsitngurpaa** oh, what an unexpectedly full stomach I have!
maancima- to be here	**maancimatngurtua** I am here (though I had not planned to be here)

–trute- to miss by passing through the N area, or the N area of it
Used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases only.

caniɫ area beside	**canitrutuq** it struck off to the side, missed by passing to the side **canitrutaa** it (projectile) or he (thrower) missed by striking to the side of it /
uka(ni) nearby	**ukatrutaa** it fell short of it
aciɫ area under	**acitrutaa** it missed by going under it

+tu- to be well endowed with N, to have N to a large extent *and* **–tu-** to V customarily

The form which is used with nouns is used with "dimensional roots" as well as with a few other nouns. The form which is used with verbs may be used with any verb base.

sug-, cug- *(root)* human height	**sugtuuq, cugtuuq** he is tall
mam- *(root)* thickness	**mamtuuq** it is thick
iq- *(root)* width	**iqtuuq** it is wide
qer- *(root)* height	**qertuuq** it is high
aki value	**akituuq** it is valuable, expensive
imaq contents	**imartuuq** it is full (of liquid)
akuq hem	**akurtuuq** it (garment) is too long
umyuaq mental activity	**umyuartuuq** he is a deep thinker
usvi wits, sense	**usvituuq** he is wise
kuingir- to smoke	**kuingituunga** I smoke (as a habit)
nere- to eat	**nertui** he eats them (customarily)
teptur- to eat aged fish	**teptutuuq** he eats aged fish
yurar- to Eskimo dance	**yuratuuq** he Eskimo dances
pekete- to move, walk	**pektetuuq** it moves, he walks
taringe- to understand	**taringetuaqa, taringtuaqa** I (can) understand him

Occurs in **+tuli, +tuqaq.**

Tumtuuq suukiiq. The sock is (too) long for the foot.
Yugtun-qaa qantuuten? Do you speak Yup'ik?

+tuinar- NSU to always V

From **+tur- [1]** *and* **@2 +̃nginar-.**

qavar- to sleep	**qavartuinartuq** he is always sleeping
quyer- to cough	**quyertuinartuq** he is always coughing

+tuli one that is well endowed with N *and* **–tuli** one that customarily V-s, one that is fully capable of V-ing

From **+tu-** *and* **+li [1].**

aki value	**akituli** valuable thing
umyuaq mental activity	**umyuartuli** deep thinker
teq anus, bottom, tail end	**tertuli** lynx *(lexicalized)*
naveg- to break	**nav'tuli, navtuli** breakable thing
imange- to leak in	**imangetuli, imangtuli** leaky one

yugtur- to eat people	**yugtutuli** people-eater, cannibal, lion
elte- to let out air	**eltetuli** one that leaks out air; fricative sound

+tuqaq one that has N to a large degree

From **+tu-** *and* **‡.**

Non-productive.

mam- *(root)* thickness	**mamtuqaq** thick one
ilu interior	**ilutuqaq** hollow, valley
kemek meat	**kemegtuqaq** thigh, upper leg *(lexicalized)*
cf. **equk** wood	**equgtuqaq** thighbone, femur *(lexicalized)*

+tur- [1] to V for some duration, or repeatedly

Non-productive.

piqer- to whack, hit	**piqerturaa** he whacked it repeatedly
kaug- to strike with hand	**kaugturaa** he struck it repeatedly

Occurs in **+tuinar-, +tuutaq, +̃yartur-.**

+tur- [2] to eat N (food); to wear N (clothing); *in some cases* to use N

Takes intransitive endings except in certain lexicalized combinations (as with **puyuq** *below).*

kelipaq bread	**keliparturtuq** he is eating bread
akutaq Eskimo ice cream	**akutarturtuq** he is eating Eskimo ice cream
atkuk parka	**atkugturtuq** he is wearing a parka
piluguk skin boot	**pilugugturtuq** he is wearing skin boots
auk blood	**augturtuq** he is taking Communion *(lexicalized)*
puyuq smoke	**puyurturtuq** he is smoking *(lexicalized)* **puyurturaa** he is smoking it
qavanguq dream	**qavangurturtuq** he is dreaming *(lexicalized)*
umyuaq, umyugaq thought, mind	**umyuarturtuq, umyugarturtuq** he is thinking *(lexicalized)*
qayaq kayak	**qayarturtuq** NUN he is seal hunting *(lexicalized)*

{**-turainar-** *see* **-urainar-**}

{**-turalar-** *see* **-uralar-**}

{**-tur(ar)-** *see* **-ur(ar)-**}

–turnike- to feel that object can V proficiently

From **–turnir-** *and* **@$_4$≈ke- [3]**.

Takes transitive endings only.

yurar- to Eskimo dance	**yuraturnikaqa** I think that he can dance well

–turnir- to be able to V proficiently

Takes intransitive endings only.

piyua- to walk	**piyuaturnirtuq** he can walk fast, without tiring
mayur- to climb	**mayuturnirtuq** he can climb well
igar- to write	**igaturnirtuq** he writes quickly
yurar- to Eskimo dance	**yuraturnirtuq** he dances well

Occurs in **–turnike-.**

+(r)tuuma(r)- to act together with one's N or Ns

From **‡** *and* **:(u/i)ma-**.

The final **(r)** *is used only when the postbase is followed by an "independent relative" ending (similar to that used with* **tamar-** all *and* **kii-** only, alone, *see YEG, p. 278f.). This postbase can be used only with independent relative endings, or with subordinative mood endings.*

akluq clothes	**aklurtuumaluni** *or* **aklurtuumarmi** with his clothes on
qimugta dog	**qimugtertuumaluteng** *or* **qimugtertuumarmeng** together with their dogs

Tekitellruuq nuliartuumarmi (nuliartuumaluni). He arrived with his wife.

Ayallruunga irniartuumarma (irniartuumalua). I left with my children.

Tangrraqa angun qetunrartuumaan. I saw the man with his son.

Nacarrartuumarmi (nacarrartuumaluni) itellruuq agayuvigmun. He went into the church with his cap on.

+tuutaq tool for V-ing

From **tur- [1]** *and* **@$_3$:(u)taq [1]**.

Non-productive.

piqer- to whack, chop	**piqertuutaq** axe, whip
kaug- to strike	**kaugtuutaq** club
ayag- *(root)* support	**ayagtuutaq** spreader for drying fish

Also, irregularly:

mulut'uuk hammer	**mulut'uutaq** hammer *(variant)*

:̃(ng)u- to be N

An NSU optional variant of this postbase is **:(ng)u-.**

Takes intransitive endings only.

nuna land, village	**nunauguq** it is land, it is a settlement
ui husband	**uinguuq** he is a husband, is married
Kuigpagmiu Yukoner	**Kuigpagmiunguuq** he is a Yukoner
camiu resident of where	**camiungusit?** where do you live, where are you from?
neqa^{e} fish	**neqnguuq** (*also* **neqauguq** NSU) it is a fish
mingqun needle	**mingqutnguuq** (*also* **mingqutauguq** NSU) it is a needle
qimugta dog	**qimugteńguuq** (*also* **qimugtauguq** NSU) it is a dog
kuik river	**kuig̣uuq** it is a river
kuicuar(aq) creek	**kuicuarauguq** it is a creek
nutek gun	**nutguuq** it is a gun
angyaq boat	**angyauguq** it is a boat
asveq walrus	**asveruuq, asevruuq** it is a walrus
kitu- *(root)* who?	**kituuga?** who is he?
yuk person	**yuuguq** (*or* **yuguuq**) he is a person, is alive **yuuluni** (*or* **yug'uluni**) being a person, living

Also, somewhat irregularly:

wii I, me *(root* **wa-***)*	**wanguuq** it is I **wang'ullruuq** it was I
elpet you	**elpenguuq** it is you **elpengullruuq** it was you
ellii he	**elliinguuq** it is he

Occurs in **–lgun, +'(g)arkau-, –llgun, –llru-, @5llru-, –llruar(aq*), –nru-, –ŗpau-, :̃(ng)urte-.**

Tangelqa akwauguq elpenguyuksaaqellruaqa. I thought that the person I saw yesterday was you.

Aatii elitnauristeńguyugnarquq. His father is probably a teacher.

+(ng)uaq (*also* **–nguaq**) imitation N, inauthentic N, thing similar to or reminiscent of N, device for inauthentic V-ing; *and* **@2+̃(ng)uar-** (*also* **@2≃nguar-**) to pretend to V; to V without serious purpose

keggun tooth	**keggutnguaq** false tooth
nuyaq a hair	**nuyaruat** wig

angyaq boat	**angyaruaq** toy or model boat
ui husband	**uinguaq** lover, imagined husband
asveq walrus	**asveruaq** carved figure of a walrus
irniaq child	**irniaruaq** doll
ciku ice	**cikunguaq** glass *(lexicalized)*
nuna land	**nunanguaq** map *(lexicalized)*
nunarpak world	**nunarpaguaq** globe *(lexicalized)*
(c)ellin whetstone	**(c)ellitnguaq** chewing tobacco in a block *(lexicalized)*
mingqun needle	**mingqutnguaq** ice shard *(lexicalized)*
maqaq warmth	**maqaruaq** snowshoe hare *(lexicalized)*
atsaq berry	**atsaruaq** chamomile *(lexicalized)*
qugyuk swan	**qugyuguaq** groundsel plant *(lexicalized)*
qanganaq squirrel	**qanganaruaq** wormwood plant *(lexicalized)*
allngik patch on sole	**allngiguaq** marsh marigold *(lexicalized)*
iqmik chewing tobacco	**iqmiguaq** dried prune *(lexicalized)*
ciun ear	**ciutnguaq** dried apple, dried fruit *(lexicalized)*
tuutaq labret	**tuutaruaq** rose hip *(lexicalized)*
nakacuk bladder	**nakacuguaq** light bulb *(lexicalized)*
paraluq, qup'lu maggot	**paraluruat, qup'lunguat** rice *(lexicalized)*
melug- to suck	**meluguaq** cigarette *(lexicalized)*
asgur- to go against current	**asguruaq** parka ruff *(lexicalized)*
at'e- to put on clothes	**asnguaraa** he is trying it on
apete- to ask	**apnguaraa** he is asking her just to see what she will say
cali- to work	**calinguartuq** he is just pretending to work
manar- to fish with a hook	**manaruartuq** he is fishing just for fun (i.e. where he knows he isn't likely to catch anything)
tangerr- to see	**tangrruartuq** he is having a vision, hallucination; he is seeing something in his mind's eye; he is watching a movie
	tangrruaq movie, vision, hallucination
niite- to hear	**niisnguaraqa** it is as if I can hear him; I hear him in my mind
cavuci- to make an oar	**cavucinguartuq** he made a temporary, makeshift oar
inuk *Inupiaq word corresponding to* **yuk** person	**inuguaq** doll
qikmiq *word for* dog *used in Eskimo areas other than Central Yup'ik*	**qikmiruaq** pussywillow catkin

ukasiq *word for* snowshoe hare *used on St. Lawrence Island*	**ukasiruaq, ukayiruaq** cottongrass
?	**uguguaq** furry caterpillar
?	**naanguartuq** he is playing with toys
?	**qecaruaq** tripe

Cikillrui irniani luussitaaruamek. He gave his children a toy (wooden) horse.

Elitnauryaruaryaaqellria-am utertuq. He went away to school all right, but he came home (before school was over).

Ayagyuguarpakallruuten, tamaantauraa. You wanted to go so badly, now stay there! *(written to one who is homesick).*

{**-uciite-** *see* **-ciite-**}

{**-uciq** *see* **-ciq**}

{**-ucite-** *see* **-cite-**}

{**-uma-** *see* **-ma-**}

{**-umaar(ar)-** *see* **-maar(ar)-**}

{**-umari-** *see* **-mari-**}

:(ng)un, :̃(ng)un supply of N, owned N

Generally used with a posssessed ending, this postbase serves to distinguish what one owns as his property from what one inherently possesses, or to distinguish what one owns for sale or rent from what one owns for personal use.

Note that underlying **engu** *becomes* **au** *with the first form of this postbase (see the last two examples).*

kemek meat	**kemgutii** his supply of meat (in his freezer or cache) (*compare* **kemga** his flesh, the meat on his body)
nuna land	**nunautii** his property, the land he owns (*compare* **nunii** his village, the area he inhabits)
atsaq berry	**atsautii** his supply of berries **atsautai** his supplies of berries (kept in several places or containers) (*compare* **atsai** its (tundra's) berries)

nuussiq knife	**nuussiutai** its (store's) supply of knives for sale (*compare* **nuussii** his knives)
murak wood	**murauteka** my wood supply, my woodpile
neqa^{e} fish	**neqautii, neqngutii** his supply of fish
[e]na^{e} house	**enautenka, neng'utenka** my rental houses

Occurs in **:(ng)utelleq.**

> **Mertaasqaanga mer'utput nangyarpiaran.** She asked me to haul some water because our supply of water is almost depleted.
>
> **Can'gucirtuq.** She has a large supply of grass (for use as insoles in boots).

{**-un** *see* **-n**}

%ur- to V purposely by several actions

Non-productive.

naveg- to break	**navguraa** he is wrecking it **navgurtuq** it is wrecked, has been wrecked /
alleg- to tear	**allguraa** he is tearing it up
kaleg- to brush against	**kalguraa** he is strumming it (guitar, etc.)
kepe- to cut	**kepuraa** he is cutting it up into sections
qupe- to divide	**qupuraa** he is dividing it up
kuve- to spill	**kuvuuraa** he is spilling it out over an area (*note the double* **u**)

@ + '(g/t)ur(ar)- to keep on V-ing; to continue to V; to V though no one else does; *with adjectival verbs* to be a little V; NSU *also* to V leisurely

Affects bases ending in **te** *by changing the* **te** *to* **q**.

Note that in NSU this postbase and **@5 ± (g)ar(ar)te-** *are the only ones in which* **(ar)***-deletion occurs.*

cali- to work	**caliurtuq, caliurretuq** HBC, **caliu'rtuq** NUN, **caliurrertuq** NSU he keeps on working **caliurluni, caliureluni** HBC, NSU, **caliu'rluni** NUN keeping on working **caliurallruuq** he kept on working
kiu- to answer	**kiugurarai** he keeps on answering them
nere- to eat	**ner'u'rtuq** he keeps on eating **ner'urarait** they keep on eating them
ceńirte- to visit	**ceńirqu'rtuq** he continues to visit

iluteqe- to feel grieved	**ilutequ'urtuq, ilutequrretuq** HBC he continues to feel grieved **ilutequ'urluni, ilutequreluni** HBC continuing to feel grieved **ilutequrallruuq** he continued to feel grieved
qavar- to sleep	**qavartu'rtuq** he keeps on sleeping

Occurs in **+aur(ar)-, @+'(g/t)urainar-, @+'(g/t)uralar-.**

Caliuq quuyurniurluni. He is working, smiling all the while.

Inarqu'rciqua. I'll go to bed even though everyone else stays up.

Qalamcillrani ngel'artu'rluni niicugniurtuq. When he was telling a story she listened, laughing the whole time.

With adjectival verbs, this postbase means to be rather V*; however, with adjectival verbs ending in* **–ite-°** *the postbase* **+'(g)ar(ar)-** *(q.v.) is used instead.*

take- to be long	**tak'u'rtuq** it is a little long
iqtu- to be narrow	**iqtuurtuq** it is a little bit narrow
kumlate-° to be cold	**kumlaqu'urtuq** it is a little bit cold
akurtu- to be long (garment)	**akurtuurallruuq** it was a little bit long

@+'(g/t)urainar- to finally V after desiring to do so but being prevented by circumstances

From **@+'(g/t)ur(ar)-** and **–inar-.**

Changes base-final **te** *to* **q.**

ayag- to leave	**ayagturainartuq** he is finally leaving after not being able to
nere- to eat	**ner'urainartuq** he finally got a chance to eat
inarte- to go to bed	**inarqurainartuq** he finally was able to go to bed

@+'(g/t)uralar- K, BB, **@+'(g/t)ur(ar)lar-** Y, **@+'(g/t)uratu-** HBC, NI to always V

From **+'(g/t)ur(ar)-** *and* **±lar-** *or* **–tu-.**

Changes base-final **te** *to* **q.**

anuqlir- to be windy	**anuqlirturalartuq, anuqlirtu'rlartuq, anuqlirturatuuq** it is always windy
ceńirtaar- to visit around	**ceńirtaarturalartuq, ceńirtaartu'rlartuq, ceńirtaarturatuuq** he is always visiting around

{**-urluq** *see* **-r(ur)luq**}

~:(ng)urte- to become N, to expose the N of

From **~:(ng)u-** *and* **‡**.

Takes mostly intransitive endings (but see last two examples).

yungcarista doctor	**yungcaristeńgurtuq** he has become a doctor
arrsaq poor person	**arrsaurtellruuq** he became poor
nukalpiaq̬ young man	**nukalpiarurtuq** he is becoming a young man who is a good provider
yúk person	**yuurtuq** (*also* **yug'urtuq**) he became a person, was born
eneq bone	**enrurrluku** exposing its bones
kemegglainaq solely flesh	**kemegglainaurtaa** he exposed its flesh

Occurs in **–q̲ainaurte-**, **~+yaurte-**.

Qetunraa agayulirteńgurtengnaqciqniuq. Her son said that he would try to become a priest.

Kiituani-gguq kemeu͡rlua tallegnerurtuq. And then soon, his poor flesh became (covered with) scratches.

Makumiungurciiqua. I shall become a resident here.

{**-usaar-** *see* **-saar-**}

{**-utaq** *see* **-taq [1]**}

{**-ute-** *see* **-te- [5]**}

{**-uteke-** *see* **-teke-**}

:(ng)utelleq, ~:(ng)utelleq empty container which held N

From **:(ng)un** *and* **–lleq [1]**.

ciku ice	**cikuutelleq** empty container which held ice
kayanguq egg	**kayanguutelleq** empty egg carton
kaassaq gasoline	**kaassautelleq** empty gas can
mukaaq flour	**mukaarutleq** empty flour sack

{**-utiiq** *see* **-tiiq**}

{ **-va** *see* **-qva** }

{ **-vaa** *see* **-paa** }

{ **-vaalug-, -vailug-** *see* -paalug- }

{ **-vaaq** *see* **-qvaaq** }

–vaarrluk NSU (*also* **–paarrluk)** big N, huge N
From **%vak, –aq [2],** *and* **–r̲rluk.**

angsaq boat	**angsavaarrluk** huge boat

{ **-vag-** *see* **-pag-, -rvag-** }

@2vak | %vak (*also* **–r̲pak)** big N, large N
The first form of this postbase is productive, but only with noun bases ending in **te** *following a vowel. The second form is not productive.*

Productive use:

angun man	**angulvak** big man
tengssuun airplane	**tengssuulvak** big airplane
issran grass bag	**issralvak** big grass bag

Non-productive occurrences:

qimugta dog	**qimulvak** big dog
tengssuun airplane	**tengssu'rvak** big airplane
arnaq woman	**arenvak** big woman
it'gaq foot	**itegvak** big foot
angalkuq shaman	**angarvak** big, powerful shaman
teggalquq rock	**teggarvak** big rock
tuntu caribou	**tuntuvak** moose *(lexicalized)*
suraq blueberry	**suravak** large variety of blueberry found near Bristol Bay *(lexicalized)*
pi thing	**pivakuq** he boasts *(lit. 'he has himself as a big thing')*
?	**ulutvak** unborn seal

?	**taryaqvak** king salmon
?	**Kusquqvak** Kuskokwim River
?	**ulluvak** cheek

Occurs in **–vaarrluk.**

{**-vakar-** *see* **-pakar-**}

{**-vallag-** *see* **-pallag-**}

{**-vallur-** *see* **-pallur-**}

+(q)vaqanir- to go or take farther N-ward

From **+var-** *or* **+q̲va-** *and* **+kanir-**.

Used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases. The **(q)** *must be used with demonstrative adverb bases, but is optional with positional bases.*

acił area below	**acivaqanirtuq, aciqvaqanirtuq** he lowers himself; he is cursing *(lexicalized)* **acivaqaniraa, aciqvaqaniraa** he is lowering it /
kinguł area behind	**kinguvaqanirtuq, kinguqvaqanirtuq** he is going farther behind
quleł area above	**qulvaqanirtuq, quleqvaqanirtuq** it is going farther upward
yaa(ni) yonder	**yaaqvaqanirtuq** he is going farther
uka(ni) nearby	**ukaqvaqanirtuq** he is going closer

> **Angyaq kanarcetsiyaagan kinguqvaqanirtua.** I went farther back because the boat was overloaded in the front.

+var- to go or put N-ward

Used with positional bases and demonstrative adverb bases.

quleł area above	**qulvartuq** it is going up, has been put up (as in a cupboard) **qulvaraa** he put it up /
acił area below	**acivartuq** he is going down
nateł area where?	**natvartuq** he is going somewhere **natvarcit?** where are you going?
qaił area at surface	**qaivartuq** it is coming to the surface
kia(ni) inside	**kiavartuq** he is going inside
pama(ni) area back up there	**pamavartuq** he is going back up there

Occurs in **+(q)vaqanir-.**

{**-var-** *see* **-rvar-**}

–vguar(ar)- to V a little bit

From ‡ *and* **–ar(ar)-.**

nere- to eat	**nerevguartuq** he is having a bite to eat
alike- to fear	**alikevguararaa** he fears him just a little
kaig- to be hungry	**kaivguartuq** he is a little hungry
nengllir- to be cold	**nengllivguartuq** it is a little cold
anuqlir- to be windy	**anuqlivguartuq** it is a little windy
qanir- to snow	**qanivguartuq** it is snowing a little

–vialuk shabby, funny old, worthless N *and* **–vialug-** to V clumsily or sloppily

atkuk parka	**atkuvialuk** shabby old parka
piluguk skin boot	**piluguvialuuk** a pair of shabby old skin boots
angyaq boat	**angyavialuka** my dilapidated old boat
nutek gun	**nut'vialuk** a beat-up old gun
nere- to eat	**nervialugtuq** he is eating sloppily

+viar- to act toward (it) in the area indicated by N

Used with demonstrative adverb bases; takes transitive endings mostly.

ika(ni) across there	**ikaviarluku** acting toward him or it across there, saying something to or motioning to someone across there
qama(ni) in there	**qamaviarluku** acting toward him or it in there
pika(ni) up there	**pikaviarluku** acting toward him or it up there
kana(ni) below there	**kanaviarluku** acting toward him or it down there

@2+̃vik place to V; place or time of V-ing *and* **+(r)vik** place for N

An NSU optional variant of this postbase for verb bases ending in a vowel is **+svik.**

cali- to work	**calivik** (*also* **calisvik** NSU) workshop
nere- to eat	**nervik** (*also* **neresvik** NSU) dining hall, restaurant, table
kipute- to buy	**kipusvik, kipuyvik** HBC store

mit'e- to land	**misvik, miyvik** HBC airport, landing strip
inarte- to lie down	**inarrvik** sleeping bag, bedroom
qavar- to sleep	**qavarvik** sleeping bag, bedroom
qimugta dog	**qimugtervik** kennel, doghouse

Occurs in **@2+̃vike-.**

Manarvigkaminun tekituq. He arrived at the place where he was going to fish.

Ȧllanret uitaviatnek taiguq. He is coming from where the strangers are staying.

Kaigyaaqvigpenek kainrirciquten. On account of your being hungry for so long you will no longer be hungry.

Ayagviituq. He has no place to go.

When used to mean time of V-ing *rather than taking a relative case noun as a possessor, forms with this postbase may take an absolutive case noun as the subject of the embedded intransitive verb (see also remarks on postbase* **@3:(u)ciq***):*

Maantauraa aanan (*or* **aanavet) uterrvianun.** Stay here until your mother returns *(lit. 'to her time of returning').*

@2+̃vike- to have as the place or site of V-ing, or as the person toward whom one is V-ing

From **@2+̃vik** *and* **–k̲e- [2]**.

Takes transitive endings only.

kaiga- to beseech	**kaigavikaa** he is beseeching him, requesting something of him
aqume- to sit down	**aqumvikaa** he sat down on it
quya- to be thankful	**quyavikaa** he is thankful to him (*compare* **quyatekaa** he is thankful for it)
kuve- to spill	**kuvevikaa** he spilled something on her

Arulairvik'laraqa. I normally stop at her place.

Aqumvikluku naanguara irniama navvlinia au͡g'um ceńingqallrem. The visitor who just left broke my child's toy by sitting on it.

+virte- to go to N

Used only with those demonstrative adverb bases which can take the terminalis ending **+vet** *from which the present postbase is derived. Note that, because of its derivation, the* **v** *of this postbase has the sound of English* v *for all Central Yup'ik speakers except those of NUN.*

Takes intransitive endings only.

maa(ni) here	**maavirtuq** he is coming here
pava(ni) back up there	**pavavirtuq** he is going up back there

kia(ni) upriver, inside, inland	**kiavirtuq** he is going upriver, inside, inland
ua(ni) downriver, in area of exit	**uavirtuq** he is going downriver, toward the exit

Akwaugaq ilu'urqa maavirtellruuq cakmavirpailegmi. Yesterday my cousin came over here before he went downriver.

+vkar- to let, allow, cause, or compel one to V

Used only with bases that end in a vowel. For bases that end in a consonant, **@5 +cete-** *is used instead. Note that with bases that end in* **te**, *either postbase may be used.*

A recent and not widely accepted variant is **–vkar-** *used on both vowel- and consonant-ending bases.*

This is a "compound verbal postbase"; for polarity information see **@1 $\overset{\sim}{+}$ni-** *and YEG, p. 232f.*

Either the embedded verb or the derived verb or both must be transitive.

cali- to work	**calivkaraa** he is allowing or compelling her to work
nere- to eat	**nerevkaraa** he is letting her eat *or* he is letting someone eat it
inarte- to lie down	**inartevkarai** he had them lie down

Aataminun qayalivkartuq. He had his own father make him a kayak.

Qetunrani aataminun qayalivkaraa. She had her father make her son a kayak.

Nataqevkarngaitua. I won't let myself be found.

{**-vke-** *see* **-peke-**}

–vlaag- to V insufficiently, to not V enough

nere- to eat	**nerevlaagtuq** he didn't eat enough
nerqe- to feed	**nerqevlaagaa** he didn't feed it enough
uu- to get cooked	**uuvlaagtuq** it is undercooked
qavar- to sleep	**qavavlaagtua** I didn't get enough sleep
ulug- to tan, soften	**uluvlaagaa** he didn't tan it enough

Qanrutellruitkut neqkitevlaagumallruniluteng. They told us that they had been given insufficient food.

–vlugte- to V sloppily

nere- to eat	**nerevlugtuq** he is eating sloppily
qaner- to speak	**qanevlugtuq** he is speaking sloppily, babbling

–vsiar-, –vyiar- HBC to V more toward completion, to V even more, to V more thoroughly

cali- to work	**calivsiaraa, calivyiaraa** he is working more on it, putting on the finishing touches
nere- to eat	**nerevsiartuq, nerevyiartuq** he is eating more, finishing his food, or having seconds
erur- to wash	**eruvsiaraa, eruvyiaraa** he is continuing to wash it after it is already clean
qavar- to sleep	**qavavsiartuq, qavavyiartuq** he is sleeping more, having gone back to sleep after waking up in the morning

Nernginanrani tengssuun tekican unilluku neq'ni tengssuun paqtaa ut'reskuni nerevsiarnaluni. While he was eating, a plane came, and he went to check the plane, leaving his food and intending to eat more (of it) when he returned.

{**-vvluk** *see* **-rrluk**}

+̃yaaqe- to V in vain, to no avail, without the intended or expected outcome, fruitlessly

alinge- to be afraid	**alingyaaquq** he is afraid (though there is no cause for fear)
iter- to come in	**iteryaaquq** he came in (but did not accomplish the thing he came in to do)
pingnaqe- to try	**pingnaqsaaquq** he tried (but failed)

Occurs in **–kunayaaqe-, ±laryaaqe-, $@_1$ +̃naqsaaqe-, +̃yugyaaqe-, –ngnaqsaaqe-.**

Umyuarteqsaaqua tekitnayukluku. I thought he was going to come (but he didn't).

Assiryaaquq tau͡gaam assikenritaqa. It is good but I don't like it.

Qimugtem qilullranga kaugturyugyaaqellruaqa. When the dog barked at me, I wanted to hit it (but didn't).

May precede or follow **-llru-**:

Tangerrsugyaaqellruaqa *or* **Tangerrsullruyaaqaqa.** I had wanted to see him (but I didn't).

+yag- NUN, HBC (for there) to be much N, many N

Takes intransitive endings only.

qimugta dog	**qimugteyagtuq** there are many dogs
neqa^e^ fish	**neqyagtuq** there are many fish
equk wood	**equgyagtuq** there is a lot of wood
angyaq boat	**angyaryagtuq** there are many boats
cuk person	**cugyagtuq** there are a lot of people

Although at the present time this postbase is not in use except in NUN and HBC, there is one base, **yugyag-**, *used elsewhere in Central Yup'ik which comes from this postbase:*

yuk person	**yugyagtuq** there are a lot of people

–ya(g)aq*, –yagaq* baby N, little N *and* **–ya(g)ar-, –yagar-** dear little one is V-ing

Used mostly with names of animals. However, it may be used with other nouns to mean little, *particularly in BB.*

In the first cited variant of this postbase, the **(g)** *is dropped if the* **a** *before the* **g** *is not stressed. If the* **(g)** *is dropped, then for some speakers the final* **q** *becomes* **r** *in the absolutive singular form. See also* **–kaca(g)ar-.**

The verb to verb forms preserve polarity.

tuntu caribou	**tuntuyagaq** caribou calf, baby caribou
tuntuvak moose	**tuntuvayaaq, tuntuvayaar, tuntuvayagaq** moose calf
	tuntuvayagaat moose calves
pi thing	**piyagaq** duckling *(lexicalized)*
angyaq boat	**angyayagaq** shrew *(lexicalized)*
terruaq thing like an anus	**terruayaaq** doughnut *(lexicalized)*
yaqulek bird	**yaquleyagaq** baby bird; Fish and Game officer *(lexicalized in a limited area of BB)*
kass'aq white person	**kass'ayagaq** child who is half white and half native *(lexicalized)*
[e]na^e^ house	**ney'agaq** BB little house
angninrir- to be no longer happy	**angninriyagartuq** the dear little one is no longer happy
kemgite-° to be skinny	**kemgityagaami** because the little thing was skinny
qavar- to sleep	**qavayaartuq** the dear little one is sleeping

Occurs in **–yaya(g)aq*.**

∓yagute- to reach the state of V

From **‡** *and* **@3:(u)te-.**

nallu- to not know	**nalluyagutuq** he forgot, he passed out **nalluyagutaa** he forgot it
murilke- to observe	**murilkessagulluni** becoming aware of the happenings around him

Some speakers can use this postbase directly with emotional roots:

takar- shy, respectful	**takaryagutaa** (*or* **takaqsagutaa**) he has become respectful toward him

Occurs in **–k̲sagute-.**

Paqnayagutlemku uitangairucama tua-i paqtaqa. When I became curious about it, because I could not restrain myself, I went to see it.

∓yailkutaq, ∓yailkun device to prevent V-ing

From **∓yar-, :(ng)ite-°,** *and* **@3:(u)taq** *or* **@3:(u)n.**

puukar- to bump	**puukaryailkutaq, puukaryailkun** bumper
alleg- to tear	**allegyailkutaq, allegyailkun** hem
ciku- to freeze	**cikuyailkutaq** anti-freeze
nallarte- to hit	**nallarcailkutaq** shield
mecungte- to get wet *(tr.)*	**mecungcailkutaa** the thing he has to keep him from getting wet
mecunge- to get wet *(intr.)*	**mecungyailkutaa** the thing that keeps him from getting wet

Kangciramek mecungcailkutarluni elluiilliniuq ella ellarvangraan. With a tarpaulin as a waterproof shield she was comfortable even though it was raining hard.

+yak thing similar to N, thing that acts as if it were V; small N

Cf. **–ya(g)aq.**

Only marginally productive; forms with this postbase are lexicalized.

qengaq nose	**qengaryak** a kind of jellyfish
qalleq rust	**qalleryak** orange thing, orange color
qerrir- to sparkle	**qerriryak** silver thing, silver color
tungu- to be dark in color	**tunguryak** gray or brown thing or color

Occurs in **-ruyak.**

%yaq

Non-productive. In many cases it is not possible to determine the base to which this postbase has been attached. Its meaning is difficult to isolate.

talu partition	**taluyaq** fishtrap
kuve- to pour, spill	**kuvyaq** fishnet
qiur- to be bluish	**qiuryaq** aurora
agluq ridge beam of house	**agluryaq** rainbow
kit'e- to sink	**kic'aq** anchor
qelme- to close one's eyes	**qelemyaq** eyelash
mara(q) marshy lowlands	**marayaq** mud
tep'aq something that has drifted ashore	**tep'aryaq** driftwood
nemer- to wrap, bind	**nemeryaq** lamprey
?, *cf.* **kegge-** to bite	**kegturyaq** NSU, NUN, **egturyaq** mosquito
?, *cf.* **at-** *(root)* down	**atsaq** berry
?, *cf.* **kan'a** one down there	**kanuyaq** copper
?, *cf.* **qau͡gna** one in there	**qau͡gyaq** sand
?, *cf.* **qai** surface	**qayaq** kayak
?, *cf.* **age-** to go over	**agyaq** star
?	**aqsaq** stomach
?	**angyaq** boat
?	**miryaq** vomit
?	**makuryaq** mosquito
?	**angayaq** swamp
?	**qemeryaq** eyelash

+̃yaqlir- to finally V

From **+̃yar-** *and* **+qliq.**

ceńirte- to visit	**ceńircaqliraanga** he finally visited me
tupag- to wake up	**tupagyaqlirtuq** he finally woke up

Tangerrsaqlirpaa. Oh, seeing (you) at last!

Elicaqliraqa kuimaryaraq. I finally learned how to swim.

+̃yaquna- do not V *(imperative)*

From **+̃yar-** *and* **‡**.

This is the future negative optative for the second person. It takes optative second person endings only, and these endings follow immediately after the postbase. Some of the optative endings with this postbase are different from the usual optative endings. The

2s ending is **k** *(***ng** *in HBC) rather than* **ø***; the 2s-3s ending is* **ku** *rather than* **u***; and the 2s-1s ending is* **:nga** *rather than* **nga**. *See also* **@5+piiqna- |~viiqna-** *which takes the same endings, and YEG, p. 224.*

agtur- to touch	**agturyaqunaku** don't touch it! *(future)*
inarte- to lie down	**inarcaqunak** don't lie down! *(future)*
alike- to be afraid of	**aliksaqunii** don't be afraid of me! *(future)*

Occurs in **–q̲aryaquna-.**

Inarcaqunak tekisvimnun; tekiciiqua unuk qukarpailgan. Don't go to bed before I arrive; I will arrive before midnight.

+̃yar- would V; to go V-ing

Used in contrafactual conditionals, this postbase appears on the main verb of a sentence with a dependent verb in the conditional mood. See also YEG, p. 296.

Yaqulgukuma tengyartua. If I were a bird I'd fly off.

Kuuvviaq kuvellrunrilkuvgu yuurqaliruyaraqa. If you hadn't spilled the coffee I would have drunk it.

Qaillun una mumigcarciu? How would you translate this? *(conditional implied)*

Naulluukuma nemcartua. If I were ill I would stay in the house.

When not used in contrafactual conditionals, this postbase is only marginally productive and is used mainly on bases for food-obtaining activities, meaning to go V-ing.

iqvar- to pick berries	**iqvaryartuq** he is going berry-picking
ungu- to drive (herd) game	**unguyartut** they are going game-driving
pissur- to hunt	**pissuryartuq** he is going hunting (*compare* **pissurtuq** he is hunting, **pissuryarturtuq** he is going somewhere to hunt)
nuteg- to shoot	**nutegyartuq** he is going hunting with a gun
manar- to fish with a hook	**manaryartuq** he is going fishing
atsi- to produce berries by harvesting	**atsiyartut** they are going on a berry-picking trip of several days' duration

Occurs in **+̃yaqlir-, +̃yaquna-, +̃yaraq, +̃yarar-, +̃yarpiar-, +̃yartur-, +(s)ciryar-, +̃yailkutaq, +̃yaurte-.**

+̃yaraq way of V-ing, how to V, method of V-ing, device for V-ing

From **+̃yar-** *and* **+'(g)aq [1].**

igar- to write	**igaryaraq** how to write, writing system
mingqe- to sew	**mingeqsaraq** how to sew

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piyua- to walk	**piyuayaraq** how to walk; footpath
qaner- to speak	**qaneryaraq** how to speak; word, language
ige- to swallow	**igyaraq** throat *(lexicalized)*

Also, the following non-productive occurrence with a noun:

tuma^{e} footprint, trail	**tumyaraq** trail *(specifically)*

Nalluaqa kuimaryaraq. I don't know how to swim.

Elicungcartuq Yugcetun qaneryaramek. He is studying the Yup'ik Eskimo language.

Nalluyagutenrilkilaput ciuliamta piuryarait. Let us not forget our ancestors' ways of doing things.

∓̃yarar- to V early

From **∓̃yar-** *and* **‡.**

tupag- to wake up	**tupagyarartuq** he woke up early
	tupagyaratuuq he (customarily) wakes up early

∓̃yarar(ar)- to V very early, to V too early

From **∓̃yarar-** *and* **‡.**

tupag- to wake up	**tupagyara'artuq** he woke up very early
	tupagyararatuuq he (customarily) wakes up very early

∓̃yarpiar-, ∓̃yarpigar- HBC, **∓̃yar-** NSU to almost V

From **∓̃yar-** *and* **+pik [2] (?).**

igte- to fall	**igcarpiartuq** it almost fell
igcete- to let fall	**igcecarpiaraa** he almost let it fall
taringnarqe- to be understandable	**taringnaqsarpiartuq** it is almost understandable

Iglaircarpiallruunga uuqnarqellriamek nerengnaqlua. I almost scorched my throat trying to eat the hot food.

∓̃yartur- to go to V, to go in order to V

From **∓̃yar-** *and* **+tur- [1].**

maqi- to take a steambath	**maqiyarturtuq** he went in order to take a steambath
ceńirte- to visit	**ceńircarturaa** he went in order to visit her
mit'e- to land	**mic'arturtuq** it is coming in for a landing

Also, irregularly:

mer- to drink	**meqsarturtuq** he went to get a drink of water
anar- to defecate	**anaqsarturtuq** he went to defecate

Aanaka neryarturtuq kelgatni nerevkarilriit. My mother went to eat because the people holding a feast invited her.

∓̃yaurciiqe- to start and continue to V

From **∓̃yaurte-** *and* **+ciqe- | @5ciiqe-.**

qanrute- to tell	**qanrucaurciiqamken** I'll start telling you
makete- to get up	**makcaurciiquten** you will start getting up (early)

Mikelnguyagaq neryaurciiquq neqpianek keggutengkuni. The baby will start eating solids when she gets teeth.

∓̃yaurte- to be able to V now, to have learned how to V

From **∓̃yar -** *and* **~:(ng)urte-.**

kuimar- to swim	**kuimaryaurtua** I can swim now
yurar- to dance	**yuraryaurtellruuq** he has become able to dance, has begun to dance as a regular activity
piyua- to walk	**piyuayaurtuq** he can walk now

Occurs in **∓̃yaurciiqe-.**

–yaya(g)aq* little baby N

From **–ya(g)aq*** *doubled and condensed.*

tuntu reindeer	**tuntuyayaaq** a little tiny reindeer calf
tuntuvak moose	**tuntuvayayagaq** little baby moose calf

≃yu- to be able to V well; to customarily V well

Takes intransitive endings only.

qaner- to speak	**qanyuuq** he speaks well
qilag- to knit	**qilayuuq** she knits well
pite- to catch game	**picuuq** he is a successful hunter
kegge- to bite	**keggsuuq** it tends to bite
nuteg- to shoot	**nutyuuq** he shoots accurately
niite- to hear	**niicuuq** he is obedient

Occurs in **≃yuli, ≃yuite-°, ≃yuirute-, ≃yunarqe-, ≃yunari-.**

∓yuar- lest (one) V; in case (one) V-s

Used with an indicative ending and with another verb in the same sentence in the optative mood (see also **@$_1$∓niar-***).*

nere- to eat	**neryuaraa** lest he eat it
ayakar- to flee	**ayakaryuartuq** lest he flee
nanluciirte- to lose one's way	**nanluciircuartuten** in case you lose your way

Tauna mikelnguq nayuqiu, igcuartuq inglernek. Stay with that child lest he fall from the bed.

Uquutvaguartangqerrsuartuq tamaani, ukut yuut apertuaskiki cauciatnek tamakut. In case there are poison water hemlock there, educate those people on what they are.

Unuurucuaraaten, ampi uterten. Hurry and go home lest night overtake you.

∓yug- to want to V; to tend to V; to feel V *(with "emotional roots"); and*
+(r)yug- to want N, to want to do the appropriate thing with N

When used with "emotional roots" takes intransitive endings only.

Cf. **%yuk.**

cali- to work	**caliyugtuq** he wants to work
taqe- to quit	**taqsugtuq** he wants to quit
nere- to eat	**neryugaa** he wants to eat it
inarte- to lie down	**inarcugtuq** he wants to lie down
ayag- to leave	**ayagyugtuq** he wants to leave
tangerr- to see	**tangerrsugaa** he wants to see her
akag- to roll	**akagyugtuq** it tends to roll
iqu- to fall over	**iquyugtuq** it tends to fall over
qavar- to sleep	**qavaryugtuq** he wants to sleep, *or, if he is already asleep,* he is sound asleep
takar- *(root)* shy, respectful	**takaryugtuq** he feels shy, respectful
temci- *(root)* amused	**temciyugtuq** he feels amused, finds something funny
tepa^e aged fish head	**tepyugtuq, teperyugtuq** he wants (to eat) aged fish heads
qimugta dog	**qimugteryugtuq** he wants dogs
atkuk parka	**atkugyugtuq** he wants (to put on) a parka
kiiq heat in the air	**kiiryugtuq** he feels hot *(lexicalized)*

Also, irregularly:

mer- to drink	**meqsugtuq** he is thirsty
anar- to defecate	**anaqsugtuq** he needs to defecate

Occurs in **∓yugar-, ∓yugcali-, ∓yugnga-, ∓yugyaaqe-, ∓yunqegg-, ∓yunrite-°, ∓yuuma-, ∓yuumir-, ∓yukaar(ar)-.**

∓yugar- NS to enjoy one's V-ing

From **∓yug-** *and* **‡.**

yuu- to live	**yuuyugartuq** he is enjoying life
nere- to eat	**nersugartuq** he's enjoying eating
qavar- to sleep	**qavarsugartuq** he enjoyed his sleep

∓yugcali- to V heartily, to enjoy one's V-ing

From **∓yug-** *and* **‡.**

nere- to eat	**neryugcaliuq** he is eating heartily
ceńingqa- to be visiting	**ceńingqayugcaliunga** I am enjoying my visit

Keniramnek amaqliqa neryugcaliluni nerellruuq. My brother ate my cooking, enjoying it.

∓yugnaite-° to definitely not V

From **∓yugnar(qe)-** *and* **:(ng)ite-°.**

ayag- to go	**ayagyugnaituq** he definitely didn't go
nere- to eat	**neryugnaitaa** he definitely isn't eating it

Muragtun ayuqsugnaituq. It is definitely not like wood.

∓yugnarqe- to probably V

From **∓yuke-** *and* **@$_1$∓narqe-.**

This postbase usually comes immediately before the ending.

atur- to use	**aturyugnarqaa** he is probably using it, I think that he is using it
ayagciqe- to be going to go	**ayagciqsugnarquq** he will probably go, I think that he will go

Occurs in **∓yugnaite-°.**

∓yugnga- K, BB to be able to V

From **∓yug-** *and* **@+nga-.**

naaqi- to read	**naaqiyugngaunga** I can read
atur- to use	**aturyugngaa** he can use it

Nalluaqa mingeqsugngacia. I don't know whether he can sew.

∓̃yugyaaqe- to want to V, provided it is all right

From **∓̃yug-** *and* **∓̃yaaqe-.**

kuuvviar- to drink coffee	**kuuvviaryugyaaqukut** we would like some coffee
kuimar- to swim	**kuimaryugyaaqua** I would like to swim

Taikan tangerrsugyaaqaqa. If he comes I would like to see him.

≃yuirute- to no longer V

From **≃yu-** *and* **:(ng)i:rute-.**

kuingir- to smoke	**kuingiyuirutua** I no longer smoke
assike- to like	**assiksuirutaa** he no longer likes her

Uum tan'gurraam aliksuirutaa ilurani angliami. This boy no longer fears his cousin because he has grown up.

≃yuite-° to never V, to habitually not V

From **≃yu-** *and* **:(ng)ite-°.**

kuingir- to smoke	**kuingiyuituq** he doesn't smoke, he never smokes
maqi- to take a steambath	**maqiyuituq** he never takes steambaths
niite- to hear	**niicuituq** he doesn't hear, is deaf or disobediently unresponsive
kuimar- to swim	**kuimayuunani** never swimming
tangerr- to see	**tangyuituq** (*irregularly,* **tangerrsuituq** Y) he doesn't see

Kuingiyuitua tau͡gaam iqmituunga. I don't smoke, but I chew tobacco.

Aliksaqunaku qimugteka keggsuilan. You don't have to be afraid of my dog, because it never bites.

%yuk thing like N

Non-productive; all occurrences highly lexicalized.

Cf. **∓̃yug-.**

tekeq index finger	**tekeryuk** wing-tip feather
nunaniq joy	**nunaniryuk** gray jay
angeq chewing gum	**angeryuk** tree pitch
angyaq boat	**angyayuk** back of bird
tuntuq caribou	**tunturyuk** Great Bear constellation
tengak pubic hair	**tengayuk** throat hair of caribou

~+yukaar(ar)- to be ready to V; to be going to V at any moment

From **~+yug-, −q̲ar-,** *and* **−ar(ar)-.**

qallange- to come to a boil	**qallangyukaartuq** it is going to boil at any moment
tai- to come	**taiyukaartuq** he should be here at any moment
teguqar- to grab	**teguqeryukaararaa** he is ready to grab it
naveg- to break	**navegyukaartut** they break easily
kuimar- to swim	**kuimaryukaartua** I am ready to swim

~+yuke- to think or believe that oneself or another is V-ing

A "compound verbal postbase"; for polarity information see **@$_1$ ~+ni-** *and YEG, p. 232f.*

ayallru- to have left	**ayallruyukaa** he thought she had left

Occurs in **@$_1$ ~+nayuke-, ~+yugnarqe-.**

Nutellruaqa kanaqlauyuksaaqluku. I shot it thinking, mistakenly, that it was a muskrat.

≃yuli one who is good at V-ing, a proficient V-er

From **≃yu-** *and* **+li [1].**

kenir- to cook	**keniyuli** a good cook
pite- to catch game	**piculi** a good hunter
yurar- to Eskimo dance	**yurayuli** a good Eskimo dancer
murua- to sink in snow	**muruayuli** legendary beast that leaves deep tracks in snow
miluqu- to heave things	**miluquyuli** legendary beast that heaves rocks; *identified with* monkey or ape
teve- to portage	**tevyuli** muskrat *(lexicalized)*
kegge- to bite	**keggsuli** pike fish *(lexicalized); also* a dog that bites
?, *cf.* **qalemqar-** to gobble up	**qalemtaayuli** elephant *(lexicalized)*

≃yunaite-° to be impossible to be V-ed; to not tend to induce one to V

From **≃yunar(qe)-** *and* **:(ng)ite-°.**

This postbase is the negative of **≃yunarqe-.**

For polarity information, see **@$_1$ ~+narqe-** *and* **@$_1$ ~+naite-°.**

naaqe- to read	**naaqsunaituq** it doesn't make one want to read it, it's not good to read

atur- to use	**atuyunaituq** it is not good to use, it can't be used

Tauna teguyunaituq; yungqertuq. That thing should not be taken; it has an owner.

≃yunari- to be the proper time to V

From **≃yu-** *and* **@$_1$∓nari-**.

For polarity information, see **@$_1$∓nari-**.

qavar- to sleep	**qavayunariuq** it is the proper time to sleep **qavayunarianga** it is the proper time for me to sleep
atur- to use	**atuyunariuq** it is good to use now

≃yunarqe-, ≃yugnarqe- to be possible to V, to tend to induce one to V

From **≃yu-** *and* **@$_1$∓narqe-**.

For polarity information see **@$_1$∓narqe-.**

nere- to eat	**neryunarquq** it can be eaten, is good to eat
inqe- to coo	**ineqsunarquq** he is cute, makes one want to coo to him
naaqe- to read	**naaqsunarquq** it is good to read
atur- to use	**atuyunarquq** it is good to use
ellimer- to tell one to do something	**ellimeyunarquq** it is easy to get him to do things, he does things when you tell him to

Occurs in **≃yunaite-°.**

Igai atam naaqsunarqut taum. That person's writings are good to read.

∓yunqegg- to love to V, to like very much to V

From **∓yug-** *and* **%nqegg-.**

nere- to eat	**neryunqegtuq** he loves to eat **neryunqeggai** he loves to eat them
qavar- to sleep	**qavaryunqegtuq** he loves to sleep

Qavaryunqeggami-wam tua-i unuamek qavarallilria. Being an avid sleeper, he is probably sleeping today.

∓yunqeggli one who loves to V, an avid V-er

From **∓yunqegg-** *and* **+li [1].**

nere- to eat	**neryunqeggli** one who loves to eat, gourmand

Neryunqeggli ima akwaugaq kelellruaqa atakutaasqelluku ilakluta. Yesterday I invited the gourmand to have dinner with us.

∓yunrite-° to continue not to V, to not want to V

From **∓yug-** *and* **–nrite-°.**

tekite- to arrive	**tekicunrituq** he just won't arrive; he doesn't want to arrive

∓yuuma- Y, NS, HBC to be able to V; K, BB to be ready to V

From **∓yug-** *and* **:(u/i)ma-.**

kuimar- to swim	**kuimaryuumauq** Y, NS, HBC he is able to swim; K, BB he is ready to swim

∓yuumiir(ar)te- to no longer want to V, to suddenly cease wanting to V

From **∓yuumir-** *and* **:(ng)ir(ar)te-.**

nere- to eat	**neryuumiirtua, neryuumiirretua** HBC I don't want to eat any longer

Nalluaqa ciin neryuumiirarucia. I don't know why he suddenly lost his appetite.

∓yuumiite-° to not care to V

From **∓yuumir-** *and* **:(ng)ite-°.**

kuuvviar- to drink coffee	**kuuvviaryuumiituq** he doesn't care to drink coffee

Kumlanerturyuumiitniluni yun'erra'ar yuurqallruuq. Saying that he didn't care to eat frozen fish, the young man had tea instead.

∓yuumir- to yearn to V, to desire to V

From **∓yug-, :(u/i)ma-,** *and* **‡.**

melugtur- to eat aged fish eggs	**melugturyuumirtua** I yearn to eat aged fish eggs

Occurs in **∓yuumiite-, ∓yuumiir(ar)te-.**

Neryuumirtua imkunek nerlallemnek imumi man'a waten ayuqlirivailgan. I yearn to eat the things I used to eat long ago before things changed like this.

+yuuq

Used with demonstrative pronoun bases to make singular vocative (calling) forms.

u(na) this one	**uyuuq, usuuq** you here!
ing(na) the one over there	**ingyuuq, ingsuuq** you over there!
pik(na) the one up above	**piksuuq** you up there!
kan('a) the one down there	**kacuuq** you down there!
un('a) the one moving down there	**unyuuq, unsuuq** you moving down there!

ENDINGS

ENDINGS

The charts on the following pages show the endings for the various noun cases and verb moods. These charts also appear in *Yup'ik Eskimo Grammar,* which should be consulted for further information.

The following is a summary of the uses of the moods and cases.

Verb Moods

Indicative: 1) statements; 2) "yes-no" questions, usually with enclitic **=qaa**
Interrogative: 1) content questions; 2) exclamations with the postbase **@$_5$+pag- |~vag-**
Optative: 1) commands, requests, suggestions; 2) statements in narrative with the postbase **@$_4$−k̲i-** and a third person ending
Subordinative: 1) actions or states subordinate to that of the main verb and involving the same subject; 2) requests, commands, suggestions with a second person ending
Participial: 1) exclamations, usually with **tang**; 2) certain special constructions (see **maaten** and **=wa**)
Connective moods (best described with English translations):
  Contemporative 1: "when (in the past)"
  Contemporative 1: "while"
  Contemporative 3: "at the same time that"
  Precessive: "before"
  Concessive: "although, even though, even if"
  Contingent: "whenever"
  Consequential: "because"
  Conditional: "if, when (in the future)"

Noun Cases

Absolutive: 1) subject of an intransitive verb; 2) object of a transitive verb
Relative: 1) subject of a transitive verb; 2) possessor; 3) "independent relative construction," see section on roots in General Introduction, and Appendix 1, for further information
Localis: 1) place at which, time at which; 2) object of a comparison; 3) with postbase **@$_5$+paa |~vaa** and enclitic **=lli** in exclamations; 4) formal vocative
Ablative-modalis: 1) place from which, time from which; 2) indefinite object of an intransitive verb; 3) specifying information about a noun within a verb; 4) secondary object especially with verbs of speaking and giving; 5) instrument (only in some dialects)
Terminalis: 1) place to which, time to which; 2) subject of an embedded verb
Vialis: 1) route; 2) instrument; 3) part of a whole
Aequalis: 1) comparison; 2) language specification; 3) price specification

INDICATIVE MOOD ENDINGS

				Transitive									*Intransitive*	
				OBJECT										
				3rd person			*1st person*			*2nd person*				
				s	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*		
SUBJECT	*3rd person*	*s*	**+ '(g)a-**[1]	**a**	**i**	**k**	**anga**	**akut**	**akuk**	**aten**	**aci**	**atek**	**+ '(g/t)u-**	**q**
		p		**at**	**it**	**gket**	**atnga**	**itkut**	**itkuk**	**atgen**	**iceci**	**icetek**		**t**
		d		**ak**	**kek**	**gkek**	**agnga**[2]	**agkut**	**agkuk**	**agten**	**agci**	**agtek**		**k**
	1st person	*s*	**+ '(g)ar-**	**– k̲a**	**+ nka**	**+ gka**				**– mken**	**– mci**	**– mtek**		**:nga**
		p		**+ put**[3]	**– put**	**+ gput**				**– mteggen**	**– mceci**	**– mcetek**		**kut**
		d		**+ puk**[3]	**– puk**	**+ gpuk**				**– megten**	**– megci**	**– megtek**		**kuk**
	2nd person	*s*		**+ n**	**– ten**	**+ gken**	**+ penga**[4]	**+ pekut**	**+ pekuk**					**ten**
		p		**+ ci**[3]	**– ci**	**+ gci**	**+ pecia**	**+ pecikut**	**+ pecikuk**					**ci**
		d		**+ tek**[3]	**– tek**	**+gtek**	**+ petegnga**[2]	**+ petegkut**	**+ petegkuk**					**tek**

[1] The **a** of the third person subject transitive indicative marker is deleted with those bases and those endings where including the **a** would lead to a three-vowel cluster.

[2] Also **:agnenga** and **+ petegnenga.**

[3] May be treated as dropping types, especially if the object is indicated by a separate noun.

[4] Also **–vnga, –vkut, –vkuk, –vcia,** etc.

INTERROGATIVE MOOD ENDINGS

				Transitive									*Intransitive*	
				OBJECT										
				3rd person			*1st person*			*2nd person*				
				s	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*		
SUBJECT	*3rd person*	*s*	**+ '(g/t)a-**	**:gu**	**ki**	**kek**	**nga**	**kut**	**kuk**	**ten**	**ci**	**tek**	**+ '(g/t)a-**	**∅**
		p		**tgu**	**tki**	**'kek**	**tnga**	**tkut**	**tkuk**	**tgen**	**ceci**	**cetek**		**t**
		d		**gnegu**[1]	**gki**[2]	**gkek**[2]	**gnga**[2]	**gkut**[2]	**gkuk**[2]	**gten**[2]	**gci**[2]	**gtek**[2]		**k**
	1st person	*s*	**∓(t)si-**[3]	*Other than the 2s-1s ending* **ken**, *first person subject transitive interrogative endings are not used.*						**ken**			**∓(t)si-**[3]	**a**
		p											**@5 + ce-**[4]	**ta**
		d												**ńuk**[5]
	2nd person	*s*	**∓(t)si-**[3]	**u**	**ki**	**kek**	**a**	**kut**	**kuk**				**∓(t)si-**[3]	**t**
		p	**@5 + ce-**[4]	**ciu**	**ciki**	**cikek**	**cia**	**cikut**	**cikuk**				**@5 + ce-**[4] [6]	**ci**[6]
		d		**tegu**	**tegki**[7]	**tegkek**[7]	**tegnga**[8]	**tegkut**[8]	**tegkuk**[8]					**tek**

[1] Also **n'gu** and **gtegu**.

[2] **ne** or **te** is often inserted after the **g** of these endings, giving for example **gneki** or **gteki** rather than **gki**.

[3] **∓(t)yi** in HBC.

[4] **∓(t)yi** in HBC.

[5] **nung** in HBC.

[6] The 2p ending may be **+(s)tessi** in HBC.

[7] **g** may be deleted from these two endings, or **ne** may be inserted after the **g** if it is kept.

[8] **ne** may be inserted after the **g** of these endings.

OPTATIVE MOOD ENDINGS

				Transitive									*Intransitive*	
				OBJECT										
				3rd person			*1st person*			*2nd person*				
				s	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*		
SUBJECT	*3rd person*	*s*	**@~+li-**[1]	**ku**	**ki**	**kek**	**nga**	**kut**	**kuk**	**ten**	**ci**	**tek**	**@~+li-**[1]	**∅**
		p		**tgu**	**tki**	**tkek**	**tnga**	**tkut**	**tkuk**	**tgen**	**ceci**	**cetek**		**t**
		d		**gnegu**[2]	**gki**[2]	**gkek**[2]	**gnga**[2]	**gkut**[2]	**gkuk**[2]	**gten**[2]	**gci**[2]	**gtek**[2]		**k**
	1st person	*s*	**@~+la-**[1]	**ku**	**ki**	**kek**				**mken**[3]	**mci**	**mtek**		**@~+lii**[1]
		p		**ut**	**put**	**gput**				**mteggen**	**mceci**	**mcetek**		**+lta**[4]
		d		**uk**	**puk**	**gpuk**				**megten**	**megci**	**megtek**		**@~+luk**[1]
	2nd person	*s*	**@$_4$+**[5]	(6)	**ki**	**kek**	**nga**[5]	**kut**	**kuk**				- - - - - - -	(7)
		p	**@$_5$+**[5]	**ciu**	**ciki**	**cikek**	**cia**	**cikut**	**cikuk**				**@$_5$+**[5]	**ci**
		d		**tegu**	**tegki**[8]	**tegkek**[8]	**tegnga**	**tegkut**	**tegkuk**					**tek**

[1] When these endings are used on a base ending in **te** the resulting **tl** becomes **ll**.

[2] The 3d-3s ending may also be **n'gu**, and the others in this row may insert **ne** or **te** after **g**.

[3] May be **ken** instead of **mken**.

[4] May be treated as a dropping type ending, **–lta**.

[5] When these endings are used with a base ending in two vowels or **e**, **(g)i** may be used before the ending, in which case velar dropping occurs with the 2s-1s ending, causing it to be, in effect, **a** rather than **nga**.

[6] With bases ending in a single prime vowel, this ending is **u**; with bases ending in two vowels or **e** this ending is **(g)iu**; with bases ending in **te** this ending is @$_4$**gu**; and with bases ending in a consonant, this ending is **–$\underline{\text{gg}}$u**.

[7] With bases ending in a single prime vowel, this ending is **∅**; with bases ending in two vowels or **e** this ending is **(g)i**; with bases ending in **te** this ending is **n**; but with bases ending in **te°** it is @$_4$**u** (except in HBC where it is **n**); and with bases ending in ə consonant this ending is **:a**.

[8] **g** may be omitted from these endings, giving **teki** and **tekek**.

SUBORDINATIVE MOOD ENDINGS

				Transitive										
				OBJECT									*Intransitive*	
				3rd person			*1st person*			*2nd person*				
				s	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*		
SUBJECT	*3rd person*	*s* *p* *d*	@~+lu-[1]	**ku**	**ki**	**kek**	**:nga**	**ta**	**nuk**[2]	**ten**	**ci**	**tek**	@~+lu-[1]	**ni** **teng** **tek**
	1st person	*s* *p* *d*		↓	↓	↓				↓	↓	↓		**:nga** **ta** **nuk**[2]
	2nd person	*s* *p* *d*		↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓					**ten** **ci** **tek**

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[1] When these endings are used on a base ending in **te,** the resulting **tl** becomes **ll**; however, when these endings are used on a base ending in **te°**- or after the postbase **+vke-|+peke-**, the marker of this mood is **@5na-** rather than **@~+lu-** and the 3s-2s transitive ending is **k** rather than **ten**. Furthermore, the 1s object transitive ending and the 1s subject intransitive ending which are shown on the chart as **:nga** will combine with **@~+lu-** and **@5na-** to give **@~+lua** and **@5nii** respectively.

[2] **nung** in HBC.

PARTICIPIAL MOOD ENDINGS

				Transitive									*Intransitive*	
				OBJECT										
				3rd person			*1st person*			*2nd person*				
				s	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*		
SUBJECT	*3rd person*	*s*		**ii**[1]	**ai**	**k**	**iinga**	**iikut**	**iikuk**	**iiten**	**iici**	**iitek**	- **lria**-[3]	**ø**
		p		**iit**	**ait**	**gket**	**iitnga**	**aitkut**	**aitkuk**	**iitgen**	**aiceci**	**aicetek**		**t**[2]
		d		**iik**	**kek**	**gkek**	**iignga**	**iigkut**	**iigkuk**	**iigten**	**iigci**	**iigtek**		**k**[2]
	1st person	*s*	@$_4$≂**k̲e**-	**ka**	**nka**	**gka**				**mken**	**mci**	**mtek**		**nga**
		p		**vvut**	**put**	**gput**				**mteggen**	**mceci**	**mcetek**		**kut**
		d		**vvuk**	**puk**	**gpuk**				**megten**	**megci**	**megtek**		**kuk**
	2nd person	*s*		**n**	**ten**	**gken**	**vnga**	**vkut**	**vkuk**					**ten**
		p		**ssi**	**ci**	**gci**	**vcia**	**vcikut**	**vcikuk**					**ci**
		d		**ssek**	**tek**	**gtek**	**vtegnga**	**vtegkut**	**vtegkuk**					**tek**

[1] The endings of the participial mood are essentially the same as the endings of the indicative mood. Thus the marker of the transitive indicative can be considered to be **'(g)ar-** even for a third person subject, and the 3s-3s ending of both indicative and participial can be considered as **:(ng)a**. **+'(g)ar-** and **:(ng)a** give **+'(g)aa**, which is the familiar 3s-3s indicative ending, while @$_4$–**k̲e**- and **:(ng)a** give @$_4$–**k̲ii**, which is the participial ending as shown on this chart.

[2] With these endings the intransitive participial marker is –**lrii**- rather than –**lria-**.

[3] With bases ending in a stop consonant followed by **e**, **er**, or **eg**, the marker may optionally be –**llria**. With bases ending in **te-**° the marker is @$_2$ **+ ngur**- rather than –**lria-**.

ENDINGS OF THE CONNECTIVE MOODS

			Transitive *OBJECT*												*Intransitive*
			3rd person			*1st person*			*2nd person*			*3R person*			
			s	*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*		*p*	*d*	*s*	*p*	*d*	
SUBJECT	*3rd person*	*s*	**aku**	**aki**	**akek**	**anga**	**akut**	**akuk**	**aten**	**aci**	**atek**	**ani**	**ateng**	**atek**	**an**
		p	**atgu**	**atki**	**atkek**	**atnga**	**atkut**	**atkuk**	**atgen**	**aceci**	**acetek**	**atni**	**aceteng**	**acetek**	**ata**
		d	**agku**	**agki**	**agkek**	**agnga**	**agkut**	**agkuk**	**agten**	**agci**	**agtek**	**agni**	**agteng**	**agtek**	**agnek**
	1st person	*s*	**mku**	**mki**	**mkek**				**mken**	**mci**	**mtek**	**mni**	**mteng**	**mtek**	**ma**
		p	**mteggu**	**mteki**	**mtekek**				**mteggen**	**mceci**	**mcetek**	**mteni**	**mceteng**	**mcetek**	**mta**
		d	**megnegu**	**megki**	**megkek**				**megten**	**megci**	**megtek**	**megni**	**megteng**	**megtek**	**megnuk**
	2nd person	*s*	**vgu**	**vki**	**vkek**	**vnga**	**vkut**	**vkuk**				**vni**	**vteng**	**vtek**	**vet**
		p	**vciu**	**vciki**	**vcikek**	**vcia**	**vcikut**	**vcikuk**				**vcini**	**vciteng**	**vcitek**	**vci**
		d	**vtegu**	**vtegki**	**vtegkek**	**vtegnga**	**vtegkut**	**vtegkuk**				**vtegni**	**vtegteng**	**vtegtek**	**vtek**
	3R person	*s*	**miu**	**miki**	**mikek**	**mia**	**mikut**	**mikuk**	**miten**	**mici**	**mitek**				**mi**
		p	**megteggu**	**megteki**	**megtekek**	**megtenga**	**megtekut**	**megtekuk**	**megteggen**	**megceci**	**megcetek**				**meng**
		d	**megnegu**	**megneki**	**megnekek**	**megnenga**	**megnekut**	**megnekuk**	**megnegen**	**megneci**	**megnetek**				**mek**

Comments on the chart of endings for the connective moods:

1. Markers of the connective moods are: **–ller-** for the Contemporative 1; (@$_2\tilde{+}$**nginaner-** or (@$_2\tilde{:}$**(ng)inaner-** for the Contemporative 2; (@$_3$:**(u)te-** for the Contemporative 3; (@$_5$+**paileg-** | $\tilde{+}$**vaileg-** for the Precessive; (@**–ngr(ar)-** (changing **te°** to **l**) for the Concessive; **+'(g)aqa-** for the Contingent; (@$_2\tilde{+}$**(ng)a-** or (@$\tilde{:}$**(ng)a-** (changing **te** to **c** and **te°** to **l**) for the Consequential; and (@$_1\simeq$**ku-** for the Conditional.

2. The intransitive endings used with the Contemporative moods are not those shown on the chart but rather the corresponding endings from the localis case.

3. With the Contemporative moods it is common to insert **ni** between the subject and object part of the endings.

4. For those connective moods which have markers ending in consonants, the 2nd person subject forms have **pe** rather than **v** as shown on the chart. Also, the 3rd person subject endings are all half-retaining type (÷), the 1st person subject endings are all dropping type (–) except for the ls intransitive ending **ma** which is retaining type (+), and the 2nd person subject endings are all retaining type, as are the 3R subject endings.

5. For those connective moods which have markers ending in vowels, these vowels will be deleted when used with a 3rd person subject ending.

6. With the Conditional mood, the 3R endings have **n** in place of the **m** shown on the chart.

7. There are variations of the endings shown on the chart which depend on the dialect of the speaker. This includes insertion of **ne** after the **meg** of the 1d subject transitive endings.

ABSOLUTIVE CASE ENDINGS

	Number of Noun		**Number of Possessed**		
			singular	*plural*	*dual*
Number and Person of Possessor	*unpossessed*		**ø**	**÷t**	**÷k**
	3rd person	*s*	**:(ng)a**	**:(ng)i**	**÷k**
		p	**:(ng)at**	**:(ng)it**	**÷gket**
		d	**:(ng)ak**	**–kek**	**÷gkek**
	1st person	*s*	**–k̲a**	**÷nka**	**÷gka**
		p	**+vut** | **+put**[1]	**–put**	**÷gput**
		d	**+vuk** | **+puk**[1]	**–puk**	**÷gpuk**
	2nd person	*s*	**÷n**	**–ten**	**÷gken**
		p	**+si** | **+ci**[1]	**–ci**	**÷gci**
		d	**+sek** | **+tek**[1]	**–tek**	**÷gtek**
	3R person	*s*	**–ni**	**–ni**	**÷gni**
		p	**+seng** | **+teng**[1]	**–teng**	**÷gteng**
		d	**+sek** | **+tek**[1]	**–tek**	**÷gtek**

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[1] The variants of these endings which start with fricatives (**v** or **s**) are used with vowel-ending bases only, while the variants that start with stops (**p, c, t**) may be used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases, though it seems that the variants starting with consonants were originally reserved for consonant-ending bases. Also, the forms with consonants are often attached to a base after dropping the final consonant of the base, thus making them similar to the plural possessed endings.

RELATIVE CASE ENDINGS

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2" colspan="2">Number of Noun</th><th colspan="3">Number of Possessed</th></tr>
<tr><th><i>singular</i></th><th><i>plural</i></th><th><i>dual</i></th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="13">Number and Person of Possessor</td><td colspan="2"><i>unpossessed</i></td><td>÷ m</td><td>÷ t</td><td>÷ k</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"><i>3rd person</i></td><td><i>s</i></td><td>:(ng)an</td><td>:(ng)in</td><td>÷ gken</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>p</i></td><td>:(ng)ata</td><td>:(ng)ita</td><td>÷ gketa</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>d</i></td><td>:(ng)agnek</td><td>– kenka</td><td>÷ gkenka</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"><i>lst person</i></td><td><i>s</i></td><td colspan="2">– ma[1]</td><td>÷ gma</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>p</i></td><td colspan="2">– mta</td><td>÷ gemta</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>d</i></td><td colspan="2">– megnuk[2]</td><td>÷ gmegnuk</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"><i>2nd person</i></td><td><i>s</i></td><td colspan="2">– vet | + pet[3]</td><td>÷ gpet</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>p</i></td><td colspan="2">– vci | + peci[3]</td><td>÷ gpeci</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>d</i></td><td colspan="2">– vtek | + petek[3]</td><td>÷ gpetek</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"><i>3R person</i></td><td><i>s</i></td><td colspan="2">– mi[4]</td><td>÷ gmi</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>p</i></td><td colspan="2">– meng[4]</td><td>÷ gmeng</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>d</i></td><td colspan="2">– mek[4]</td><td>÷ gmek</td></tr>
</table>

[1] May be retaining type under certain circumstances.

[2] Also **–mnuk.**

[3] The **v** variant is used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases while the **p** variant is used with consonant-ending bases only.

[4] May be half-retaining type under certain circumstances.

LOCALIS CASE ENDINGS (and ABLATIVE-MODALIS and TERMINALIS)

	Number of Noun		**Number of Possessed**		
			singular	*plural*	*dual*
Number and Person of Possessor	*unpossessed*		**÷̃ mi**	**÷̃ ni**	**÷ gni**
	3rd person	*s*	**:(ng)ani**	**:(ng)ini**	**÷ gkeni**
		p	**(ng)atni**	**:(ng)itni**	**÷ gketni**
		d	**:(ng)agni**	**– kegni**	**÷ gkegni**
	lst person	*s*	**– mni**		**÷ gemni**
		p	**– mteni**		**÷ gemteni**
		d	**– megni**		**÷ gemegni**
	2nd person	*s*	**– vni | + peni**[1]		**÷ gemni**
		p	**– vceńi | + peceńi**[1,2]		**÷ gpeceńi**[2]
		d	**– vtegni | + petegni**[1]		**÷ gpetegni**
	3R person	*s*	**– mni**[3]		**÷ gmini**
		p	**– meggni**[3]		**÷ gmeggni**
		d	**– megni**[3]		**÷ gmegni**

The endings of the ablative-modalis and terminalis cases are the same as the endings of the localis case except that in place of the final **i** of the localis, the ablative-modalis has **ek** (**eng** in HBC), and the terminalis has **un**.

[1] The **v** variant is used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases while the **p** variant is used with consonant-ending bases only.

[2] **–vcini | +pecini, ÷ gpecini** in HBC.

[3] May be half-retaining type under certain circumstances.

VIALIS CASE ENDINGS

	Number of Noun		**Number of Possessed**		
			singular	*plural*	*dual*
Number and Person of Possessor	*unpossessed*		**+kun**	**÷tgun**	**÷gnegun**[1]
	3rd person	*s*	**:(ng)akun**	**:(ng)ikun**	**÷gkenkun**
		p	**:(ng)atgun**	**:(ng)itgun**	**÷gketgun**
		d	**:(ng)agnegun**	**–kegnegun**	**÷gkegnegun**
	1st person	*s*	**–mkun**		**÷gemkun**
		p	**–mteggun**		**÷gemteggun**
		d	**–megnegun**		**÷gmegnegun**
	2nd person	*s*	**–vkun | +pekun**[2]		**÷gpegun**
		p	**–vcetgun | +pecetgun**[2,3]		**÷gpecetgun**[3]
		d	**–vtegnegun | +petegnegun**[2]		**÷gpetegnegun**
	3R person	*s*	**–mikun**[4]		**÷gmikun**
		p	**–megteggun**[4]		**÷gmegteggun**
		d	**–megnegun**[4]		**÷gmegnegun**

[1] Also ÷ **gkun**.

[2] The **v** variant is used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases while the **p** variant is used only with consonant-ending bases.

[3] Also **–vciuggun   +peciuggun, ÷gpeciuggun.**

[4] May be half-retaining type under certain circumstances.

AEQUALIS CASE ENDINGS

	Number of Noun		**Number of Possessed**		
			singular	*plural*	*dual*
Number and Person of Possessor	*unpossessed*		**÷tun**	**÷cetun**	**÷gtun**
	3rd person	*s*	**:(ng)atun**	**:(ng)itun**	**÷gketun**
		p	**:(ng)acetun**	**:(ng)icetun**	**÷gkecetun**
		d	**:(ng)agtun**	**–kegtun**	**+gkegtun**
	lst person	*s*	**–mtun**		**÷gemtun**
		p	**–mcetun**		**÷gemcetun**
		d	**–megtun**		**÷gmegtun**
	2nd person	*s*	**–vtun | +petun**[1]		**÷gpetun**
		p	**–vcetun | +pecetun**[1]		**÷gpecetun**
		d	**–vtegtun | +petegtun**[1]		**÷gpetegtun**
	3R person	*s*	**–mitun**		**+gmitun**
		p	**–megcetun**		**÷gmegcetun**
		d	**–megtun**		**÷gmegtun**

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[1] The **v** variant is used with vowel- or consonant-ending bases while the **p** variant is used only with consonant-ending bases.

ENCLITICS

ENCLITICS

Enclitics are suffixes which occur after the ending in a word. A word may have zero, one, two, or (rarely) three or more enclitics. Enclitics are normally written separated from the rest of the word and from each other by hyphens but are cited in this dictionary preceded by an equal sign **(=)**. With the exception of the enclitics **=llu** 'and' and **=i** which functions as a "verbal pointer," an enclitic affects the meaning of the entire sentence in which it occurs, not just that of the single word to which it is attached. If a sentence has an enclitic (other than the two mentioned above), then that enclitic usually appears on the first word of the sentence. Most enclitics cannot be translated by an English word or phrase; rather, their meanings derive from the contexts in which they are used and the grammatical constructions in which they occur. Consequently, we omit English translations in the following discussion of the morphophonemics of enclitics.

The morphophonemics of enclitic attachment differs in a number of respects from that of postbase or ending attachment. A stop consonant preceding one of the enclitics **=am, =mi,** and **=tuq** may optionally be replaced by a fricative, **t** being replaced by **s**, **q** by **r**, and **k** by **g**. Thus **an'uq-am** may become **an'uram, ukuk-mi** may become **ukugmi**, and **taillit-tuq** may become **taillistuq**. Such a process does not occur with the other enclitics, **=llam, =lli, =llu, =wa, =qaa, =ggem**, and **=gguq** (the remaining enclitic, **=i**, is not used with words that end in consonants). The enclitics **=qaa, =kin**, and **=wa** (**=gga** for some speakers) begin with geminated consonants if they are used with words that end in vowels. Thus **nuna-qaa** and **piksailama-wa** are pronounced as if they were spelled **nunaq'aa** and **piksailamaw'a** respectively (without rhythmic length on the **a** preceding the geminated consonant). The other enclitics do not undergo such gemination. The enclitic **=qaa**, when used with a word ending in **q**, results in a cluster of a released **q** from the base of the word followed by a second **q** from the enclitic. Thus **angyaq-qaa** is pronounced as if it were written **angyaq'qaa** (see the section on HBC dialect in the General Introduction for this use of the apostrophe), though for some people it is pronounced as **angyaqaa**, in which the **q** ends one syllable and begins the next without being released in between. Analogous situations with **=tuq** and words ending in **t**, or with **=kin** and words ending in **k**, are avoided by the process discussed above. If an open syllable precedes the sole or final enclitic of a word, and if that open syllable is due to receive stress, "stress retraction" does not occur, and the vowel of the open syllable is lengthened (note that **=qaa** and **=wa** never follow open syllables because they close the preceding syllable, as discussed above). For example, **kuigpagmi-llu** is pronounced with **mi** long; that is, stress is not retracted from the syllable **mi**; however, it differs from ***kuigpagmiillu** in that in **kuigpagmi-llu** the syllable **-pag-** does not get secondary stress. Furthermore, the boundary between a word which ends in a vowel and an enclitic which begins with a vowel (**=i** or **=am**) acts like a consonant. Thus **pika-i** is pronounced as if it were written **pika'i** (where **k** is not geminated and **a** is rhythmically lengthened). The rather complex and varied morphophonemics of enclitic attachment is the motivation for writing enclitics with hyphens.

In the following, all the sentences following each number comprise a single coversational exchange.

=am *used for emphasis or contrast in narrative or conversation*

(1) **Naugga qetunran?** Where is your son?
Ciin? Why?
Qamigaquma unuaqu maligcugnayuklua maligtesqessaaqua. I thought he might want to go with me tomorrow when I go seal hunting, so I was going to ask him to come with me.
Anellruuq-am tayima. He went out already (so you can't ask him now.)
Qaku uterciiqa? When will he return?
Unuumavkenaku-am uterrngaitellilria. He probably won't come home until late at night (when it's too late for you to ask).

(2) **Kitek-am apiaciura!** Go on and make lunch (it's past time for it)!

(3) **Qimugtem-am nerrlinia.** The dog has indeed eaten it (something it shouldn't have eaten, or something we didn't think it had eaten).

(4) **Mernungua-am ak'a.** I'm getting tired already (though I shouldn't be).

(5) **Tua-i-am igaa. Aqsing'ermi-am tuaten ataam ayagtuq. Ayagnginanermini-am tangertuq ataam maklagmek. Maklak-am tuaten uivarturarraarluku aturturarraarluku igkiliu.** And he swallowed it (though it was big). Even though he was full, he went on like that again (despite his fullness). As he went on he saw a bearded seal (in addition to the other things he had encountered). After circling and singing to the bearded seal, he swallowed it (lo and behold).

Occurs also in **ampi** hurry *from* **=am** *and* **pi** act!, *and in* **=llam**

=gga *see* **=wa**

=ggem *implies contrast or reservation, either in relation to what the listener has said, or to the situation as it is at the time of speaking; used only in conversation, not in narratives*

(1) **Keluqvaareni-ggem enlillruyukluci.** I thought you built your houses farther back from the shore (but I see that they are close to the shore).
Keluqvaarkun enlillruyaaqukut usserqelriim tau͡gaam un'um kuigem cińiin cinaqsigivkaraakut. We did build our houses back from the shore, but the eroding shoreline has caused us to end up nearer the shore.
Kuik-ggem un'a carvaniyuitellruuq. The river down there didn't have any current (at least I thought so, but this conflicts with what you tell me).
Malruk al'rrakuk kiturtuk carvanerpagyaurterraanraneng. Two years have passed since the current started being strong as it is.

(2) **Quunillruuq-ggem tanem unuaq.** Well, it was calm this morning (even though it isn't now).

(3) **Waten-ggem imna qanerlallruuq.** He used to talk this way, remember (in contrast to the way he talks or acts now).

(4) **Ak'a-ggem apiaciullruunga.** I already made lunch (so don't tell me to make it).

(5) **Ak'a-ggem ayagnillruat.** They said he left already (at least, so I thought, though there is evidence that he has not left).

(6) **Nauwa neqka?** Where is my food?
Estuulum-ggem qaingantellruuq. It was on the table (it definitely was there, even if it isn't now).

(7) **Kenkellruitkut-ggem.** They did love us once (no matter how they feel toward us now).

=gguq *used to report what a particular person said, functioning like an indirect quotation in English; used to report what has been said by others if the speaker cannot claim complete authority for his statements*

(1) **Ampi-gguq.** He said to hurry.

(2) **Ca-gguq?** What did he say?

(3) **Alqerpet-gguq ikayurliten.** Ask your older sister to help you.

(4) **Tua-llu-gguq nunat ukut uitalriit.** There was, so it is said, this village.

(5) **Neryartuqina-gguq.** He said you should go and eat.

(6) **Tauna-gguq qanikciurun tailluku qalqapak pivkenani.** He said to bring that shovel, not the axe.
Ciin-gguq qalqapak piyunritau? Aturyulqaa-ggem. Why doesn't he want the axe (what does he say about it)? He wanted to use it (or so I thought).
Aturngairutaa-gguq qalqapak. He said that he doesn't need the axe any more.

(7) **Kaigtua-gguq qanruskiu aanaka.** Tell my mother that I want to eat *(son to intermediary).*
Kaigtuq-gguq qetunraa. Your son said that he is hungry *(intermediary to mother).*
Aptevkenani-gguq nerli. Tell him that he may eat without asking *(mother to intermediary).*

=i *used with demonstrative adverb bases to form exclamations which operate as "verbal pointers"*

(1) **Pika-i, tang, tengssuun!** Up there, look, the airplane! *(from* **pika(ni)***)*

(2) **Yaa-i.** Over there. *(from* **yaa(ni)***)*

(3) **Maa-i.** Around here. *(from* **maa(ni)***)*

Also occurs in other words, some of which do not come from demonstrative adverbs, and some which do but which have special meanings:

(4) **Ala-i!** Oh my! *(expression of surprise, fright)*

(5) **Cama-i.** Hello. *(expression used when shaking hands upon meeting for the first time, or seeing someone for the first time in a long while) (from* **cama(ni)***?)*

(6) **Tua-i.** Enough, that's all. *(often used with* **=llu, tua-i-llu,** *meaning* and then, *or with* **=qaa, tua-i-qaa**, *meaning* and then what?*) (from* **tua(ni)***)*

=kin I wish, *used with optatives; equivalent to* **=tuq**

(1) **Up'nerkaliyaqerlii-kin.** I wish I could go spring camping.

(2) **Tamaantelta-kin wanirpak.** I wish we were there right now.

=kiq I wonder, *used to form rhetorical questions*

(1) **Kinkut-kiq allanret tekitellruat?** I wonder who the strangers are who arrived?

(2) **Maani-kiq qavcini ernerni uitaniarta?** How many days, I wonder, will he be here?

(3) **Camek-kiq nerniarceta?** What, I wonder, will we eat?

(4) **Qavcinek-kiq kaugta?** What time is it, I wonder?

(5) **Kaigtuq-qaa-kiq?** I wonder, is he hungry?

=llam alas, I wish it were not so, *from* **=lli** *and* **=am**

(1) **Maantenrituq=llam.** He isn't here; I wish he were.

(2) **Ayagtut-llam.** Too bad; they left.

=lli *used with the exclamation-yielding postbase* **@$_5$ + paa|~vaa** *when the thing to which the exclamation refers is expressed by a noun in the localis case; also used in Y with* **@$_1$ $\overset{\sim}{\mp}$ nar(qe)-** *and the plural form of* **–r̲pak** *to form certain exclamations (see example (4) below)*

(1) **Assirpaa-lli qasperpeni!** *or* **Qasperpeni-lli assirpaa!** Oh, your parka is so nice!

(2) **Elpeni-lli cugtuvaa!** Oh, you are certainly tall!

(3) **Kapegcugnarpiit-lli!** How dreadful!

(4) **Quyanarpiit-lli!** Thank you very much!

Also occurs in **angli-lli** so much!, so many!, *and in* **=llam**

=llu and, also*; used on the final word of the conjunction*

(1) **Arnat angutet-llu yurartut.** The men and the women are dancing.

(2) **Nasa'urluut-llu aquigut.** The girls too are playing.

(3) **Nulirqa-llu aturciqapuk.** We, my wife and I, will use them.

(4) **Manallruut iqvarluteng-llu.** They fished and picked berries.

(5) **Kiputellruit nutget, imat cali-llu aklut.** They bought guns, bullets, and clothing.

=mi on the other hand, how about?, but, *used in questions*

(1) **Kaigtua. Elpet-mi?** I'm hungry. How about you?

(2) **Caqatarcit-mi?** On the other hand, what are you going to do?

(3) **Ciin-mi?** But why?

=qaa *used with the indicative mood to form 'yes-no' questions; also occurs independently as an exclamation meaning* really?, is that so!

(1) **Kaigtuten-qaa?** Are you hungry?

(2) **Aatan-qaa tekituq?** Did your father arrive?

(3) **Kina-qaa taillruuq?** Did someone come?

=tuq I wish, *used with optatives; equivalent to* **=kin**

(1) **Nerlaput-tuq.** I wish we could eat them.

(2) **Ayaglii-tuq.** I wish I could go.

(3) **Assiqili-tuq cilliit tayima.** I hope their weather is good.

(4) **Ceńireskilamci-tuq ayagpailegma.** I hope I visit you before I go.

=wa, =gga *used when answering questions with a verb in the consequential mood, and for making statements involving probability where the verb is in the participial mood with the postbase* **–lli-** maybe. *Thus, this enclitic implies that there is more involved than only what is stated; that either the statement is the answer to a question, or the statement has unstated conditions.*

(1) **Ciin kaigpakarcit?** Why are you so hungry?
Nereksailama-wa. Because I haven't eaten.

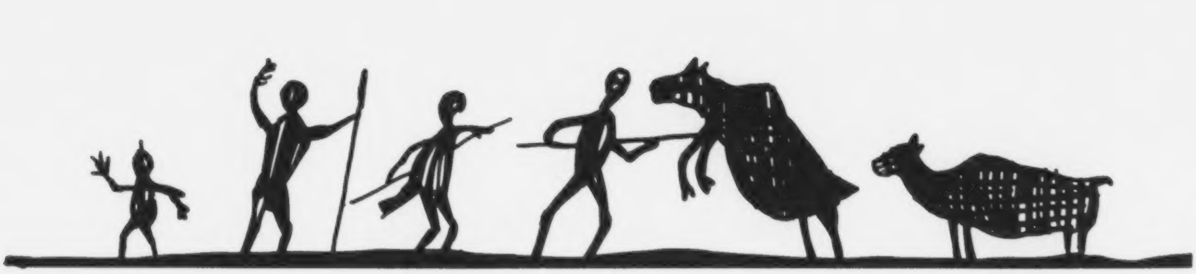
(2) **Naucitaaliyugyaaqua assilrianeng.** I would like to plant some pretty flowers.
Ciin-mi piksaicit? Why haven't you done so?
Ayagnerkaitneng-gga kiputeksailama. Because I haven't bought the materials for it.
Ciin-mi kiputeksaicit ayagnerkaitneng? But why haven't you bought the materials?
Nauvigkaat-gga kitugterraarluku kipuciiqellilrianga. I'll probably buy them after I fix a place for them to grow.

(3) **Umyuaqeciqsaaqellikii-wa maavet neryartullerkani.** I wonder if he will remember to come here to eat.

(4) **Nauwa-mi tanem imna nacaqa? Wavet-ggem ellillruaqa.** Oh, wherever is my hat? I'm sure I put it here.
Agartellrullikii-wa alqavet. Perhaps your sister hung it up.

Occurs also in **nauwa** where is it? *and* **waniwa** it is right here.

UNVERIFIED WORDS FROM OLDER SOURCES



UNVERIFIED WORDS FROM OLD SOURCES

In compiling this dictionary we examined all the older vocabularies, wordlists, and dictionaries available, many of which are in unpublished manuscripts. Most of the words in these sources are still in common use and had already been included in the dictionary files. Other words were recognized from the old sources by native speakers and, after being rewritten in the modern orthography, were included in the dictionary.

Some words in these sources were not recognized by the native speakers we consulted, and there are also some words which we do recognize but which are not used today in the areas or with the meanings the old sources ascribe to them. If we can confidently conclude that a given word was probably used in the area and with the meaning the old sources ascribe to it, even if it is no longer so used, then that word is entered in the main section of the dictionary with a note as to its source. The lists in the following section contain the residue of words (about 470 altogether) from old sources that no one with whom we have so far worked has been able to recognize, or that we recognized only because they occur in other Eskimo languages, but cannot be certain what form they take or took in Central Yup'ik, if indeed they ever were Central Yup'ik words.

Further field research would probably yield more information about the words on these lists. Many are names of old-time implements or other specialized terms which might still be known to older speakers. It is our hope in including these lists that we may yet be able to recover some of these words, and we would appreciate any help that readers could give us to this end. In some cases, however, there may be no one living who remembers a word that passed into disuse long ago. It is also probable that many of the words have not been recognized by us merely because they are so poorly spelled or because the original elicitation was done in such a way as to cause a totally mistaken response to be recorded, whereas in fact the word that the old spelling attempts to represent is already in the dictionary. It may also be that some of the words ascribed to Central Yup'ik and known to us only from the neighboring Eskimo languages Alutiiq or Inupiaq were in fact ascribed to Central Yup'ik in error and never occurred there except in the speech of Yup'ik-Alutiiq or Yup'ik-Inupiaq bilinguals.

In the lists here words are given as they were written, but with Cyrillic transliterated to Roman characters. The reader should be aware that early writers employed orthographies very different from today's standard orthography, generally both underdifferentiating and overdifferentiating Yup'ik sounds as well as being internally inconsistent. Also, some of the lists were copied one or more times, with errors undoubtedly creeping in at every stage. To see all the possibilities and problems inherent in each list, one must really consult the originals or photocopies of them and know something about the compilers. This material is on deposit in the research library of the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, for such use.

The older sources (about 1820-1870) are often of special interest because they give evidence of dialect change or movement of dialect traits over the past 150 years. It would be out of place in a dictionary to include a thoroughly detailed, well documented study of this subject; however, it is appropriate to survey the historical possibilities revealed by these old sources.

Judging from the first known recorded vocabulary of Yup'ik by James King (see frontispiece, facing the Preface), compiled on Captain Cook's expedition of 1778, it appears that the Yukon and Norton Sound basic lexicon has changed little in 200 years.

In contrast to the Yukon and Norton Sound case, the old lists (Wrangell 1839, Orlov and Pinart 1871) from Bristol Bay (usually called "Aglegmute," presumably **Aglurmiut**) and the Kuskokwim reveal some basic words often strikingly like those of present-day Nunivak or Alutiiq. Given that Nunivak and Alutiiq share some lexicon not now found in GCY, it is possible that there formerly were dialects in Bristol Bay and the Kuskokwim which formed a continuum connecting Nunivak and Alutiiq, and that southward movement of GCY has since obliterated these dialects, leaving only Nunivak. On the other hand, it may be that the speakers whose dialect is recorded in the old lists from Bristol Bay and the Kuskokwim moved to Nunivak, taking their Alutiiq-like dialect with them and leaving a vacuum filled by southward movement of GCY.

To give some examples of the evidence contained in these old sources, ascribed to "Aglegmute" and Kuskokwim are **puqlaneq** for 'sun' (now NUN only) rather than **akerta** as in modern GCY; **tanqik** for 'moon' (now NUN only in CY, though also used in Alutiiq, Siberian Yupik, and Inupiaq) rather than **iraluq** as in modern GCY; **mit'at** for 'stars' (now Alutiiq only) rather than **agyat** as in modern GCY; **paugnaq** for 'bear' (now NUN only, but also recorded in old sources for Alutiiq); and several more. There are also phonological features that reinforce this picture. For example, the old sources show "Aglegmute" pronouncing the word for 'I, me' with an initial stop, $[k^w]$ (now NUN only), rather than an initial fricative, **w**, as in modern GCY, and give for both "Aglegmute" and Kuskokwim **cuinaq** or **suinaq** for 'twenty' (as in NUN or Alutiiq now) rather than **yuinaq** as in modern GCY. One cannot tell from the old sources whether certain other features of NUN and/or Alutiiq (for example, vowel compression, common to both NUN and Alutiiq, and to HBC as well) were present in "Aglegmute" or Kuskokwim in the early 19th century.

The earliest source for "Aglegmute" and the only early source for Nunivak, Khromchenko 1824, presents Nunivak as being closer to GCY than NUN is today, suggesting that perhaps "Aglegmute" influence came to Nunivak after that time. For example, **akerta** is given for 'sun' in Nunivak (as in modern GCY), whereas **puqlaneq** is given for 'sun' in "Aglegmute" (as in modern NUN)! **Iraluq** is given for 'moon' in Nunivak (as in modern GCY) rather than **tanqik** as in modern NUN and other early lists for "Aglegmute" and Kuskokwim. There are, however, characteristics of Khromchenko's Nunivak list which are like modern NUN; for example, 'person' is listed as **cuk**, and 'I, me' as starting with a stop $[k^w]$, so that "Aglegmute" influence cannot be responsible for all the unique features of present-day NUN.

Somewhat paradoxically, Khromchenko's "Aglegmute" list is closer to modern GCY than are later "Aglegmute" lists. For example, Khromchenko's "Aglegmute" list gives **iraluq** for 'moon' (as in modern GCY, and in Khromchenko's Nunivak), rather than **tanqik** (as in other old lists for "Aglegmute" and in modern NUN and Alutiiq); and **agyat** for 'stars' (as in modern GCY) rather than **mit'at** (as in other old lists for "Aglegmute" and in Alutiiq). Khromchenko does have some items listed for "Aglegmute" in common with the other old sources, but at variance with modern GCY (for example, **puqlaneq** for 'sun', see above). This suggests a complicated picture with the possibility of Alutiiq-like influence entering the Bristol Bay area after Khromchenko and moving to Nunivak and in the process leaving its mark on post-Khromchenko "Aglegmute" lists, with some items, such as **mit'at** 'stars', dropping out of Central Yup'ik along the way.

The old lists present some fascinating examples of "Aglegmute"-Kuskokwim lexical innovations, similar to present-day lexical innovations in those areas (see General Introduction on core vs. peripheral GCY), but which did not survive. For example, the old lists, excluding Khromchenko who gives the modern word, give **angaqurta** lit. 'one that strains at the leash' for 'dog', rather than modern **qimugta** (itself a lexical innovation, lit. 'one that pulls hard to go', but used throughout Central Yup'ik in contrast to the term for 'dog' used in other Eskimo languages, which is *qikmiq* or some variation thereof). The old lists, again excluding Khromchenko, give an instrumental for 'eye' based on **uite-** 'to open one's eyes'. No trace of either **angaqurta** for 'dog' or the instrumental for 'eye' has been found in present-day Central Yup'ik, so that apparently these innovations were coined after Khromchenko's time but died out between being recorded by Wrangell and Orlov-Pinart and the present day.

Following the lists below is a bibliography of old sources of Yup'ik lexicon, including both those for which we have lists of unidentified words and those for which all words were identified.

KHROMCHENKO 1824

The "Aglegmute" and Nunivak lists are explicitly attributed to Adol'f Karlovich Ètolin in a manuscript by K. T. Khlebnikov (1830), but because they have been published in various editions (see bibliography) as the work of Khromchenko, are cited here under the latter's name.

Original list by Khromchenko contains 135 Russian items with Yup'ik equivalents from three areas. Eleven remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(A) = "Aglegmute" (i.e., Bristol Bay)
(S) = Stuart Island (i.e., Norton Sound)
(N) = Nunivak

old man	inuslyugak (A) [probably **inugglugaq**; cf. Yup'ik **inuguaq** 'doll', Inupiaq ***inuk*** 'person']
scoundrel	avak (A) [cf. Inupiaq ***agak*** 'scoundrel']
bidarka [a boat]	pukhtan (A) [cf. **pugtaun** 'float']
wolf	chuvutkha (A)
death	niksinakh-kilyok-piyatut (N)
white	ikuk (S)
red	taigligoli (N)
black	chumykhchitok (N)
dark blue	amzhak (S), chumykhtok (N)
poorly	ixchu (S)
to dance	lilygvok (S)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are here respelled in the modern orthography:

heat	**qallatuq** (A) [now limited to 'boiling water'; also in Wrangell and Orlov-Pinart]
person	**suk** (A) [now only Alutiiq and some Yukon]
sun	**akerta** (N) **puqlaneq** (A) [reverse of modern distribution; as in Orlov-Pinart]
bear	**paugnaq** (A) [now only NUN; also older Alutiiq; also in Orlov-Pinart]
twenty	**cuinaq** (A) [now only NUN and HBC]

Nunivak entries end in stops rather than in fricatives as now.

WRANGELL 1839

Original list contains 350 Russian items with Yup'ik equivalents from the Kuskokwim. 22 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

stars	mittit or mittat [cf. Alutiiq *mit'aq* 'star']
brook	kichiklyuk
channel, narrows	ykakkh [cf. Alutiiq *ekeq* 'narrows']
bank, shore	agavnyk
rain	kitok [cf. Alutiiq *qiteq* 'rain'; also in Orlov-Pinart]
coals	khumavit
old man	uchinuk [cf. Alutiiq *ucinguq* 'old woman']
head	nibagan
ears	nayutyk
hands	yagagutyk [cf. **yag'arte-** 'to suddenly reach out']
tongue	alyanuk [perhaps for **alungun** 'tongue']
kill	chikalizgyu
brave one	tuvgak
smelt	kpukachat
cup	valyuk
marmot	kal'ganakhtuli [cf. **qalrir-** 'to make noise (of animal)']
tallow	anygnak
seal	izlyugvak
hawk	naptak
dentalium	nyn'yuvag'yut
wide	yugutuli
egg	tukukak [cf. **tuker-** 'to hatch']

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are respelled in the modern orthography:

moon	**tanqik** [now only NUN; also in Orlov-Pinart]
sun	**puqlaneq** [now only NUN; also in Khromchenko and Orlov-Pinart]
person	**taru** [now obsolescent; also in Orlov-Pinart]
eyes	**uitatek** [lit. 'devices to be open-eyed'; not used now; also in Orlov-Pinart]
heat	**qallatuq** [now limited to 'boiling water'; also in Khromchenko and Orlov-Pinart]
dog	**angaqurta** [lit. 'one that strains at the leash'; not used now; also in Orlov-Pinart]
kashim	**aqumgavik** [lit. 'place to sit'; not used now; also in Nelson]
crane	**erinatuli** [lit. 'one with a big voice'; not used now]

ZAGOSKIN 1842

Original list contains 600 Russian items with Yup'ik equivalents from two areas. 21 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(C) = Cenarmiut (i.e., Norton Sound)
(K) = Kusquqvagmiut and Kuigpagmiut (i.e., Kuskokwim and Yukon)

Many words appearing on Zagoskin's list were evidently taken from Wrangell and are omitted here.

water	ttanag (C) [cf. **taangaq** 'liquor'; Alutiiq 'water'; also in Dall]
air	uyuchuyugyak (K) [also in Turner]
craggy mountains	chiglyat (K) [perhaps for **cirmik** 'high mountain']
tree	kabugak (K) [also in Dall]
copper	kallyk (C) [also in Adams]
red clay	kivagok (K)
blue clay	ignukhat (K)
broad	igutuk (K,C) [perhaps for **iqtuuq** 'it is wide']
narrow	nyukalnuk (K)
white	ktsuglyak (C)
blue	ttsykhtuk (C)
otter	pikhchukhchet (K) [cf. NSU **pirtuqciraq** 'otter']
hawk	issigit (C,K)
eagle owl	umunyk (C,K)
Asian smelt	kachiglyuk (C)
kettle	kulyuptsun (K,C)
bead	pyukuten (C), pyukushen (K)
friend	shnyaga (C)
a fool	nkin (K,C)
pain	kyshik (C)
noise	naguinak (K,C)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; respelled here in the modern orthography:

cloudberry	**aqevsik** (K) [now only NS and HBC]

ADAMS 1851

Original lists contain about 900 different English words with Yup'ik translations, from Norton Sound. 82 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

stone arrowhead	klaiḿ.e.uk, klim̀.e.uk [cf. 'flint']
iron arrowhead	chí.o.lak, cheé.o.luk
crested auklet	tub.i.uk, tub.e.uk
cranberry	chí.chïng.ite, cheè.chĭng.ete
beaver's tooth	kì.ok
bead, white	kut.niś.so.wike, kut.neś.ko.week
black	oḱ.chuk, oḱ.chuck
blue	kob́.e.luk
box	cho.loó.ut.ik
brass	pet.ó.puk, pat.ó.puk [cf. Pt. Hope Inupiaq *patukpak* 'brass'; also in Nelson]
bury (a man)	nïk.to.òr.tok, nik.to.ór.tok
by and by, presently	en.e.lá.tok, an.ar.lár.tok
Lapland bunting [longspur]	tig.gït.tig.wuk, tïg.gït.tïg.wuk, pig.git.tig.wuk
rough-legged buzzard [hawk]	put.tóo.uk, puttoóuk
snow bunting	e.má.o.slik, e.már.o.slik
cask	kùs.o.tà.o, kus.o.tár.o-chík.úk
chart, map	kun.às.luk, kun.árs.luk
compass	we.wo.oòt.ook, wé.wō.oot́.took
coffee	kek.ò.gïk, kak.ko.gik
copper	kaś.suk [also in Zagoskin]
daylight (before)	tas.kài.ten, tars.kái.teñ.e
dawn	ke.ùt.stok, ka.út.stok
die (v.)	ka.ẁïk.ta, kar.wiḱ.tar
dry (he dries)	tok.a.zè.ut, tòk.ar.zá.ut
long-tailed duck	èd.lĕ.gŭk.lú.lŭk, ád.le.guk.lú.luk
pintail	ush.lĭng.üẃ.i.nuk, ush.ling.eẃ.e.nuk, nah.ling.eẃ.e.nuk
blue-eyed or fischer's eider [spectacled eider]	ōōng.oóō, oong.ōō, ong.óo [also in Nelson]
teal	ting.a.zò.me.ok, ting.a.zò.má.ok
American widgeon	ting.e.zónĭ.ā, ting.a.zó.me.ár
ermine in summer dress	muk.a.la.gòon, muk.ar.lar.goón
fawn skin	nór.quat, no.quart
white throated duck	mi.chò.chik paì.i.nuk, mi.chók.chok pái.i.nuk, me.chók.chok pí.e.nuk
flint	keř.lïn.i.uk, kookliḿ.e.uk [cf. 'arrowhead']
fox, black, silver	uǵ.a.nok òk.took, ùg.a.nok ók.tok
fungus from birch	kat.ït́.chok, kut.it́.chok
go (he goes)	paś.ti.lite, pars.te.te-ké.tar
goose	nuka.chá.uk, nukar.chár.uk
silver gull [herring gull]	pek.ká.uk [also in Nelson, as 'Kotzebue's gull']
halo (lunar)	o.wùs.oar.ajìk, u.wús.o.ar.ar.jik.took
hem in sewing	muk.tá.uk, nuk.tár.uk

a plain seam	ì.tĭk, e.tiḱ [perhaps for **itek** 'toe covering on skin boot']
live, dwell	a.mi.lok.lĭng.ma, aŕ.me.lok.lińg.mar
line or thong	net́.sik, nat.sik
mosquito	mùk.i.tok, muḱ.e.tok
noise	ka.nò.tĭt tung.a.kó.nuk, kár.no.tit tuńg.ar.ko.nuk
old man	ing.eḱ.e.nok, ing.a.ká.nok
plank	nĭg.ŭk, nig.út
plaster	pá.ton, par.ton [from Russian *betón*]
poison	teń.i.kok, tań.e.kok
ptarmigan in summer dress	ko.pàk.tok, ko.parḱ.tok
northern phalarope	cher.pèk.loo.uk, cher.pìk.lur.ak
rabbit	pōl.shó.i, pōle.shó.e [perhaps from Russian *bolshoi* 'big']
repair	pí.go.lat, pè.go.lart
rushes	puk.e.oo.lĭk.it
blue-throated warbler or redstart [bluethroat]	sóo.kuk
small	ai.me.zò.luk, i.ma.zó.luk
spoil (v.)	pai.è.ka, pi.eḱ.ar
stands, he	ok.e.poò.ke.tuk, ok.a.poó.ka.tuk
spring (s.)	et.tór.uk.ta, a.tor.uk.ter
sandpiper, diminutive	cloó.mia, clo.me.ár
watch (v.)	neń.no.o.pite, nań.no.pete
window glass	tek.uk.ĭt, tak.uḱ.it [cf. **taku-** 'to check a net', and Inupiaq 'to see'; also in Dall]
wish, he does	tok.e.zìk.ut, tok.a.ziḱ.ut
stage over house	o.quá.uň, o.quaŕ.un
yellow	i.gù.i.rok, e.gu.i.rik
seal aorta (abdominal)	tuk.mìa, tuk.mé.ar [also in Nelson]
eleven	et.tàk.tok
sixteen	o.gai.tai.òk.tok
forty	á.ko.koak
January	et́.tai.sok, at.ti.sok
February	kĭl.i.ùn.uk, kil.e.un.nuk
March	oḱ.a.sik, ok.ar.zik [cf. Siberian Yupik *ukaziq* 'hare', Yup'ik **ukasiruaq** 'cottongrass']
April	nō.wōk
May	chá.wik, char.wik
June	to.pùk.ta, to.pùk.tar
July	cher, che [cf. **cii** 'sheefish']
August	a.múk.uk
September	muk.si.oùt.wa, muk.se.ó.tuar
October	yí.rŭn, yé.run
November	kit́.aki, kit.ar.ké [perhaps for **kitaki** 'go ahead']
December	pet.eg̀.o.muk kĭn.a.pía, pat.aǵ.o.muk kin.ăr.pe.a [perhaps for **patagmek** 'hurry']

DALL 1866

Original list contains 275 English items with Yup'ik equivalents from two areas. 10 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(NS) = Norton Sound
(Y) = Yukon

hot	kūtsū́ng'uk (NS)
arms	etuk (NS)
bag, tobacco bag	stamazū́tik, stamásduka (Y) [also in Nelson]
cache	kágit (Y)
heavy	kūhū́ (NS) [cf. Siberian Yupik *uuhuuk*, said when about to lift something heavy]
his	emūluh (Y)
I do not know	snikha'hìtuk (NS)
water	tanuk (NS) [cf. **taangaq** 'liquor'; Alutiiq 'water'; also in Zagoskin]
wood	kūbūchuk (Y) [also in Zagoskin]
window (lodge) [sic]	táhruk (Y) [also in Adams]

ORLOV-PINART 1871

Probably compiled prior to 1871.
Original list contains 470 Russian items with Yup'ik equivalents from two areas. 20 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

(A) = "Aglegmute" (i.e., Bristol Bay)
(K) = Kusquqvagmiut (i.e., Kuskokwim)

it is raining	kitýkhtuk (K) [cf. Alutiiq *qitertuq* 'it is raining'; also in Wrangell]
humpback salmon	lyukának (A) [cf. Alutiiq *luuqaanak* 'humpback salmon']
cod	amútak (A) [cf. Alutiiq *amutaq* 'cod']
loche, burbot	takínshit (A)
frog	kavchatúli (K)
sheep	kúgak (K) [cf. **quugaarpak** 'legendary creature']
fawn	kulyávak (A) [cf. Inupiaq *kulavak* 'cow caribou']
otter	ákuyak (K) [cf. Alutiiq *aaquyaq* 'otter']

mink	palyugnalgyágak (A) [cf. **paluqtaq** 'beaver']
eagle	kúmagyak (A) [cf. Alutiiq ***kum'agyak*** 'eagle']
crane	ayvikák (A)
fire	náylya (K)
charcoal	k'yánik (A) [cf. Alutiiq ***kianiq*** 'charcoal']
tarboosh, fez [hat]	túyutk (A)
hat	ályugak (A) [cf. Alutiiq ***all'ugaq*** 'hat']
rain parka	kanákhlyuk (A) [cf. Alutiiq ***kanaggluk*** 'gut rain parka']
thanks	anýnguvik (K)
dance!	chgá (A)
rope	umnak (A) [cf. Alutiiq ***umnaq*** 'rope']
thong	aivgak (K)

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; these words are respelled here in the modern orthography:

summer is hot	**kiak qallatuq** (A) [verb now limited to 'boiling water'; also in Khromchenko and Wrangell]
it is night	**taalegiuq** (A) [now only NUN]
person	**taru** (A,K) [now obsolescent; also in Wrangell]
bear	**paugnaq** (A) [now only NUN, also older Alutiiq; also in Khromchenko]
dog	**angaqurta** (K) lit. 'one that strains at the leash'; not used now; also in Wrangell]
sun	**puqlaneq** (A) [now only NUN; also in Khromchenko and Wrangell]
moon	**tanqik** (K) [now only NUN, also Alutiiq; also in Wrangell]
why	**caluten** (A) [now only NUN]
my eyes	**uitessuutegka** (K) [lit. 'devices to be open-eyed', not used now; also in Wrangell]
fingers	**cugaraat** (K,A) [now only NUN and HBC]
dance!	**assigten** (K,A) [now only NUN]
needle	**cikuq** (K) [now only NUN]
twenty	**suinaq** (K,A) [with initial **s** now only Alutiiq and some Yukon]
I, me	"kwiinga" [**wiinga** written as beginning with a front velar labial stop, $[k^w]$, as now only in NUN]

TURNER 1874-1877

Original list contains about 4,000 Yup'ik words from the Norton Sound area with English translations. 53 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

agûḱ hluk	feast, festival
a kwó hlĭn hûk	basal connection of fingers and toes
a kók tok	he runs down (as a boot-heel) [sic]
a líq ta ka	I take off
a lúq ta ka	I live
a lûm chĭq ta ka	for nothing, gratis, in vain
chung û́v zhit	grass [also in Lonneux]
igá lûk shĭt	web of toes
íkog yú tûk	toggle for a bag, "housewife" [container for women's implements] [also in Nelson]
i lĭ́q tok	pretty, handsome
i lû́n gûk	dog, Eskimo dog
ĭ́l tûk	dry stalk of grass (Bromus)
ĭ kûk	dry stalk of sourdock (Rumex)
ĭ́q chit	dandruff [cf. Inupiaq *iqsu* 'dandruff']
ká chûk	Indian birch bark canoe
ka lú lĭk	jadeite whetstone
ka mík hlĭk	worm (marine)
káukqût	flour (probably of Kanaka [Hawaiian] origin) [cf. Inupiaq trade jargon *kaukau* 'food']
ki hlĭg á nun	it spilled (any substance)
kív zhit	gunwads
kíp hnûk	hand of tobacco [cf. **kepneq** 'something cut off')]
kĭkq ńĭ kwa	I do not understand
kĭkq kqwok	badly done
ko línk	chasm, abyss over which the souls of the dead pass
kó nay tok	bad
kúq at	seal spear (without float)
ku¢ lwái ûk	small marine fish
kúm ghit	species of grass (Bromus)
lû́q a kó tak	amulet, charm
mûk táu yûk	decoy for birds
mûng ú lĭk	stone adze [also in Nelson]
mû ká pai uk	horned owl (Bubo)
mĭ́n tau yáq ta ka	I disregard, not notice
naq hlaq fûk tok	moon (at meridian)
na lá ka chûk	root (of plant) [cf. **nala-** 'to die (of plants)']
nú gu tá gûk	patella, knee cap
nú ghat	forked point (for arrow) [cf. **nuuk** 'point']

nú pi chûk	marine fish (Liparis)
nú gí vîk	belt toggle
pit hûǵ yûk	flea [also in Nelson; cf. **petgeq** ‘dandruff’]
pûnǵ nûk	buck (deer) [cf. Inupiaq *paŋniq* ‘male caribou’]
pû́ twa	I blow (with breath) [also in Nelson]
ta tá tuk	grebe
tu bú tûk	awl, bodkin [also in Nelson]
ûq tú kut	they go to be of a party
úm zhu kíćl ǐg ik	friendship
u úq ka ku	I lance
u yúng zhûk	heat rays [also in Zagoskin]
u lút vit	a marine polyp
u lú chi kwáq tok	it skips (like a fish)
wá luk	a polishing stone
yûq pǐǵ un	fishline

NELSON 1877-1881

Original list contains about 6,000 Yup’ik words from various areas with English translations. 144 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section. Unless otherwise indicated, words are from St. Michael and thus are a mixture of NS and Y. Dialect abbreviations for words from other areas are as in the main section of the dictionary.

a-g’-ĭ́l-ûk	whiteman from the United States as distinguished from the Russians
a-g’û-nĭ́n-û-g’ăk	small wooden food tray used by women
añ-ǐ́n-ŭ-kâk	ice-field, or flow [also in Lonneux]
añ-ú-chǐn-û-g’ăk	small wooden food tray, or dish
a-úm-tă	stranger
a-wá-hlu-á-go-tlhǐk	hat
ă-kí-log-û-lǐk	stone pipe bowl
ă-klǐ-ú-shäl-ǐ-gǐt	buckskin hunting shirt
ă-lú-shă-gû́kh-tok	he slips down
ắm-ǐ-lhǐ́n	plug for closing opening in seal float
ắm-ǐñ-í-lûk	food (berries and snow and deer fat mixed)
ăñ́-ǐ-chuk	match
ă-tuń-at	Bonaparte’s gull (Larus philadelphia)

ă-wǐ́j-ǐ-gak	black paint
ä-chäl-ûk	shield-float, or float board
äj-u-tä́l-û-g'ĭt	game of tossing on the walrus hide [also in Barnum]
ä-jû́kh-ch-tak	ring and stake game, this term is also the name of the ring
ä-ku-ǐlh-kŏk	scurvy grass
a-myu-kuk	bark of tree
äń-kn-tók	prize in the net and dart game
äś-tĭ-kĭ̃ń-ǐk	a busybody
ä-tǐ́k-hlĭk	sculpin
aí-tlûk	tide crack in ice
aí-û́k-whûk (K)	bow
aí-tûg-û-nûk	idler [cf. **aitar-** 'open-mouthed, yawning']
ai-yá-g'ûk	first autumnal festival and also the name of a wand used in the attendant ceremonies
au-gwá-go-tǐk	stringer log for supporting roof of house
chă-kó-tǐk	horn cup
chä-gú-tûk	goods (meaning articles of trade)
chí-chĭñ-ûk	titlark (Anthus ludovicianus)
chis-kú-mĭ-û́k	knee walking game [cf. **ciisquq** 'knee']
chí-tak	tubular marmot trap
chǐ-bvǐkh-tok	it is humming or buzzing
chǐ́g-u-vǐk	guillemot (Uria grylle)
chǐa'-û-l'a	slow
chĭñ-í-nûk	arrow used for large game [cf. **cingik** 'point']
chǐñ-i-ú-tûñ-lĭk	mica schist rock
chuk'-û-tú-lǐk	generic term for snipe
chu-lukh́-tût	generic term for owls
chu-lukh́-ta-ghá-lĭk	blackberry
chuñ-'ǐ-lǐ-gắ-măh (NUN)	red
chuñ-ukh́-tû-g'auń	game of head pushing [cf. **cung'uq** 'forehead']
chû́-ta-ghak	rawhide thread
gná-kǐ-djí-nûk	small rock sculpin
gnakh́-tok	he groans [also in Barnum]
hlaí-tă-gûk	willow
hlûń-kŏ (NUN)	he is well
i-gí-lĭ-gokh́-tok	he is shot
i-kû́g-ǐ-myú-tûk	fastener for woman's work bag [also in Turner]
i-lûkh́-chǐ-tûk	large, round grass bag [also in Barnum]
it-khá-g'aun	game of foot pulling [cf. **it'gaq** 'foot']
ǐ-djokh́-chaun	herb tea
ǐñ-shûkh́-tok (K)	he works
kas-ó-g'aun	game of arm pulling [cf. **kayu-** 'to be strong']
kă-bó-ka-ghûn	head for salmon spear [cf. Inupiaq ***kapuqaun*** 'spearhead']
kă-gokh́-pûk	rare

kăj́-ŭ-mûk	corner post of house
kä-hlûḱ	repeating rifle
käl-ú-tûk	spoon shaped nozzle to water bag [cf. **qaluutaq** 'dipper']
kä-tĭ́-kok	a bluff
kaú-gû-myú-ût	fillet [headband] worn by men [cf. **qauraq** 'forehead']
khă-l'á-chĭ-ŭ	ivory plug for repairing skin floats
kh-lĭń	arrow-head chipper [cf. **(c)ellin** 'whetstone', Inupiaq *kiglin* 'arrowhead chipper']
khó-nûk (K)	bead [also in Barnum]
ki-hlûǵ-û-nûk	tracheal branches in the lungs [cf. **qillerneq** 'knot']
kí-tĭk	window frame [also in Drebert]
ki-hlûḱ-ku-tá-g'ûk	game of twin tag [cf. **qillerqe-** 'to tie']
kĭ-chĭḱ	loop used in the tug-of-war game [cf. **qecik** 'leather']
kĭ-lá-chit (K)	bark
kĭń-ĭ-g'uń	term of relationship between two men who interchange wives
kĭ-nĭ-lhĭk	steamboat [cf. **keneq** 'fire']
kĭ-ú-klhĭt	finger mask
ko-ĭǵ-û-lûk-tûk (K)	mouse (Evotomys rutilus)
ko-ku-chut′	three pointed bird arrow
ko-ŏkh́-tok	it is drifting
ko-pá-tŭk	pickled scurvy grass
kŭ-ĭkh́-pûk	clay pot [cf. **kuupik**]
kûkh-koḿ-tun	marrow extractor or spoon
kûkh-taú-ĭk	vent of oil bag, also the nozzle of water bag
kûp-hĭthĺ-kok	strait
k'a-pokh́-lu-g'ăt	vest
lá-hlûk	doorway into house from underground
luǵ-û-lukh́-tûk	net in the net and dart game
lû-gá-ku-tăt	pendent ornaments to needle case
mĭ-lhó-gû-jaithĺ-ku-tĭk	secondary keel in boat
mû-gŏkh́-ch-tă′	war chief
mûḿ-û-g'u	game with grass ball
mûñ-ú-lĭk	adze with stone or iron head [also in Turner]
mûñ-ú-lûk	stone ax head [also in Turner]
nắ-lhû-mit	ribs on the bottom of boat
nai-ĭ-g'u-wûk	spear-guard on side of kayak
nĭ-gûkh́-nûk	rod or slender stick
no-kûj́-un	game of pole-pulling [cf. NSU **nuqeyun** 'device for pulling']
no-kû́-taun	game of loop-pulling [cf. **nuqete-** 'to pull']
nu-gí-wĭk (NSK)	belt fastener
nu-hlú-nûk	sugar-loaf hill [cf. **nulluq** 'buttock']
nú-lĭ-ú-yûk	a temporary wife obtained by interchange [cf. **nuliayaaq** 'little wife']
nû-g'ó-hlĭ-g'a-nûk	net and dart game
nû-mĭ́-lhĭk	a seal said to be like the **maklak**
o-lokh́-wă	ridge of mountains
păl-raí-yûk	mythical sea creature or sea serpent

pañ́-âi-gauń	kayak race [cf. **paanger-** 'to use a double-bladed paddle]
pät-k'ú-tûk	hockey stick and ball
pä̆-tukh́-pûk	brass [cf. Pt. Hope Inupiaq *patukpak* 'brass'; also in Adams]
pǐ-gû-nû-g'ǐt	seams in the cover of skin boat
pǐ-kak	Kotzebue's gull (Larus Kotzebuei) [also in Adams]
pǐt-hûgh́-ǐ-ûk	flea [cf. **petgeq** 'dandruff'; also in Turner]
pó-gû-jú-ûk	ptarmigan net [cf. Inupiaq *puuruaq* 'ptarmigan net']
pû-g'ú	weights on edges of cover to smokehole
sh't́-hǐk	hip
stä́-mă-shú-ûn	tobacco bag [also in Dall]
tä̆ĺ-ǐ-mí-hlûk	landing place for boats
tǐ-gú-kai-ugh́-û-lī	impudent fellow
tǐ́-gu-ûk	wrinkle on brow [cf. **teguaq** 'crimp on boot sole']
tǐ-k'uń	tent pole
tu-buń (NSK)	large bodkin [also in Turner]
tu-bú-thlǐk	woman's coat
tú-chi-hlûk	labret hole in lip [cf. **tuutaq** 'labret']
tuhl-kắ	sinew backing on bow
tu-ǐ́j-û-vǐ-ă	rail around inside of kayak
tukh́-chithl-khú-tai	lashings around man-hole in kayak
tu-ní-g'u-ă	ridge on top of kayak
tú-nu-chú-gaun	(game) neck-pulling [cf. **tunucuk** 'back of neck']
tu-nú-shûk	bow strengthener (bone or ivory) [cf. **tunucuk** 'back of neck']
tú-tu-älh́-û-g'ǐt	first autumn festival
tú-tu-ûk	house visiting by naked men in ai-ya-g'uk festival
tû-g'uḱ	notch in end of arrow [cf. **teq** 'anus, bottom']
tûḱ-mǐk	fish bladder [also in Adams]
tûkh-hú-tûk	head-dress
tûkh-lú-tûk	tubular marmot trap
tûń-ǐ-g'ǐt	itch
ú-chu-gañ́-ă	gonorrhea [cf. **ucuk** 'genitals']
ú-chŭ-âḱ	syphilis [cf. **ucuk** 'genitals']
uhl-tắ	game of ring around
uñ-ŭ́	Fischer's eider (Somateria fischeri) [also in Adams]
ut́-knu-ûḱ	bone or ivory toggle [cf. **utnguk** 'wart']
u-shût́ (K)	valley
ûñ-á-wǐk	rock ptarmigan (Lagopus rupestris)
wí-vǐ-lûk	wooden dish [cf. **uive-** 'to revolve']
wûkh́-kun	large bodkin
yá-lǐ-kú-juk	game of hurdle jumping
yä-g'ú-tak	game of grasping stick [cf. **yagte-** 'to extend arms']
yú-gûkh-tŏk	a sprain
yûk-shắ-gûk	grayling hook

Also of interest, because different from modern, though identified and listed in the main section; this word is respelled in the modern orthography:

aqumgavik (K)	sweat house [lit. 'place to sit'; no longer used; also in Wrangell]

PETROFF 1881

Original list consists of 175 Yup'ik words said to be from a Kuskokwim informant at Iqugmiut, Russian Mission on the Yukon, with English translations. 18 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section. Many of the words appearing on Petroff's list are clearly taken from Zagoskin (repeating his errors) and are omitted here.

malxúgin	seven [cf. Alutiiq ***mallruungin*** 'seven']
imúlxin	eight [cf. BB, Alutiiq ***inglulgen*** 'eight']
kuígtchag	fire place
shkálak	hand-sleigh, push-sleigh
ík'hut	spear for seal, reindeer
lán'hluk	ivory wedge for splitting wood
únxuk	mallet used with wedge
agláxtuak	sock made of skin of unborn reindeer
tskníxtuk	cross fox [also in Barnum, as 'bear']
tánkayek	day (probably day's journey) [cf. **tanqik** 'brightness']
nalínak	noise
anúlnak	to tan (urine used)
muíkut	calf of leg
muígnut	hair on body
kablyúni	white man "heavy eyebrows" [cf. Canadian Inuit *qavluna'aq* 'white man']
gitáxta	moss on tree
iguik, iguika	midnight
tángik	underground passage to house; mouth

MUSET 1891

Original lists contain 1,700 words with Yup'ik translations, from the Yukon. 8 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

auger	keivvēarun [also in Lonneux]
brass	chamātule
cale [sic], to fix well a thing	kukshuk
fry	ippugiākaka
hinges	shalēnok [from Russian *sharnir;* also in Lonneux]
pearl	tuāmsok [cf. **tuvapak** 'gravel'; also in Barnum]
share	unwērto
I walk around	makēras

BARNUM 1901

Original list consists of about 5,200 Yup'ik words from Nelson Island and the Yukon (place of origin not indicated) with English translations. 50 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable in the main section.

ă nă´kă nŭk	nakedness
ă pŭt´snŭk	adultery
ăr kŭng´kă tōk, ĕr kŭng´ka tōk	it means
ăs sŭ´tă tŭt	native game (tossing one up in a sealskin) [also in Nelson]
ăv vă´chă kă	my friend
chă nĭr´kăk	portion of a native house around the entrance hole [cf. **caniɫ** 'area beside']
chĭng g͡hāū´q´kă	I combine
ė tāūq´gwē ŭk	an unintelligible word used at the end of stories
ĭl lăq´stăk	basket woven of grass [also in Nelson]
ĭl lū´lĕr răk	skin bag for holding tools
ĭng nă rāū´g͡hă, ṅ g͡hă rāū´g͡hă	I moan, groan [also in Nelson]
kăl chăg´'năk	hill (Yukon delta)
kăn tă kŏ´kă	my corpse [cf. **qantaq** 'bowl']
kăp pŭ´gnă	I lick
kēf chē ŭ´g͡hă	term used during sorcery
kē´yĭk	snowbird
k̇ g͡hăq´tă răk, k̇ nŭk´tă răk	one of the constellations
kĭng´nă tōk	native cup
kĭt fāū rāū´g͡hă	I gamble
kĭt´n͡gō rōk	native knife with a small straight blade
kī yăq´stăk	a fastener, button, buckle
klū´tăk	stream, creek
k̇ shăr´kă tăk	space around entrance in native house
k̇ tāū´gwōk	he is liberal [generous]
k̇ tŭm´rī yŭk	hillock, any little mound
k̇ tŭk´nŭk	native mode of cutting hair
kŭm gŏq´tō ă	I gouge
kŭn´rĕt	beads (native ornaments) [also in Nelson]
kŭs´kŭ tĭt	hailstones
mē thlŭg´vĭk	a basket; methluqcheugna I lay it away
mĭt zĭng g͡hă tăng´kă tōk	shallow place where fish sun themselves
nă kŭ´ghŭn	deer teeth [cf. **naqugun** 'belt']
nă mụ´tăk	pattern
năq´chăl kōk	sled toggle, to which the towline is fastened
nă thlē mĭs´kă kă	I order it to be covered
nĭng chŭ nĭ´tō ă	I cannot obtain

nūf́kāūn	native tool, a tip of deer horn set in a handle
nū kĭm′chŭk	ligature [cf. NUN **nuki-** 'to be strong']
nŭp′stăk	native mask (large size)
nŭq′tō ă	I grin
păq tĭl′ngūt	native fishtrap
pē năn k̂ hō ū′g̑hă	I am clumsy
pĭng g̑hĕq tă′tūt	they play, hop, skip, and jump
pĭrq ť kĭl′rā ēt	the large double fishtrap
pŭk′kōr′ wĭt	back of the hand
pū vă lāū′g̑hă	I cook [from Russian *póvar;* also in Lonneux]
snĕk′tăk	another term for bear [also in Petroff, as 'cross fox']
tū ăm′sŏk	native bead ornament [cf. **tuvapak** 'gravel'; also in Muset]
tŭng nĭ′kă tō ă	I crouch down
yūm′thlūm chăk	one of the figures in a game of cat's cradle

LONNEUX 1930

Original main list contains 2,500 English words with Yup'ik translations from the Yukon. 9 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

bit	kaivvun [also in Muset]
blister	pattoka
cook	púvalak [from Russian *póvar;* also in Barnum]
green grass	chunar&pit [also in Turner]
hinges	channilat [from Russian *sharnír;* also in Muset]
icefield	an̄6nkak [also in Nelson]
kitchen	ku&́rneak
lumbago	patáreartok
pore	mēit

DREBERT ca. 1944

Original list contains 5,000 Yup'ik words from the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay with English translations. 13 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable.

ikek	remorse, regret; ikeriok feels remorse; ikerin cause of remorse
kuktok	when a chick is hatched, breaks its shell
tayātai	they get sunstroke
augiyagengálra	stoop down
kítrēk	the two timbers supporting the window in a qasgiq [also in Nelson]
ilágigale	light canvas
inēriok	is fully developed, ripe, full grown
katlgōrtok	makes a guttural noise as in clearing the throat
písat	gun wads [from Russian *pyzh*]
pitkāyugtok	is excited
tugágiarak	side supports for floor boards in a qasgiq
sumpkak	hunting bag [from Russian *súmka*]
tarrák	semen

MARSH 1956

Original list contains 1,500 Yup'ik words from the Upper Kuskokwim with English translations. 14 remain unidentified or otherwise unenterable. There are also 1,900 words from Bethel, all identified.

ìkumláɣɣiuq	he is getting better
peŋquɫuq	birch bark basket
paχquluq	birch bark basket
sát'leɣaq	squirrel
la·tʿskiaGaq, láatackiit, láasteskiq	swallow [from Russian *lástochka*]
qátagnin	parky
kutúkàṣaq	bone ring at back of head
cikxa	part of stomach
púuvak	oil
ciskayut	worms
kenéqetŋuaq	tonsil
paGaqciluq	mallard duck
àlí·faq	paint [from Russian *oliva* 'olive [oil]']
sukna·łeq, cukna·łeq	gunny sack [from Russian *suknó* 'cloth']

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

INFLECTION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		singular	*plural*	*dual*
3rd person	*abs.*	**ellii** } he, she,	**ellait** } they, them,	**elkek** } they[2], them[2]
	rel.	**elliin** } him, her, his	**ellaita** } their	**elkenka** } their[2]
	loc.	**elliini** in him, in her	**ellaitni** in them	**elkegni** in them[2]
similarly for the other cases				
1st person	*abs. & rel.*	**wii/wiinga** I, me, my	**wangkuta** we, us, our	**wangkuk** { we[2], us[2] our[2]
	loc.	**wangni** in me	**wangkutni** in us	**wangkugni** in us[2]
similarly for the other cases				
2nd person	*abs. & rel.*	**elpet** you, your	**elpeci** you pl., your pl.	**elpetek** you[2], your[2]
	loc.	**elpeni** in you	**elpeceńi** in you pl.	**elpetegni** in you[2]
similarly for the other cases				
3R	*abs. & rel.*	**ellmi** himself, herself	**ellmeng** themselves	**ellmek** themselves[2]
	loc.	**ellmini** in himself	**ellmeggni** in themselves	**ellmegni** in themselves[2]
similarly for the other cases				

APPENDIX 2

INFLECTION OF THE INDEPENDENT RELATIVE

	singular	*plural*	*dual*
3rd	**tamiin** *or* **tamalkuan** all of it	**tamaita** *or* **tamalkuita** all of them	**tamarkenka** *or* **tamalkurkenka** both of them
1st	**tamarma** *or* **tamalkurma** all of me	**tamamta** *or* **tamalkumta** all of us	**tamamegnuk** *or* **tamalkumegnuk** both of us
2nd	**tamarpet** *or* **tamalkurpet** all of you	**tamarpeci** *or* **tamalkurpeci** all of you pl.	**tamamegnuk** *or* **tamalkumegnuk** both of you
3R	**tamarmi** *or* **tamalkurmi** all of it	**tamarmeng** *or* **tamalkurmeng** all of them	**tamarmek** *or* **tamalkurmek** both of them
3rd	**kiinga** he alone	**kiingita** they alone	**kiigkenka** they[2] alone
1st	**kiima** I alone	**kiimta** we alone	**kiimegnuk** we[2] alone
2nd	**kiivet** you alone	**kiivci** you pl. alone	**kiivtek** you[2] alone
3R	**kiimi** he alone	**kiimeng** they alone	**kiimek** they[2] alone

3rd person endings refer to anything or anyone but the grammatical subject; 3R endings refer to the grammatical subject. See also General Introduction on postural roots, and *YEG*, pp. 278f.

APPENDIX 3

DEMONSTRATIVES

A demonstrative indicates an entity by its spatial or temporal relationship to the speaker. Yup'ik has both demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adverbs. The demonstrative pronouns are marked for case and number, as other nouns are, but not for possessor; they may be substituted for nouns, except that they cannot be used with most of the postbases that attach to noun bases. Demonstrative adverbs, on the other hand, are marked only for those cases involving spatial or movement orientation; they indicate the area from, at, through, or to which the action of the verb occurs.

Demonstrative adverbs are formed from the corresponding demonstrative pronouns, though not always in a predictable or regular way. Demonstratives have their own system of inflection, shown on the tables on the following pages. For most demonstratives there are vocative forms, used for gaining a listener's attention, and interjectional forms, used to call attention to an area. These forms are also given in the tables.

Demonstrative pronouns in their absolutive singular forms, and demonstrative adverbs in their localis forms, are listed alphabetically in the Bases section of the dictionary. In their relationships to one another, however, the demonstratives form a system about which one can learn much by seeing them arrayed together, as on the chart on the following page. On this chart we list first the demonstrative pronoun in its absolutive singular form, then, separated by a slash (/), the corresponding demonstrative adverb in its localis form.

In the chart the first vertical column, labeled *extended,* consists of those demonstratives which are used to refer to an entity or area that is in sight and that is extended to some length, moving from one place to another, or of broad expanse. The extended demonstratives may be characterized as those which refer to an entity or area which requires more than a single glance to be seen. The second vertical column, labeled *restricted,* includes those demonstratives which refer to an entity or area that is in sight and that is restricted in size and is not in motion (or whose motion is confined to a restricted area). In other words, restricted demonstratives are those which refer to an entity or area which may be seen fully in a single glance. The third vertical column, labeled *obscured,* includes those demonstratives which refer to an entity or area that is not in sight, or not clearly perceptible.

Each horizontal row gives the extended, restricted, and obscured demonstratives for each distinct area with respect to the speaker (e.g. 'above', 'below', etc.). The reader will note that the form of the demonstratives is largely related to their position on the chart. In addition, the horizontal rows pair off according to the first letter of the demonstratives in these rows (especially in the *obscured* column).

Each pair of horizontal rows in the chart below consists of one row which is relatively more accessible to the speaker (the row labeled 'a') and another row which is relatively less accessible to the speaker (the row labeled 'b'). The first pair of horizontal rows (I) are demonstratives oriented according to the dimension of 'closer to the speaker (more accessible) vs. closer to the listener (less accessible)'. The second pair (II) are oriented to the dimension of 'over (more accessible) vs. across (less accessible)'. The third pair (III) are oriented to the dimension of 'inside or upriver (more accessible) vs. outside (less accessible)'. The fourth pair (IV) are oriented to the dimension of 'down below or down the slope (more accessible) vs. downriver or toward the exit (less accessible)'. The fifth pair (V) are oriented to the dimension of 'up the slope (more accessible) vs. up above (less accessible)'.

		Extended	*Restricted*	*Obscured*	
I	a)	**man'a/maani**	**una/wani**	---	near speaker
	b)	**tamana/tamaani**	**tauna/tuani**	---	near listener
II	a)	**au͡gna/avani**	**ingna/yaani**	**amna/amani**	over
	b)	**agna/agaani**	**ikna, ikani**	**akemna/akmani**	across
III	a)	**qau͡gna/qavani**	**kiugna/kiani**	**qamna/qamani**	inside, upriver
	b)	**qagna/qagaani**	**keggna/keggani**	**qakemna/qakmani**	outside
IV	a)	**un'a/unani**	**kan'a/kanani**	**camna/camani**	down below, downslope
	b)	**unegna/un'gani**	**ugna/uani**	**cakemna/cakmani**	downriver, toward exit
V	a)	**pau͡gna/pavani**	**pingna/piani**	**pamna/pamani**	upslope
	b)	**pagna/pagaani**	**pikna/pikani**	**pakemna/pakmani**	up above

In addition to these demonstratives, there are several which do not fit well on the chart. They are **ukna/ukani** 'the one coming/toward here', **imna** 'the aforementioned one', **kina** 'who, someone' and **nani** 'where, somewhere'.

The diagrams below illlustrate the use of the demonstratives. They also illustrate associations of demonstratives and verbs of motion, and relationships which cut across the pairings shown on the chart above.

In these diagrams, demonstratives are given only in the terminalis case of the adverbial forms, though other cases and/or pronominal forms could have been used with certain adjustments. The restricted forms of the demonstratives are given first, followed in parentheses by the extended and obscured forms.

Figure 1 shows a cross-sectional view up a slope. **Pikavet,** etc., is 'toward the area up above', while **piavet,** etc., is 'up the slope'. Note that the verbs of motion associated with these directions are different. **Mayurluni,** associated with **pikavet,** is 'going up above', while **tagluni,** associated with **piavet,** is 'going up the slope'. On the other hand, a single demonstrative group, **kanavet,** etc., is used for either 'toward the area down below' or 'down the slope', and likewise one verb of motion, **atrarluni,** is used for 'going down (either way)'.

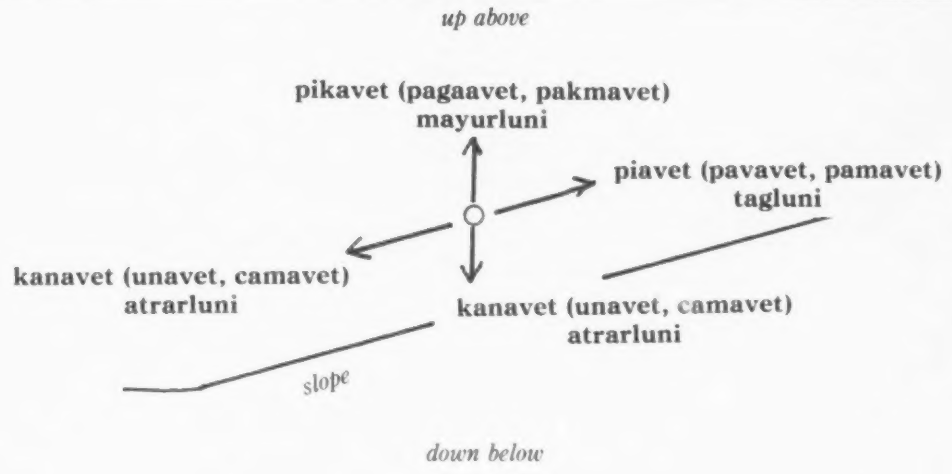
up above
pikavet (pagaavet, pakmavet)
mayurluni
piavet (pavavet, pamavet)
tagluni
kanavet (unavet, camavet)
atrarluni
kanavet (unavet, camavet)
atrarluni
slope
down below

Figure 1.

Figure 2 is a bird's-eye view showing a river and its mouth, while Figure 3 is a bird's-eye view of a house and its door. The demonstrative **uavet,** etc., is used for 'toward the mouth of a river' (Figure 2) and 'toward the door' (Figure 3); its associated verbs are **anelrarluni** 'going toward the mouth of the river' and the related form **anluni** 'going out the door' (and thus **anluni** also goes with the demonstrative group **keggavet,** etc., 'toward outside'). The demonstrative group **kiavet,** etc., means 'inland or upriver' (Figure 2) and 'inside or in the door' (Figure 3); its associated verbs of motion are **itrarluni** and **iterluni** respectively, related to each other in form. Note that in Figure 2 the downslope, toward-the-river aspect of **kanavet** is repeated from Figure 1, as is **piavet,** upslope.

Figure 4 illustrates the difference between the demonstrative group **yaavet,** etc., 'toward over there, but not across something', with the verb **agluni** 'going over', and the demonstrative group **ikavet,** etc., 'toward the other side of a river, road, fence, etc.', with the verb **qerarluni** 'crossing over' or the verb **ayagluni** 'departing'.

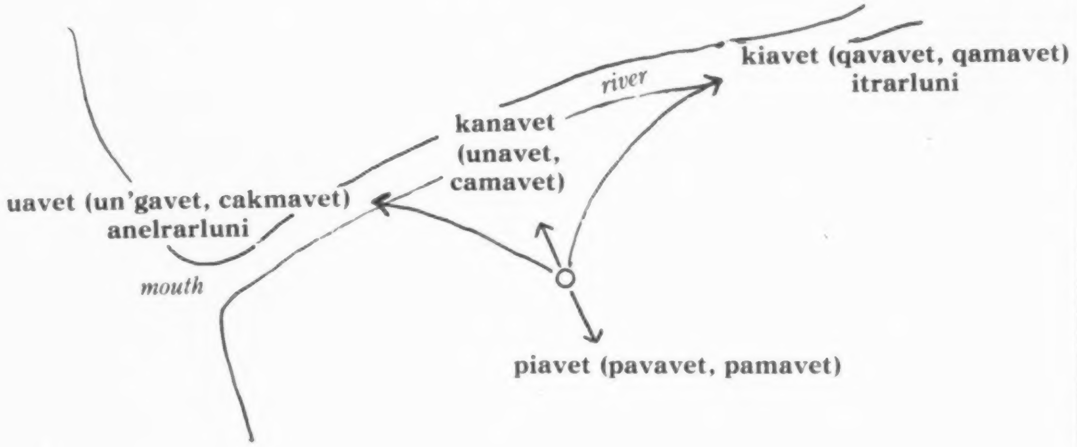
kiavet (qavavet, qamavet)
itrarluni
river
kanavet
(unavet,
camavet)
uavet (un'gavet, cakmavet)
anelrarluni
mouth
piavet (pavavet, pamavet)

Figure 2.

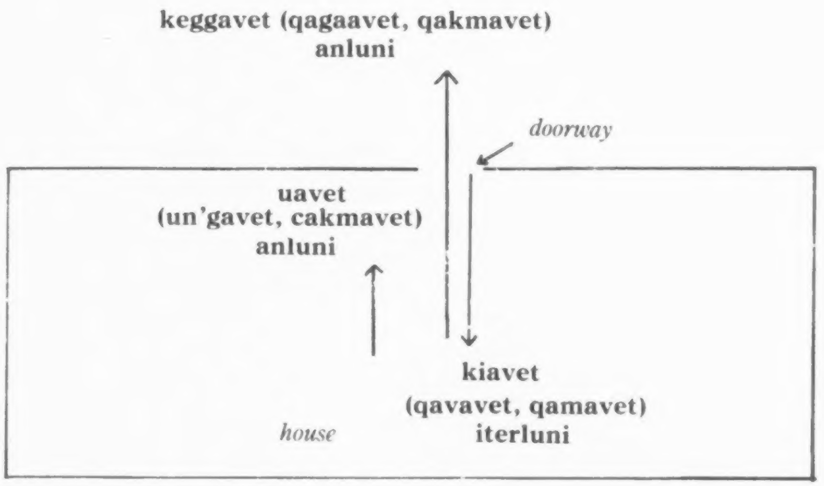
keggavet (qagaavet, qakmavet)
anluni
doorway
uavet
(un'gavet, cakmavet)
anluni
kiavet
(qavavet, qamavet)
iterluni
house

Figure 3.

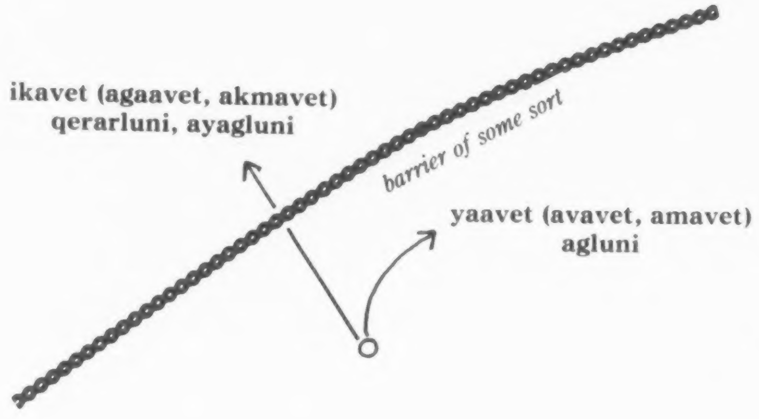

Figure 4.

Dialect Variations in Reference to the Following Inflectional Charts

NI uses **ikeggna, pikeggna,** and **ukeggna** rather than **ikna, pikna,** and **ukna.**

NS and HBC use **tavani, tavavet,** etc., rather than **tuani, tuavet,** etc.

NS and NUN use **iini, iivet,** etc., **piini, piivet,** etc., and **qiini, qiivet,** etc., rather than **agaani, agaavet,** etc., **pagaani, pagaavet,** etc., and **qagaani, qagaavet,** etc.

HBC and some Y form vocatives with **-yuuq** rather than **-suuq** (except after a stop consonant), for example forming **uyuuq** and **ingyuuq** rather than **usuuq** and **ingsuuq.**

NSU uses **augna, paugna,** and **qaugna** rather than **au͡gna, pau͡gna,** and **qau͡gna.**

NSU uses the prefix **ta-** (**tas-** before a consonant) for emphasis or repeated reference with all demonstratives, and not just with **man'a, una, maani,** and **wani** (giving **tamana, tauna, tamaani,** and **tavani** or **tuani**) as in the rest of Yup'ik. For example, from **ingna, akmani, pikna,** and **qavani** NSU can form **taingna, taakmani, taspikna,** and **tasqavani.** Somewhat unpredictable are **taingani** or **tasiani** from **yaani** (underlyingly ***ingani**), **taun'a** from **un'a, taagani** from **iini** (underlyingly ***agani**), **taugani** from **uani** (underlyingly ***ugani**), and **taugna** from **augna** (and the identical form from **ugna**).

HBC has *loose* **v** (see dialect section of General Introduction) only in demonstrative adverbs such as **avani, qavani, pavani,** and **tavani,** and for this reason HBC speakers ofter prefer to write these words with **u͡g: au͡gani, qau͡gani, pau͡gani,** and **tau͡gani.**

HBC uses **kiu͡gna, kiu͡g'um,** etc.. rather than **kiugna, kiugum,** etc.

INFLECTION OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

	Extended (moving, long, or of large extent)	*Restricted (stationary, localized, visible)*	*Obscured (stationary, indistinct, or out of sight)*	
abs.	**man'a**	**una**		this, the one near the speaker
rel.	**mat'um**	**uum**		
loc.	**mat'umi**	**uumi**		
term.	**mat'umun**	**uumun**		
abl./mod.	**mat'umek**	**uumek**		
via.	**mat'ukun**	**uukun**		
aeq.	**mat'utun**	**uutun**		
voc.	**macuuq**	**usuuq**		
*pl/d**	**maku-**	**uku-**		
abs.	**tamana**	**tauna**		that, the one near the listener
rel.	**tamatum**	**taum**		
loc.	**tamatumi**	**taumi**		
term.	**tamatumun**	**taumun**		
abl./mod.	**tamatumek**	**taumek**		
via.	**tamatukun**	**taukun**		
aeq.	**tamatutun**	**tautun**		
voc.	—	—		
*pl/d**	**tamaku-**	**tauku-**		
abs.	**au͡gna**	**ingna**	**amna**	the one over there, (*also for extended column,* the one going away)
rel.	**au͡g'um**	**ing'um**	**am'um**	
loc.	**au͡g'umi**	**ing'umi**	**am'umi**	
term.	**au͡g'umun**	**ing'umun**	**am'umun**	
abl./mod.	**au͡g'umek**	**ing'umek**	**am'umek**	
via.	**au͡g'ukun**	**ing'ukun**	**am'ukun**	
aeq.	**au͡g'utun**	**ing'utun**	**am'utun**	
voc.	**au͡gsuuq**	**ingsuuq**	**amsuuq**	
*pl/d**	**au͡gku-**	**ingku-**	**amku-**	
abs.	**agna**	**ikna**	**akemna**	the one across a significant feature of topography
rel.	**ag'um**	**ik'um**	**ak'mum**	
loc.	**ag'umi**	**ik'umi**	**akmumi**	
term.	**ag'umun**	**ik'umun**	**akmumun**	
abl./mod.	**ag'umek**	**ik'umek**	**akmumek**	
via.	**ag'ukun**	**ik'ukun**	**akmukun**	
aeq.	**ag'utun**	**ik'utun**	**akmutun**	
voc.	**agsuuq**	**iksuuq**	**akemsuuq**	
*pl/d**	**agku-**	**ikegku-**	**akemku-**	

abs.	**qau͡gna**	**kiugna**	**qamna**	the one inside, inland, or upriver
rel.	**qau͡g’um**	**kiugum**	**qam’um**	
loc.	**qau͡g’umi**	**kiugumi**	**qam’umi**	
term.	**qau͡g’umun**	**kiugumun**	**qam’umun**	
abl./mod.	**qau͡g’umek**	**kiugumek**	**qam’umek**	
via.	**qau͡g’ukun**	**kiugukun**	**qam’ukun**	
aeq.	**qau͡g’utun**	**kiugutun**	**qam’utun**	
voc.	**qau͡gsuuq**	**kiugsuuq**	**qamsuuq**	
*pl/d**	**qau͡gku-**	**kiugku-**	**qamku-**	
abs.	**qagna**	**keggna**	**qakemna**	the one outside
rel.	**qag’um**	**kegg’um**	**qak’mum**	
loc.	**qag’umi**	**kegg’umi**	**qakmumi**	
term.	**qag’umun**	**kegg’umun**	**qakmumun**	
abl./mod.	**qag’umek**	**kegg’umek**	**qakmumek**	
via.	**qag’ukun**	**kegg’ukun**	**qakmukun**	
aeq.	**qag’utun**	**kegg’utun**	**qakmutun**	
voc.	**qagsuuq**	**keggsuuq**	**qakemsuuq**	
*pl/d**	**qagku-**	**kegku-**	**qakemku-**	
abs.	**un’a**	**kan’a**	**camna**	the one down toward river, or down below
rel.	**un’um**	**kat’um**	**cam’um**	
loc.	**un’umi**	**kat’umi**	**cam’umi**	
term.	**un’umun**	**kat’umun**	**cam’umun**	
abl./mod.	**un’umek**	**kat’umek**	**cam’umek**	
via.	**un’ukun**	**kat’ukun**	**cam’ukun**	
aeq.	**un’utun**	**kat’utun**	**cam’utun**	
voc.	**unsuuq**	**kacuuq**	**camsuuq**	
*pl/d**	**unku-**	**kanku-**	**camku-**	
abs.	**unegna**	**ugna**	**cakemna**	the one downriver, toward the sea, or toward the exit (from inside)
rel.	**un’gum**	**ug’um**	**cak’mum**	
loc.	**un’gumi**	**ug’umi**	**cakmumi**	
term.	**un’gumun**	**ug’umun**	**cakmumun**	
abl./mod.	**un’gumek**	**ug’umek**	**cakmumek**	
via.	**un’gukun**	**ug’ukun**	**cakmukun**	
aeq.	**un’gutun**	**ug’utun**	**cakmutun**	
voc.	**unegsuuq**	**ugsuuq**	**cakemsuuq**	
*pl/d**	**unegku-**	**ugku-**	**cakemku-**	
abs.	**pau͡gna**	**pingna**	**pamna**	the one up, back away from the river, or behind
rel.	**pau͡g’um**	**ping’um**	**pam’um**	
loc.	**pau͡g’umi**	**ping’umi**	**pam’umi**	
term.	**pau͡g’umun**	**ping’umun**	**pam’umun**	
abl./mod.	**pau͡g’umek**	**ping’umek**	**pam’umek**	
via.	**pau͡g’ukun**	**ping’ukun**	**pam’ukun**	
aeq.	**pau͡g’utun**	**ping’utun**	**pam’utun**	
voc.	**pau͡gsuuq**	**pingsuuq**	**pamsuuq**	
*pl/d**	**pau͡gku-**	**pingku-**	**pamku-**	

abs.	**pagna**	**pikna**		**pakemna**	the one up above
rel.	**pag'um**	**pik'um**		**pak'mum**	
loc.	**pag'umi**	**pik'umi**		**pakmumi**	
term.	**pag'umun**	**pik'umun**		**pakmumun**	
abl./mod.	**pag'umek**	**pik'umek**		**pakmumek**	
via.	**pag'ukun**	**pik'ukun**		**pakmukun**	
aeq.	**pag'utun**	**pik'utun**		**pakmutun**	
voc.	**pagsuuq**	**piksuuq**		**pakemsuuq**	
*pl/d**	**pagku-**	**pikegku-**		**pakemku-**	

abs.			**kina**		who?, someone
rel.			**kia, kitum**		
loc.			**kitumi**		
term.			**kitumun**		
abl./mod.			**kitumek**		
via.			**kitukun**		
aeq.			**kitutun**		
voc.			—		
*pl/d**			**kinku-**		

abs.				**imna**	the aforementioned one, the identity of which is is known to the listener
rel.				**im'um**	
loc.				**im'umi**	
term.				**im'umun**	
abl./mod.				**im'umek**	
via.				**im'ukun**	
aeq.				**im'utun**	
voc.				—	
*pl/d**				**imku-**	

abs.	**ukna**				the one approaching
rel.	**uk'um**				
loc.	**uk'umi**				
term.	**uk'umun**				
abl./mod.	**uk'umek**				
via.	**uk'ukun**				
aeq.	**uk'utun**				
voc.	**uksuuq**				
*pl/d**	**ukegku-**				

*Plural and dual demonstrative pronouns are formed by using the usual plural and dual unpossessed nominal case endings with the stems marked *pl/d.* Thus: **makut, makuni, makunun, makunek, makutgun, makucetun, makuut** *(vocative)*, and the duals **makuk, makugni, makugnun, makugnek, makugnegun, makugtun, makuuk.**

INFLECTION OF DEMONSTRATIVE ADVERBS

	Extended	*Restricted*	*Obscured*	
loc.	**maani**	**wani**		here, near speaker;
term.1	**maavet**	**wavet**		now, at this time
term.2	**maatmun**	—		
abl.	**maaken**	**waken**		
via.	**maaggun**	**uuggun**		
aeq.	—	**waten**		
*inter.**	**maa-i**	**wani-wa**		
loc.	**tamaani**	**tuani**		there, near listener;
term.1	**tamaavet**	**tuavet**		then, at that time
term.2	**tamaatmun**	—		
abl.	**tamaaken**	**tuaken**		
via.	**tamaaggun**	**tuaggun**		
aeq.	—	**tuaten**		
*inter.**	**tamaa-i**	**tua-i**		
loc.	**avani**	**yaani**	**amani**	over there, yonder;
term.1	**avavet**	**yaavet**	**amavet**	in the past
term.2	**avatmun**	**yaatmun**	—	
abl.	**avaken**	**yaaken**	**amaken**	
via.	**avaggun**	**yaaggun**	**amaggun**	
*inter.**	**ava-i**	**yaa-i**	**ama-i**	
loc.	**agaani**	**ikani**	**akmani**	across a prominent
term.1	**agaavet**	**ikavet**	**akmavet**	feature of topography
term.2	**agaatmun**	**ikatmun**	—	
abl.	**agaaken**	**ikaken**	**akmaken**	
via.	**agaaggun**	**ikaggun**	**akmaggun**	
*inter.**	**agaa-i**	**ika-i**	**akma**	
loc.	**qavani**	**kiani**	**qamani**	inside, inland, upriver
term.1	**qavavet**	**kiavet**	**qamavet**	
term.2	**qavatmun**	**kiatmun**	—	
abl.	**qavaken**	**kiaken**	**qamaken**	
via.	**qavaggun**	**kiaggun**	**qamaggun**	
*inter.**	**qava-i**	**kia-i**	**qama-i**	

loc.	**qagaani**	**keggani**	**qakmani**	outside
term.1	**qagaavet**	**keggavet**	**qakmavet**	
term.2	**qagaatmun**	**keggatmun**	—	
abl.	**qagaaken**	**keggaken**	**qakmaken**	
via.	**qagaaggun**	**keggaggun**	**qakmaggun**	
*inter.**	**qagaa-i**	**kegga-i**	**qakma**	
loc.	**unani**	**kanani**	**camani**	toward the river, down below
term.1	**unavet**	**kanavet**	**camavet**	
term.2	**unatmun**	**kanatmun**	—	
abl.	**unaken**	**kanaken**	**camaken**	
via.	**unaggun**	**kanaggun**	**camaggun**	
*inter.**	**una-i**	**kana-i**	**cama-i**	
loc.	**un'gani, un'gaani**	**uani**	**cakmani**	downriver, toward the coast, toward the exit (from inside)
term.1	**un'gavet**	**uavet**	**cakmavet**	
term.2	**un'gatmun**	**uatmun**	—	
abl.	**un'gaken**	**uaken**	**cakmaken**	
via.	**un'gaggun**	**uaggun**	**cakmaggun**	
*inter.**	**un'ga-i, un'gaa-i**	**ua-i**	**cakma**	
loc.	**pavani**	**piani**	**pamani**	back, away from the river
term.1	**pavavet**	**piavet**	**pamavet**	
term.2	**pavatmun**	**piatmun**	—	
abl.	**pavaken**	**piaken**	**pamaken**	
via.	**pavaggun**	**piaggun**	**pamaggun**	
*inter.**	**pava-i**	**pia-i**	**pama-i**	
loc.	**pagaani**	**pikani**	**pakmani**	up above
term.1	**pagaavet**	**pikavet**	**pakmavet**	
term.2	**pagaatmun**	**pikatmun**	—	
abl.	**pagaaken**	**pikaken**	**pakmaken**	
via.	**pagaaggun**	**pikaggun**	**pakmaggun**	
*inter.**	**pagaa-i**	**pika-i**	**pakma**	
loc.		**nani**		where?, somewhere
term.1		—		
term.2		**natmun**		
abl.		**naken**		
via.		**naw'un**		
*inter.**		**nau-wa**		
loc.	**ukani**			toward here
term.1	—			
term.2	**ukatmun**			
abl.	**ukaken**			
via.	**ukaggun**			
*inter.**	**uka-i**			

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*The interjectional form is used to point out an object or event.

APPENDIX 4
POSITIONAL BASES

Positional bases are a group of noun bases which do not normally appear without a possessed ending (or special postbase for this kind of base). They denote areas with respect to their possessors. Thus **qulii** means 'the area above it'. Despite the fact that the system of positional bases parallels that of the demonstratives to a large extent, positionals are not related in form to demonstratives.

Following is a complete list of positional bases:
acił area below
akił area opposite
akuleł area between
canił area beside
ciuł area at the front (with reference to boats, time, etc.)
elateł area outside
iluł area inside
keluł area back from water
keteł area toward water
kinguł area at the back (with reference to boats, time, etc.)
manuł area in front of or at the front (with reference to person)
paił area at the mouth (with reference to rivers, etc.)
qaił area on the surface
quleł area above
tungeł area toward
tunuł area behind or at the back (with reference to person)

In addition, positional bases can be formed from many of the demonstratives by attaching the postbase **+te-** to the demonstrative adverb base. Thus from the demonstrative **avani** 'over there' comes **avateł** 'area over there (with respect to possessor), area around possessor'.

APPENDIX 5

LISTS OF ROOTS BY TYPE

As discussed in the introduction, a *root* is like a base, but cannot be used with an ending to form a word unless one of a certain set of postbases is used between the root and the ending, or between the root and other postbases. Roots are listed here by type as described in the General Introduction (q.v.).

Deep Roots

at- below, down
ku- flow of liquids
na- lack of knowledge
pu- swelling
qa- vocalizing
tu- impact

Dimensional Roots

The items listed below and marked with * are not strictly roots, as they can function as ordinary nouns, but they are grouped here with the dimensional roots because they take the postbases normally used with dimensional roots. Some "dimensional" concepts such as size or weight are not listed here because in Yup'ik these are not expressed by roots or bases taking dimensional root postbases.

aki- value*
akur- length of a garment*
amel- width, especially of a creek
cace(t)-, cas- (*also* **taces-**) fortitude
cug- (*also* **sug-**) human height
elur- (*also* **lur-**) width, especially of a garment
ilu- interior capacity or size*
imar- capacity*
iq- width
kanag- leg length
lur- (*also* **elur-**) width, especially of a garment
mam- thickness
mar- length, distance overland

mig- loudness of a thudding noise
mis- perceptibility
narrlu- depth of a net
nequ- width
qas- loudness
qecig- thickness of a skin, cloth, etc.*
qer-, qur- height
sug- (*also* **cug-**) human height
taces- (*also* **cacet-**) fortitude
tume- foot length*
tuner- impact
umyuar- mental ability*
usvi-, uyvi- wisdom, cleverness*
uya- width, especially of a river*

Emotional Roots

The items listed below and marked with * are not strictly roots, as they can function as ordinary verbs with the given form being used instead of the normal combination of emotional root and postbase **∓yug-**; otherwise, they behave as emotional roots. Note that some "emotional" concepts, such as being angry, are not listed here, because in Yup'ik these are not expressed by roots or bases that take emotional-root postbases.

aar- frightened, endangered
alag- finding something feasible
alia-, alai- lonely
ancurtu(r)- hesitant*
asgura- doubting
augtar- inhibited
canga- disliking
caperr- finding something difficult
cikna- jealous*
cumaci- repulsed
ekli- sexually attracted, lustful
elingra- grateful
eq'u- hating
iilla- amazed
ira-, irra- amazed
kama- suspicious
kasngu- ashamed, embarrassed
kapegcug- dreading
kemyu- relying on someone
kencig- respectful*
keneg- loving
kumeg- attracted to a baby
kusgur-, kuygur- protective*
nakleg- compassionate

nalluyur- unwelcome
nangru- critical
nangyar- afraid of heights
neka- emotionally pained
papsi- finding something a nuisance
paqna- curious
peller- repulsed
pengeg- worried
qessa- disinclined to act*
qigcig- respectful
qingar- rejecting*
qitngir- dazzled
qivru- grieving*
quinag- repulsed
qumli- frustrated
qungvag- tickled
qunu- possessive*
qusva-, quyva- happy
quya- thankful*
takar- shy, inhibited, respectful
takumcu- pitying, compassionate
tallur- shy, inhibited, respectful
temci- finding something funny
tengru- enthusiastic*
tunrir- beholden*
tuvqa- generous
ucur- praising
ukver- believing*
ulurya- afraid of being hit
uumi- frustrated

Postural Roots

The items listed below and marked with * are somewhat irregular as postural roots (see listings in the Bases section). Some "postural" acts, such as rising, are not listed here because in Yup'ik they are not expressed by postural roots.

aatar- (*also* **aitar-)** open-mouthed
agar- hanging
aitar- (*also* **aatar-)** open-mouthed
alar- erring
amag- curving
angpar-, angvar- open
aqum- sitting*
avler- spread-legged
ayalur- losing balance

callar- spread open
cangur- lacking symmetry
canir- on the side
caqir- turning
caqvir- splay-footed, with shoes on wrong feet
cetur- with legs outstretched
ciisqumig- kneeling
cilig- tilting
ciug-, civug- with head lifted
cuqir- having bends
cuqlur- out of shape
elgar- settled down
enlur-, **[e]nglur-** dented
ever- (*also* **uver-)** slanting
iggag-, igag- leaning against something
ikig- bending forward with buttocks projecting
ikir- open
illug- tilting
inar- lying down
irir- tilting sideways
isser- undressed
itum- breaking*
kalug- empty
kamilar- barefoot
kanar- bending forward
katur- gathering
kiipir- standing on toes
luqir- slanting
matar- undressing
melug- dented
merig- hemmed
mumig- turned over
nanger- standing
napar- upright
never- lying on back
ngel'ur- dented
nungir- putting on a belt
palur- lying face down
qemag- stored away
qeter- lying on back
qungcur- flexing knees
quyur- gathering
tuig- turned around
uver- (*also* **ever-)** slanting

APPENDIX 6

NUMERALS

Cardinal Numbers

1	**atauciq**
2	**malruk**
3	**pingayun**
4	**cetaman**
5	**talliman**
6	**arvinlegen / arvinelgen**
7	**malrunlegen / malrunelgen**
8	**pingayunlegen / pingayunelgen**
9	**qulngunritaraan, qulngunrita'ar**
10	**qula, qulen**
11	**qula atauciq**
12	**qula malruk**
13	**qula pingayun**
14	**akimiarunritaraan / akimiarunrita'ar**
15	**akimiaq**
16	**akimiaq atauciq**
17	**akimiaq malruk**
18	**akimiaq pingayun**
19	**yuinaunritaraan / yuinaunrita'ar**
20	**yuinaq**
21	**yuinaq atauciq**
22	**yuinaq malruk**
23	**yuinaq pingayun**
24	**yuinaq cetaman**
25	**yuinaq talliman**
26	**yuinaq arvinlegen**
27	**yuinaq malrunlegen**
28	**yuinaq pingayunlegen**
29	**yuinaq qulngunrita'ar**
30	**yuinaq qula**
31	**yuinaq qula atauciq**
32	**yuinaq qula malruk**
33	**yuinaq qula pingayun**
34	**yuinaq qula cetaman**
35	**yuinaq akimiaq**
36	**yuinaq akimiaq atauciq**
37	**yuinaq akimiaq malruk**
38	**yuinaq akimiaq pingayun**
39	**yuinaq akimiaq cetaman**
40	**yuinaak malruk / malruk ipiaq**
41	**yuinaak malruk atauciq / malruk ipiaq atauciq**
.	
.	
.	
50	**yuinaak malruk qulen / malruk ipiaq qulen**
.	
.	
.	
60	**yuinaak pingayun / pingayun ipiaq**
.	
.	
.	
100	**yuinaat talliman / talliman ipiaq / kavluut** *(possible loan word)* / **negavaq** *(possible loan word)*
.	
.	
1,000	**tiissitsaaq** *(Russian loan word)*

See also **cipete-** in the Bases section for another way of forming numerals of more than one word; for example, **qula ataucimek cipluku** rather than **qula atauciq.**

Ordinal Numbers

	their 1st, 2nd, etc.	*the 1st, 2nd, etc.*
first	**atauciat / ciuqliat**	**ciuqliq**
second	**malruat / aipaat**	**[illegible] / kinguqliq**
third	**pingayuat**	**pingayuqliq**
fourth	**cetamiit**	**cetamaqliq**
fifth	**tallimiit**	**tallimaqliq**
sixth	**arvinelgat / arvinlegat**	**arvinlekliq**
seventh	**malrunelgat / malrunlegat**	**malrunlekliq**
eighth	**pingayunelgat / pingayunlegat**	**pingayunlekliq**
ninth	**qulngunritarat**	**qulnguritaraqliq**
tenth	**quliit**	**quleqliq**

The numerals in the first column are 3p possessor, 3s possessed absolutive. **Angutet pingayuat taillruuq.** 'The third man came over.'

The numerals in the second column are absolutive singular. **Pingayuqliq taillruuq.** 'The third one came over.'

Numerals of Repetition

once	**ataucirqumek**
twice	**malrurqugnek**
three times	**pingayurqunek**
four times	**cetamarqunek**
five times	**tallimarqunek**
six times	**arvinlegqunek, arvinlerqunek**
seven times	**malrunlegqunek, malrunlerqunek**
eight times	**pingayunlegqunek, pingayunlerqunek**
nine times	**qulngunrita'arqunek**
ten times	**qulerqunek**

These numerals are in the ablative-modalis case, the cardinal stems having been expanded by the postbase **–rqu-. Malrurqugnek taillruuq.** 'He came twice.'

APPENDIX 7

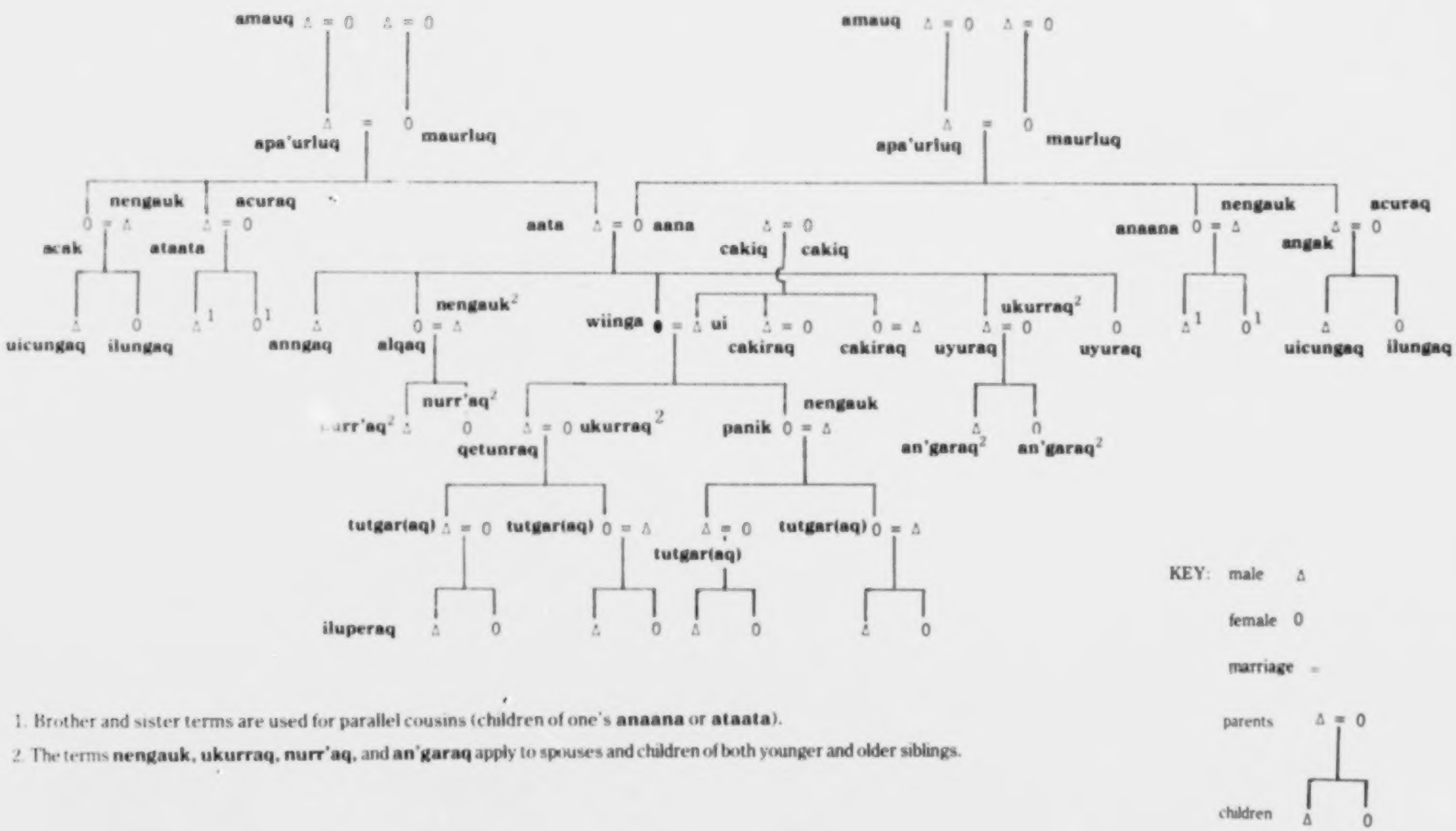
CALENDAR

	Bristol Bay	*Kuskokwim*	*Yukon*	*Nunivak*	*Norton Sound*
January	**Iralull'er** the bad month	**Kanruyauciq**	**Iralull'eq**	**Tanqiluryak Kinguqliq** second cold month	**Iralull'er**
February	**Kanruyauciq** *base* frost	**Kepnerciq**	**Nayirciraruaq** seals mate	**Kuiget Aaniit** mother of rivers	**Ungurvik** (reindeer) driving time
March	**Kepnerciq** cutting time (?)	**Tengmiirviguaq** fake time of geese	**Nayirciq** baby seals	**Taqukat Tanqiat** seals' month	**Kepnerciq**
April	**Tengmiirvik** geese come	**Tengmiirvik**	**Maklagaq** baby bearded seal	**Tengaurtet Tanqiat** kittiwakes' month	**Tengmiirvik**
May	**Kayangut Anutiit** coming of eggs	**Qusiirvik** smelt run	**Irniviat Tengmiat** birds have young	**Tengmiaret Tanqiat** birds' month	**Maniit Anutiit** coming of eggs
June	**Kaugun** hitting (of fish)	**Kaugun**	**Cupvik** break-up	**Tengmiaret Irnitiit** birds give birth	**Kaugun**
July	**Ingun** molting (of birds)	**Ingun**	**Taryaqviit** king salmon	**Alpairusvik** murres' departure time	**Ingun**
August	**Tengun** flight (of birds)	**Amirairun** shedding of velvet	**Nurarcurvik** time to hunt calves	**Qilangaarusvik** puffins' departure time	**Tengun**
September	**Amirairvik** (caribou) shed velvet	**Amiraayaaq** little shedding	**Amirairviat Tuntut** caribou shedding time	**Kakeggliyarvik** runny nose time	**Amiraayaaq**
October	**Qaariitaarvik** masked festivals	**Nulirun** mating (of caribou)	**Uksurvik** winter time	**Nanvat Cikutiit** ponds freeze	**Qaariitaarvik**
November	**Cauyarvik** time of drumming	**Iralull'er**	**Qaariitaarvik**	**Imam Umgutii** sea closes in	**Cauyarvik**
December	**Uivik** time of going around	**Uivik**	**Cauyarvik**	**Tanqiluryak Ciuqliq** first cold month	**Uivik**

APPENDIX 8

YUP'IK KINSHIP TERMS

(from point of view of female)



amauq
amauq
apa'urluq
maurluq
apa'urluq
maurluq
nengauk
acuraq
acak
ataata
aata
aana
cakiq
cakiq
anaana
nengauk
acuraq
angak
uicungaq
ilungaq
1
1
anngaq
nengauk²
alqaq
wiinga
ui
cakiraq
cakiraq
ukurraq²
uyuraq
uyuraq
1
1
uicungaq
ilungaq
nurr'aq²
nurr'aq²
ukurraq²
qetunraq
nengauk
panik
an'garaq²
an'garaq²
tutgar(aq)
tutgar(aq)
tutgar(aq)
tutgar(aq)
iluperaq
KEY:
male Δ
female 0
marriage =
parents
children

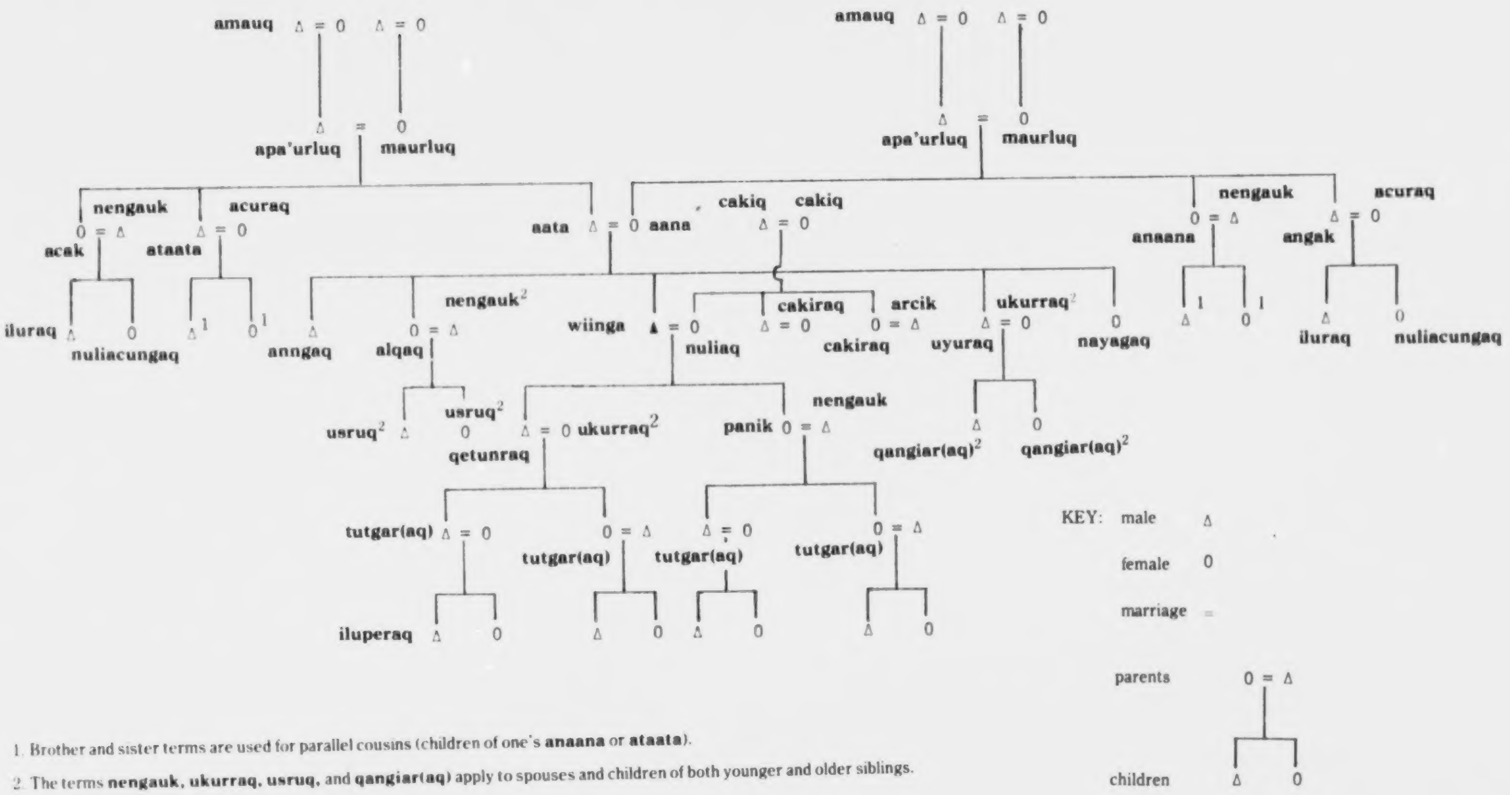
1. Brother and sister terms are used for parallel cousins (children of one's **anaana** or **ataata**).

2. The terms **nengauk, ukurraq, nurr'aq,** and **an'garaq** apply to spouses and children of both younger and older siblings.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

YUP'IK KINSHIP TERMS

(from point of view of male)


amauq
amauq
apa'urluq
maurluq
apa'urluq
maurluq
nengauk
acuraq
acak
ataata
aata
aana
cakiq
cakiq
nengauk
acuraq
anaana
angak
nengauk^2
cakiraq
arcik
ukurraq^2
iluraq
nuliacungaq
anngaq
alqaq
wiinga
nuliaq
cakiraq
uyuraq
nayagaq
iluraq
nuliacungaq
usruq^2
usruq^2
qetunraq
ukurraq^2
panik
nengauk
qangiar(aq)^2
qangiar(aq)^2
tutgar(aq)
tutgar(aq)
tutgar(aq)
tutgar(aq)
iluperaq
KEY:
male Δ
female 0
marriage =
parents
children

1. Brother and sister terms are used for parallel cousins (children of one's **anaana** or **ataata**).

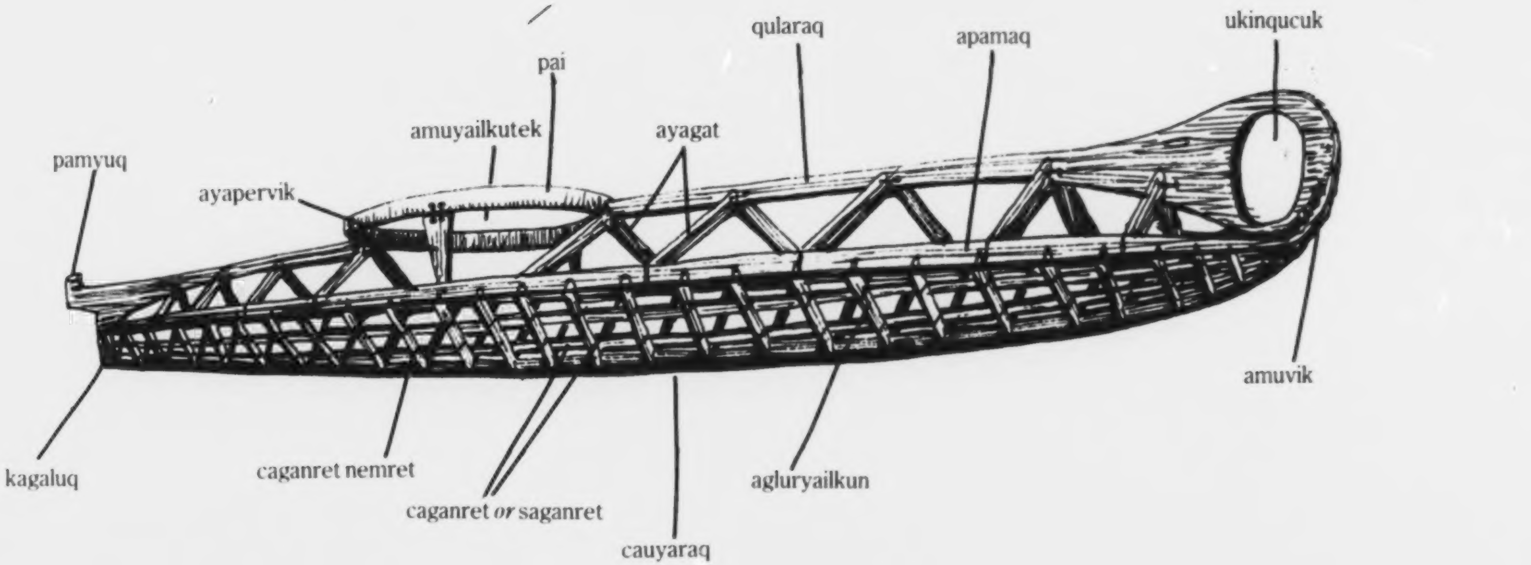
2. The terms **nengauk, ukurraq, usruq,** and **qangiar(aq)** apply to spouses and children of both younger and older siblings.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX 9

DIAGRAMS AND MAP

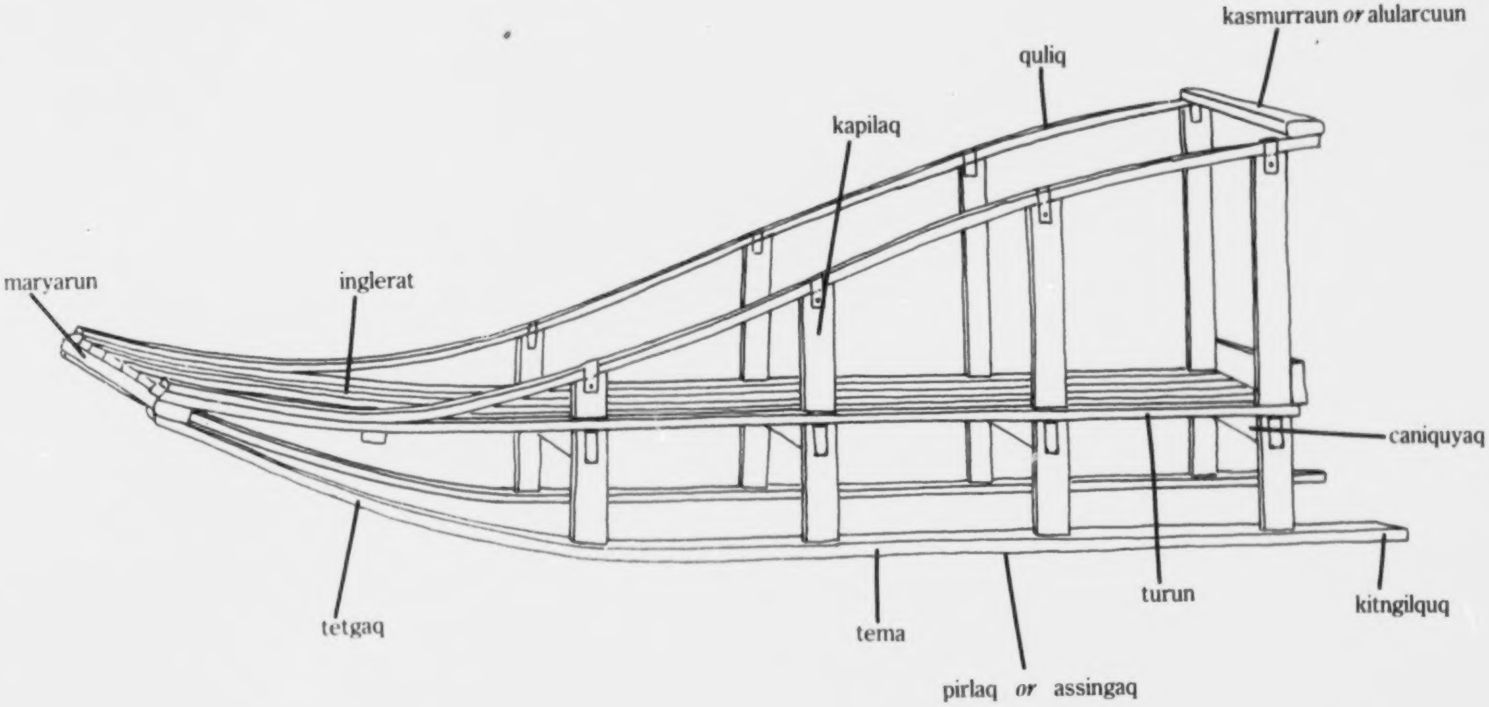
QAYAQ: KAYAK


pai
qularaq
apamaq
ukinqucuk
amuyailkutek
ayagat
pamyuq
ayapervik
amuvik
kagaluq
caganret nemret
caganret *or* saganret
cauyaraq
agluryailkun

skin covering: amiq
brace: tapraq
ivory handles on outside: igcailkutet

Drawing by Tim Sczawinski, after a photograph by Edward S. Curtis, Nunivak Island, 1928.

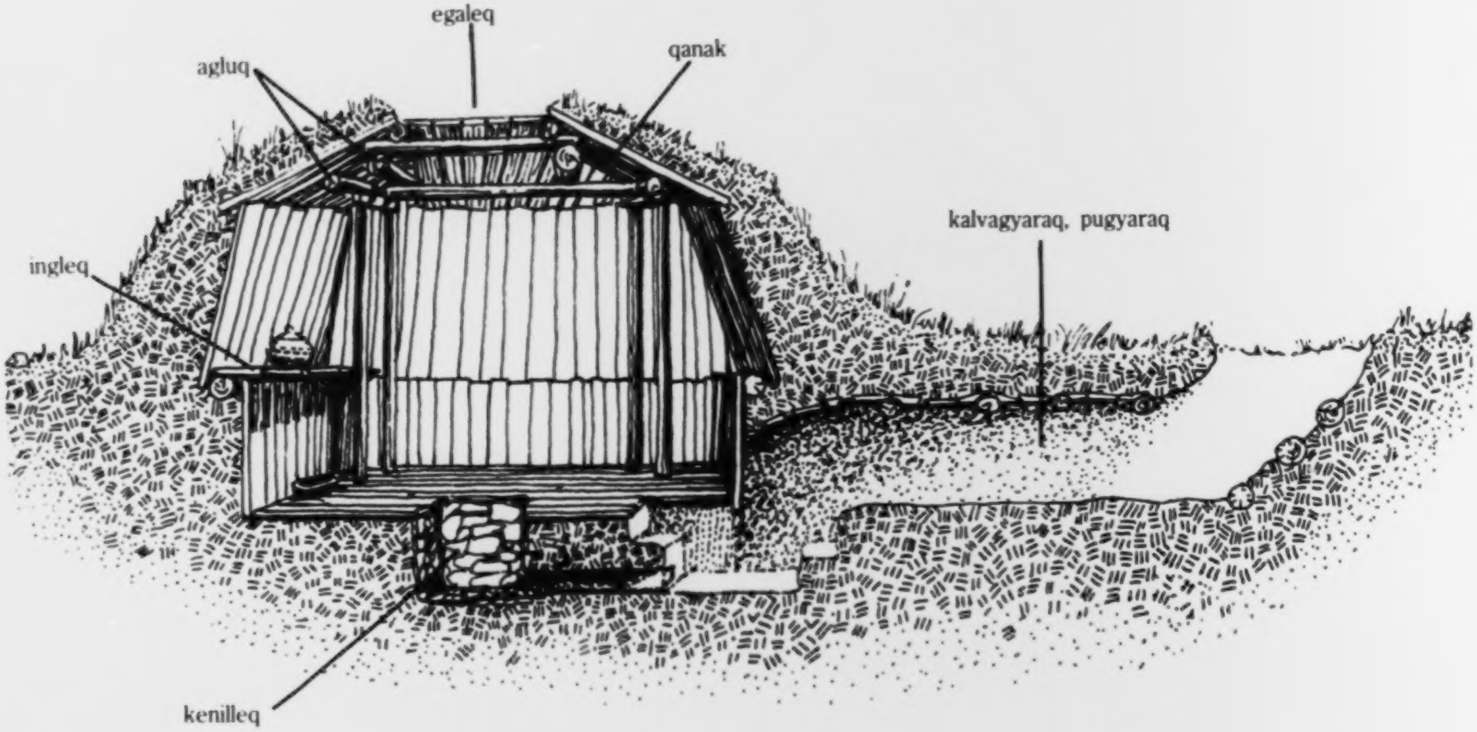
IKAMRAQ: DOGSLED


kasmurraun *or* alularcuun
quliq
kapilaq
maryarun
inglerat
caniquyaq
tetgaq
tema
turun
kitngilquq
pirlaq *or* assingaq

brake: elgaq, esgaq, saagaq, *or* kenercissuun
towline: angaqun
handlebar: teguyar̦aq

Drawing by Tim Sczawinski, based on a recent photograph from Eek.

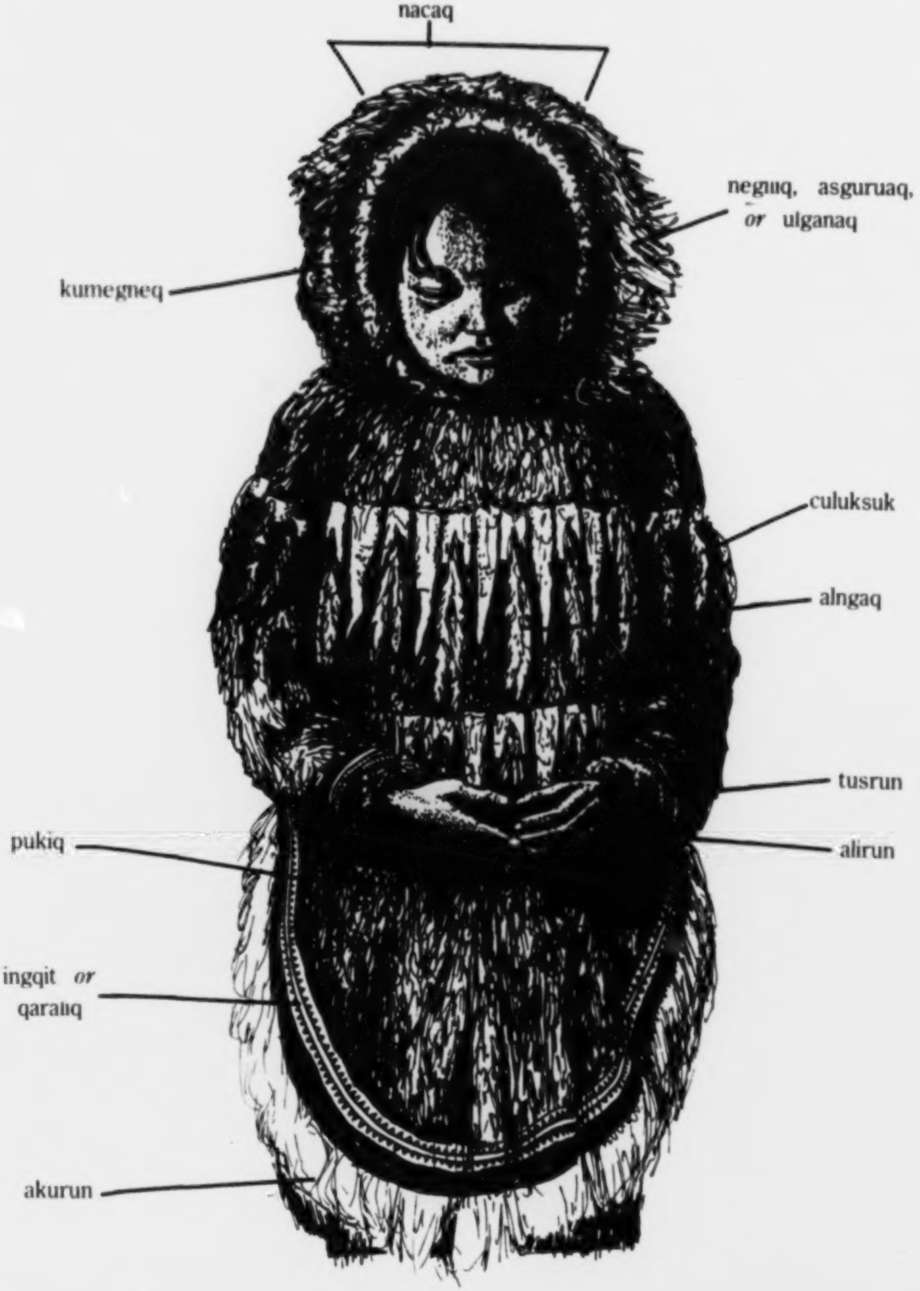
AKAARTAQ ENA: OLD-STYLE HOUSE


egaleq
agluq
qanak
kalvagyaraq, pugyaraq
ingleq
kenilleq

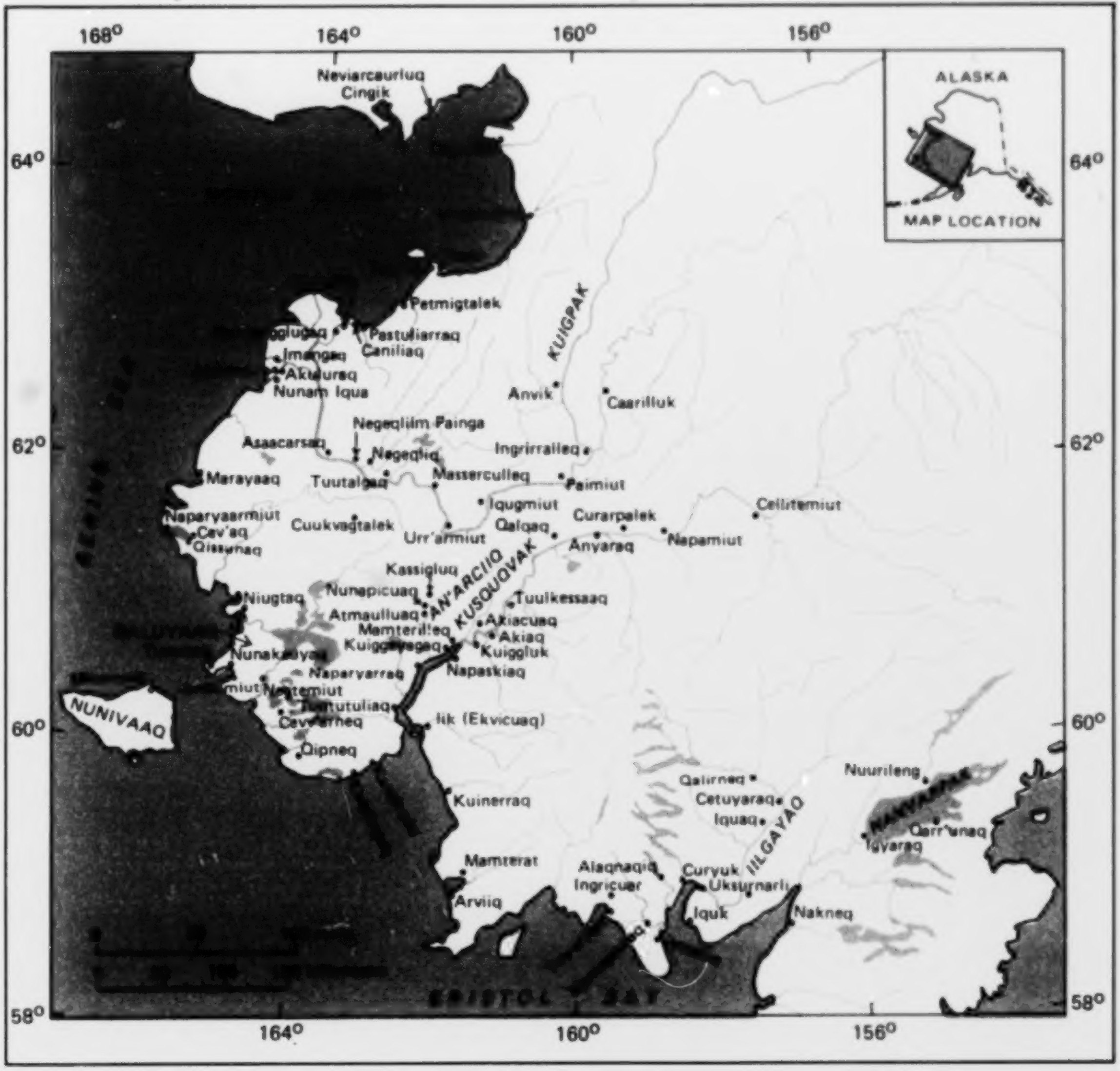
above-ground summer entrance: kepneq
door curtain: amiik

Drawing by Tim Sczawinski, after drawings in Edward S. Curtis, The North American Indian, *Vol. 20, p. 8, of a house at Nunivak.*

ATKUK: TRADITIONAL PARKA


nacaq
negliq, asguruaq,
or ulganaq
kumegneq
culuksuk
alngaq
tusrun
alirun
pukiq
ingqit *or*
qaraliq
akurun

Drawing by Tim Sczawinski, based on photographs by Edward S. Curtis, Nunivak, 1928.


168°
164°
160°
156°
64°
62°
60°
58°
ALASKA
MAP LOCATION
Neviarcaurluq
Cingik
Petmigtalek
Pastuliarraq
Caniliaq
Imangaq
Akulurаq
Nunam Iqua
KUIGPAK
Anvik
Caarilluk
Negeqliim Painga
Asaacarsaq
Negeqliq
Ingrirralleq
Marayaaq
Tuutalgaq
Masserculleq
Paimiut
Iqugmiut
Cellitemiut
Naparyaarmiut
Cev'aq
Qissunaq
Cuukvagtalek
Urr'armiut
Qalqaq
Curarpalek
Anyaraq
Napamiut
Kassigluq
AN'ARCIIQ
KUSQUQVAK
Niugtaq
Nunapicuaq
Atmaulluaq
Tuulkessaaq
Akiacuaq
Mamterilleq
Akiaq
Kuiggayagaq
Kuiggluk
Nunakauyaq
Naparyarraq
Napaskiaq
Nightemiut
Tuntutuliaq
NUNIVAAQ
Cevvarneq
Iik (Ekvicuaq)
Qipneq
Kuinerraq
Mamterat
Arviiq
Qalirneq
Cetuyaraq
Iquaq
Nuurileng
ILGAYAQ
Qarr'unaq
Igyaraq
Alaqnaqiq
Ingricuar
Curyuk
Uksurnarli
Iquk
Nakneq
BRISTOL BAY

The Central Yup'ik region, with Yup'ik names of villages and major rivers. *Map by Karen Pearson.*

APPENDIX 10

LOAN WORDS

Yup'ik has almost three hundred loan words, mostly from Russian. A Yup'ik word is considered a loan word from another language if it is used by Yup'ik speakers who do not know that other language, as is the case with loans from Russian, or if, as in the case of loans from English, it has entered Yup'ik to the extent that it has a generally agreed-upon Yup'ik pronunciation that differs from its English pronunciation, even for those who speak both languages.

Russian Loan Words

Yup'ik has about one hundred ninety loan words from Russian. Many are in common use in all Yup'ik areas, for example **caarralaq** or **saarralaq** 'sugar'. Others, words for uncommon things or words for which there are native Yup'ik equivalents, are quite uncommon; examples are the loan words **al'tuutaq** 'mercury' and **tupuuluq** 'axe'. The word for 'mercury' is probably restricted to the upper Kuskokwim, where there was a cinnabar (mercury ore) mine; the word **tupuuluq** is less commonly used than the native words for 'axe', **piqertuutaq** and **qalqapak.** On the other hand, there are some Russian loan words which are more common in many areas than the native Yup'ik words for the same things; for example, the Russian word **putuskaq** 'pillow' is more common than the native Yup'ik word for 'pillow', **akin.**

There are Russian loan words for imported food items, such as flour, bread, butter, pepper, shortening, coffee, tea, etc.; for domesticated animals such as cat, horse, cow, pig, and chicken; for household and personal items such as table, lock, dishpan, soap, candle, cup, spoon, watch, eyeglasses, and matches; for articles of clothing, such as coat, shoes, scarf, suspenders, and socks; and for types of boats, such as steamboat, scow, and ship. There are religious terms, such as ikon, nun, cross, censer, Christmas, and Easter. The term for 'white person', **kass'aq,** is from the Russian word which becomes 'Cossack' in English. On the other hand, there are objects which the Russians introduced for which words were created from native Yup'ik sources; for example, the Yup'ik word for 'saw', **kegglaq,** and for 'priest', **agayulirta,** are not borrowed from Russian.

Most of the loan words are basically nouns.

Predictably, Russian loan words are most common in areas of greatest Russian activity, such as Bristol Bay, the Nushagak River, Lake Iliamna, the upper Kuskokwim, and the Yukon. But even areas such as Hooper Bay and Chevak, the lower Kuskokwim, Nelson Island, and Nunivak Island, which had less contact with Russians, still use a great many of these loan words.

All these loan words have entered the Yup'ik language to the extent that they do not incorporate any sounds not previously present in Yup'ik. Russian apical *r,* for example, becomes **l** in Yup'ik; Russian *o* became **u,** as can be seen in **Alussistuaq,** the loan word for 'Christmas' from Russian *Rozhdestvó.* Nevertheless, Russian loans tend to be phonologically distinctive in Yup'ik in a number of ways. Russian loans have few back velars, except **q** or **aq** which have been added to the ends of many Russian words to make them acceptable

Yup'ik nouns. Loan words have a high frequency of long vowels, as in **luuskaaq** 'spoon' and **yaassiik** 'box'. They often begin with sounds or sound combinations that are not very common in native Yup'ik words, for example **l** as in **lumarraq** 'cloth, shirt', **c** or **s** as in **caayuq/saayuq** 'tea', **pel** or **kel** as in **pelatekaq** 'tent' and **kelucaq** 'lock', or **esk** or **est** as in **eskuulutaq** 'frying pan' and **estuuluq** 'table'. The **e** in **estuuluq** (and in the three examples preceding it) is a Yup'ik addition to prevent an initial two-consonant cluster, but some Yup'ik speakers will allow loan words to begin with an **sk** or **st** cluster, saying for example **stuuluq**, although this goes against the normal Yup'ik pattern. Some loan words have the second consonant geminated, which is relatively uncommon in native Yup'ik nouns, for example the loan words **kass'aq** 'white person' and **cap'akiq/sap'akiq** 'shoe'. Furthermore, some loan words have gemination before a long vowel but after a vowel which would otherwise be rhythmically lengthened. This pattern occurs very rarely in native Yup'ik words but (fortunately) can be dealt with in the orthography. Examples are **mulut'uuk** 'hammer' and **pelit'aaq** 'stove'.

Russian loan words often have several forms or variants in different regions. In particular, many may begin with either **c** or **s** and may have either short or long vowels; for example, 'cup' may be **caskaq, caaskaq, caskaaq, saskaq,** or **saaskaq.** In case of initial **c/s,** NI, HBC, and NUN always use the **c** variant, while K and BB use the **s** variant; Y and NS use both, generally following the original Russian. There are some cases in which a Russian word has come into Yup'ik in several different forms, as in **muluk'uuq** and **malak'uuq** 'milk' (which come from different dialects of Russian), and cases in which sounds have been reversed, as in **cukunaq** and **kucunaq** 'cast-iron kettle'.

Some of the words are from archaic or Siberian Russian and are not now, or never were, in widespread Russian use. Words for things which are normally non-singular came from Russian plurals.

In the following list of Russian loan words, the words are presented according to the Russian alphabetical order of the source words. Transcription follows the Board of Geographic Names system.

Non-Russian Loan Words

Though the majority of loans in Yup'ik are from Russian, there are a number of loans from other languages—from English, Aleut, Inupiaq, Chukchi and/or Koryak and/or Kamchadal, Athabaskan, Lappish, and Philippine languages.

There are about sixty words from English that have been fully incorporated into Yup'ik, with their phonology adjusted to make them suitable for Yup'ik. Examples are **piipiq** 'baby' and **patituussaaq** 'potato'. Other English loans are partially incorporated, with their phonology adjusted, partially adjusted, or not adjusted at all, depending on the speaker using them. Thus, the English word 'radio' may be used in Yup'ik as **liitiuq, ɍiitiuq** (with the initial **ɍ** apical, English 'r'), or as *radio*-**q** (with the word pronounced as in English up to the **q**). Only fully incorporated words such as **piipiq** have been included as entries in this dictionary. The list of loans from English should be understood to be somewhat arbitrarily compiled, as for different Yup'ik speakers the list would undoubtedly be different, and since Yup'ik is in contact with English, the list of English words being incorporated into Yup'ik is in fact open-ended.

There are sixteen Yup'ik words which are borrowings from Aleut. The three loans for 'liquor', 'tea', and 'gunsight' were probably introduced to the Yup'iks via Aleuts working for the Russians; the rest probably entered Yup'ik prior to the Russians' arrival.

Eighteen words are known to have been borrowed from Inupiaq, and two of these are ultimately from Athabaskan. Most of them are confined to the Norton Sound area contiguous with Inupiaq territory. The only ones which are found south of that area are **Taaqsipak** 'Negro', which is apparently from Inupiaq-English trade jargon, and **inuguaq** 'doll'. The Inupiaq loans used in the Unaliq region of Norton Sound include several words in which an Inupiaq apical *r* has been borrowed, for example **aařiga'ar-** 'to be good, nice'. This has set a precedent for the use of apical *r* in that area, because two words borrowed from English also have apical *r* there: **pуřug-** 'to be broke' and **puřugar-** 'to pursue' (from English 'broke' and 'pursue').

We have found three loans from the native languages of eastern Siberia, Chukchi, Koryak, and Kamchadal. These are **kuingiq** 'pipe, cigarette', **qusngiq/quyngiq** 'reindeer' (and by extension 'sheep', through the use of the word for a sheep-like domestic animal in the Yup'ik translation of the New Testament), and **kalikaq** 'paper'. The first two of these, **kuingiq** and **qusngiq**, were probably introduced across the Bering Strait by native traders, as these words are also present in Siberian Yupik. **Kalikaq** may also have been introduced in this way, though it is not present in Siberian Yupik, or it may have been introduced through the Aleutian chain by native Siberians working for the Russians (this word is present in Aleut and Alutiiq).

We have noted three loans from Athabaskan: **pap'a** (a word used to tell a child to eat), **nuuniq** 'porcupine' (used in the Yukon area), and **luqruuyak** 'pike (fish)' (used in the Kuskokwim area). **Canek** 'grass' (used in the Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas) may also be from Athabaskan.

Three loan words from Philippine languages have been identified: **mantiikaq** 'shortening, lard' (which entered the Philippine language from Spanish); **palayaq** 'boat'; and **Pilip'iinaq** 'Filipino'. These words are used only in the Bristol Bay area, where they are presumed to have been introduced by Filipino cannery workers around the turn of the century.

One Saami (or Lapp) loan has been found: **lauciq** 'reindeer harness'. A number of Lapps came to the Yup'ik areas around the turn of the century to set up a reindeer-herding industry. A specific "Lapp game" and a specific style of "Lapp boots" are well known, but are referred to in English.

In addition to the identified loans, there are a number of words which appear to be loans, because of either or both their phonology and their semantic content, but whose source has not been found (see list).

In the following list, the Yup'ik is translated only if the translation differs from that given for the source word.

RUSSIAN LOAN WORDS

Russian		*Yup'ik*
алáдьи	aládʼi 'thin pancakes'	**alatiq** 'fried bread'
áнгел	ángel 'angel'	**an'gilaq, aankilaq**
архиерéй	arkhieréy 'bishop'	**allgiliyaq** 'high priest, bishop, pope'
байдáра, байдáрка	baydára, baydárka 'canoe'	**paitaalek** '2- or 3-hole kayak' *(though perhaps not from Russian)*
балы́к	balýk 'smoked fish fillet'	**palak'aaq** 'strip of fish'
бáнка	bánka 'jar, pot'	**paankaq, paankaaq, painkaq** 'can'
баркáс	barkás 'launch'	**pal'kaassaq, palkaassaq, kalpaassaq** 'boat with motor'
башмакú	bashmakí 'shoes;	**pasmakiq, masmakiq** 'shoe, boot'
блю́дце	blyúdtse 'saucer'	**pelutsiaq, pelutsaaq**
бóбы	bóby 'beans'	**pápiq**
бóже	bózhe 'God' (voc.)	**puusar-** 'to make the sign of the cross'
бóчка	bóchka 'barrel'	**puckaq**
бочóнок	bochónok 'cask'	**pucuunaq**
булáвка	bulávka 'pin'	**pula'avkaaq, pulaskaq, kula'avkaaq** 'safety pin'
буты́лка	butýlka 'bottle, jar'	**putiil'kaaq, putiilekaaq, putiilkaaq** 'bottle'
вáта	váta 'cotton, wadding'	**uataq**
верёвка	veryóvka 'rope'	**pilu'uvkaaq, milu'uvkaaq**
вúлка	vílka 'fork'	**uil'kaq, uilekaq**
винт	vint 'screw'	**uintaq, miintaq** 'screw, bolt'
гитáра	gitára 'guitar'	**kitalaq'**
государь	gosudár' 'sovereign'	**uss'utali** 'king, queen'
дáма	dáma 'lady, queen in chess, cards'	**taamaq** 'king in checkers'
доскá	doská 'board'	**tuskaq**
дрóби	dróbi 'shot' (pl.)	**luupiq**
дуб	dub 'oak'	**tupugaq** 'hardwood'
жáрить	zhárit' 'to fry'	**assali-**
жаркóе	zharkóe 'roast'	**sal'kuuyaq, salkuuyaq, cal'kuuyaq** 'casserole'
желé	zhelé 'jelly'	**siliyaq, siligaq**
жилéт	zhilét 'vest'	**silin**
задúнка	zadínka 'back cut of meat'	**sitiinkaq, cetiinkaq, cetuinkaq** 'pig'
заказчик	zakázchik 'buyer'	**sakaassiik** 'church caretaker'
зóлото	zóloto 'gold'	**suulutaaq**
зубúло	zubílo 'chisel'	**cupilaq**
изю́м	izyúm 'prune'	**isuumaq, issuumaq**
Исýс	Iisús 'Jesus'	**Yiissus, Ciissussaq, Ciissussaaq'**

икóна	ikóna 'icon'	**ikuunaq**
кадúло	kadílo 'censer'	**katilaq**
казáк	kazák 'Cossack'	**kass'aq** 'white person; priest'
камúн	kamín 'heating stove, fireplace'	**kaminiaq, kaminaaq**
камлéйка	kamléyka 'native coat'	**kamliikaq** 'jacket used with kayak'
кандалы́	kandalý 'shackles'	**kantalaq** 'jail'
капкáн	kapkán 'trap'	**kapkaanaq, kapkainaq, kapkaaniq**
кáпóр	kápor 'woman's bonnet'	**kaapaq, kaapaaq, kaupaq, kaupaaq** 'woman's hairnet'
кáпсюль	kápsyul' 'percussion cap'	**kapciliaq** 'cartridge'
карабúн	karabín 'carbine'	**kalap'iinaq, kalav'iinaq** 'rifle'
карандáщ	karandásh 'pensil'	**kalantaassaaq**
кармáн	karmán 'pocket'	**kalmaanaq, kalmainaq, kalmiinaq, kalemaanaq**
кáрта	kárta 'playing card'	**kaal'taaq, kaaltaaq**
картéчь	kartéch' 'cannon shot'	**kal'ciissaaq, kal'tiissaaq, kalkiicaaq**
картóфель	kartófel' 'potato'	**kantuuvvilaq, kaltuuvvilaq, kaltuugaq**
кисть	kist' 'cluster, bunch'	**kistaq, kiistaq** 'yarn, wool tassel'
ключ	klyuch 'key'	**kelucaq, kelussaq** 'lock'
кнут	knut 'whip'	**kulutaq**
кóзырь	kózyr' 'trump in cards'	**kuuselaq**
кóлокол	kólokol 'bell'	**kuluk'uunaq**
кóлы	kóly 'stakes'	**kuuliaq** 'tent rope and stake'
компáния	kompániya 'company'	**kap'aniskaq** 'store'
конды́рь	kondýr' 'cap'	**kantiluq** 'cap with visor'
конопáтить	konopátit' 'to caulk'	**kalap'aataq** 'oakum, caulking cotton'
конфéта	konféta 'a candy'	**kanvviitaq**
конь	kon' 'horse'	**kuuniq**
конькú	kon'kí 'ice skates'	**kankiiq, kankiitaq**
корóва	koróva 'cow'	**kuluvak, kuluvaaq**
корóль	koról' 'king in cards, chess'	**kululiaq**
кóфе	kófe 'coffee'	**kuuvviaq, kuupiaq**
кофéйник	koféynik 'coffeepot'	**kuvviinaq**
кóшка	kóshka 'cat'	**kuskaq, kuuskaq**
крáска	kráska 'paint'	**kela'askaq**
крест	krest 'cross'	**kelistaq** 'cross, crucifix'
крещéние	kreshchénie 'epiphany, baptism'	**keless'iniayaaq** 'legendary little person'
крёстный	kryóstnyy 'godfather'	**kelussnaq** 'godfather'
крупá	krupá 'grain'	**kelup'aaq** 'rice'
крýжка	krúzhka 'mug'	**keluskaq**
кýбик	kúbik 'square metal container'	**kuupik** 'pot'
купéц	kupéts 'merchant'	**kupcaaq** 'storekeeper'
кýрица	kúritsa 'chicken'	**kuulicaaq** 'chicken, turkey'
лáвка	lávka 'store'	**laavkaaq, laavkaq, lavkaaq**

ла́втак	lávtak 'dehaired sealskin'	**lavtak** 'sole material'
ле́нта	lénta 'ribbon'	**lintaq**
ло́жка	lózhka 'spoon'	**luuskaaq, luskaaq**
ло́шадь	lóshad' 'horse'	**luussitaq**
лук	luk 'onion'	**luuk**
малаха́й	malakháy 'fur hat'	**malagg'aayaq, palagg'aayaq**
маскара́д	maskarád 'masquerade'	**maskalataq** 'masked ceremony'
ма́сло	máslo 'butter'	**mass'laq, masslaq, maslaq, maasslaq**
ма́стер	máster 'foreman, master'	**maastilaq** 'carpenter'
маши́на	mashína 'machine'	**massiinaq'** 'machine, sewing machine'
мешо́к	meshók 'bag'	**missuuk**
ми́ска	míska 'basin, bowl'	**miiskaaq** 'dishpan'
моли́ться	molít'sya 'to pray'	**maliss'aaq** 'prayer'
молоко́	molokó 'milk'	**muluk'uuq, malak'uuq**
молото́к	molotók 'hammer'	**mulut'uuk, mulut'uutaq, mul'tuuk, multuuk**
мона́шенка	monáshenka 'nun'	**manassenkaaq**
мука́	muká 'flour'	**mukaaq**
мы́ло	mýlo 'soap'	**miilaq**
наве́с	navés 'overhang'	**navisqaq, lavisqaq** 'loft, attic'
напи́лка	napíl'ka 'file, rasp'	**napiil'kaaq, napiilkaaq, napiilekaaq**
неде́ля	nedélya 'week'	**nitiliq**
нож	nozh 'knife'	**nuussiq, luussiq**
обе́д	obéd 'lunch'	**apiataq**
отпари́ровать	otparírovat' 'to parry, to match'	**atmaliq, atvaliq** 'a card game'
очки́	ochkí 'eyeglasses'	**ackiik**
пала́тка	palátka 'tent'	**palatkaaq, pelatekaq**
пальто́	pal'tó 'overcoat'	**pal'tuuk, paltuuk** 'coat'
пароход	parokhód 'steam-powered vessel'	**palagg'uutaq**
Па́сха	Páskha 'Easter'	**Paaskaaq**
па́тока	pátoka 'syrup, molasses'	**paatakaaq**
патро́н	patrón 'cartridge'	**pat'luunaq**
пая́ть	payát' 'to solder'	**payari-** 'to weld, to solder'
пе́рец	pérets 'pepper'	**piilitsaaq**
пери́на	perína 'featherbed'	**pelinaq** 'mattress'
пе́шка	péshka 'pawn'	**piaskaq** 'checker'
пи́во	pívo 'beer'	**piivaq**
пила́	pilá 'saw'	**piilaq**
плато́к	platók 'shawl, scarf'	**pelatuuk** 'scarf'
плита́	plitá 'cooking stove'	**pelit'aaq** 'stove'
подтя́жка	podtyázhka 'suspender'	**pataaskaak, mataaskaak, macaaskaak, maciaskaak, maciaskak, mackaak**
поду́шка	podúshka 'pillow'	**putuskaq**
полоте́нце	poloténtse 'towel'	**pelacinak** 'twine'

постéль	postél' 'bed, bedding'	**pustiiliq, pustiilaq** 'mattress'
прóволока	próvoloka 'wire'	**pelulukaaq**
прóшка	próshka 'snuff'	**peluskaq, meluskaq**
пýговица	púgovitsa 'button'	**puukicaaq, kuukicaaq**
пýля	púlya 'bullet'	**puuliq'**
Рождествó	Rozhdestvó 'Christmas'	**Alussistuaq**
ртуть	rtut' 'mercury'	**al'tuutaq**
рубáха	rubákha 'shirt'	**lumarraq, numarraq** 'shirt, cloth'
руль	rul' 'rudder'	**alulaq, alunaq**
сáло	sálo 'fat, shortening'	**saalaq, caalaq**
сапогú	sapogí 'boots'	**sap'akiq, cap'akiq**
сарáй	saráy 'shed, barn'	**salayaq** 'cannery, fish house'
сáхар	sákhar 'sugar'	**saarralaq, caarralaq**
свéчка	svéchka 'candle'	**cuucekaaq, cuicekaaq, ciucekaaq**
сéтка	sétka 'net'	**tackaq** 'hairnet' *(though perhaps not from Russian)*
сúтец	sítets 'cotton cloth'	**ciitsaaq** 'cloth'
сковородá	skovorodá 'skillet'	**skuulutaq, eskuulutaq**
слáвить	slavit' 'to glorify'	**Selavi** 'Russian Christmas'
солёеый	solyónyy 'salted'	**sulunaq, culunaq** 'salted salmon or meat'
спúчка	spíchka 'match'	**spickaq, spiickaaq, espickaq, espiickaaq**
стакáн	stakán 'drinking glass'	**stakaanaq, estakaanaq** 'pitcher, lamp chimney'
стáроста	stárosta 'elected leader of church community'	**staalista, estaalista** 'church elder'
стеклó	stekló 'glass'	**stik'luuq, stikluuq, estik'luuq, estikluuq**
стол	stol 'table'	**stuuluq, estuuluq**
струж	struzh 'carpenter's plane'	**stulussaq, stelussaq, estulussaq, estelussaq**
сýдно	súdno 'boat'	**sun'aq** 'ship, barge'
суп	sup 'soup'	**suupaq, cuupaq'**
сухáрь	sukhár' 'dried bread, biscuit'	**sugg'aliq, cugg'aliq**
табáк	tabák 'tobacco'	**taavaaqiq**
таз	taz 'basin'	**taassiq** 'dishpan'
течь	tech' 'leak, body secretion'	**titiq** 'runny ear'
тик	tik 'ticking'	**tiik, tiiggluk**
тоëн	toyón 'native chief'	**tuyuq** 'chief; lay reader'
тóлевый	tólevyy 'of roofing'	**tulvaaq, tulvaarraq** 'heavy denim'
топóр	topór 'axe'	**tupuuluq**
торéлка, тарéлка	torélka, tarélka 'plate'	**tuli'ilkaaq, tulilekaaq** 'dish'
туз	tuz 'ace in cards'	**tuss'aq**
тысяча	tysyacha 'thousand'	**tiissitsaaq, tiicitsaaq, ciissitsaaq**
ýксус	úksus 'vinegar'	**uksuussaq**
ýтка	útka 'duck'	**uutkaaq**
флаг	flag 'flag'	**vvelak, pelak'**
фонáрь	fonár' 'lantern'	**panaluq**
хлеб	khleb 'bread'	**kelipaq**
Христóс	Khristós 'Christ'	**Kelistussaaq**

цепь	tsep' 'heavy chain'	**siipaq**
ча́йник	cháynik 'teapot'	**cainik, cainiik, caanik, caaniik, saanik, saaniik, sainik** 'kettle'
часы́	chasý 'clock, watch'	**cass'aq, sass'aq**
ча́шка	cháshka 'cup'	**caskaq, caaskaq, caskaaq, caaskaaq, saskaq, saaskaq, saskaaq, saaskaaq**
ча́й	chay 'tea'	**caayuq, saayuq**
че́рвы	chérvy 'hearts in cards'	**ciilvik**
четверта́к	chetverták '25 kopeks'	**cetvilitaq** 'quarter, 25 cents'
число́	chisló 'date'	**cill'aq** 'calendar'
чугу́нок	chugúnok 'cast-iron pot'	**cukunaq, cukunak, sukunaq, kucunaq**
чулки́	chulkí 'stockings'	**cuukiiq, suukiiq**
ша́йка	sháyka 'washtub, wash basin'	**saayikaaq** 'washtub, washing machine'
шаль	shal' 'shawl'	**saaliq** 'vest'
шёлк	shyolk 'silk'	**suukuyaq, suukuuq**
шкап	shkap 'shelf, cupboard'	**skaapaq, skaupaq, eskaapaq, eskaupaq**
шко́ла	shkóla 'school'	**skuuluq, eskuuluq, skuulaq, eskuulaq**[1]
шкот	shkot 'sheet rope'	**skuutaq, eskuutaq** 'sheet rope on sailboat'
шля́па	shlyápa 'formal hat'	**selapaq, esslaapaq, ess'laapaq, cillapak** 'broad-brimmed hat'
шо́мпол	shómpol 'ramrod'	**sumpuluq**
шу́ба	shúba 'heavy coat'	**sumpaq** 'jacket'
ю́бка, ю́пка	yúbka, yúpka 'skirt'	**yuupkaaq** 'petticoat, slip'
Япо́нец	Yapónets 'Japanese'	**Ipuuncaq**
я́щик	yáshchik 'box'	**yaassiik**

[1] The indicated words may be from English rather than Russian, or from Russian later reinforced by English.

Russian Loans Found as Yet Only in Old Sources

Russian		*Yup'ik as written in old source*
бетон	betón 'plaster'	pá.ton, par.ton 'plaster' [in Adams]
ла́сточка	lástochka	la.t^{e}skiaGaq, láatackiit, láasteskiq 'swallow (bird)' [in Marsh]
оли́ва	olíva	àlí.faq 'paint' [in Marsh]
по́вар	póvar	pū vă lāū́g͡nă 'I cook' [in Barnum]; púvalak 'cook' [in Lonneux]
пыж	pyzh	písat 'gun wads' [in Drebert]
шарни́р	sharnír	shalēnok 'hinges' [in Muset]; channilat 'hinges' [in Lonneux]
сукно́	suknó 'cloth'	sukna.łeq, cukna.łeq 'gunnysack' [in Marsh]
су́мка	súmka 'bag'	sumpkak 'hunting bag' [in Drebert]

ENGLISH LOAN WORDS

English	*Yup'ik*
America	**Ami'ulikaq** 'America'
baby	**piipiq**
bacon	**piikinaq** 'pig'
barge	**paacaq**
bat	**piataq** 'baseball bat'
beans	**piinssaaq, piinessaaq** 'bean'
bicycle	**paissikelaaq**
bloomers	**pelumessaak** 'women's underpants'
broke	**puřug-** 'to be broke, without money'
bullet	**puuliq'**
company	**kangpaniskaq** 'beginning player in Lapp ball game'
compass	**kampaassaq, kangpaassaq**
cookies	**kuukissaaq** 'cookie'
coyote	**kayu**
flag	**vvelak, pelak'**
gasoline	**kaassalinaq** 'gasoline; outboard motor'
glass	**kelassaq**
government	**kavam'aq, kavmaq**
guitar	**kitalaq'**
handspike	**aanaspuuk** 'lever'
horse	**uassaaq**
ink	**ingek**
Jesus	**Ciissussaq, Ciissussaaq, Yiissus'**
Lapp	**Laapaaq, Laavlaaq**
machine	**massiinaq** 'machine, sewing machine''
marble	**maapelaaq**
meal *or* mill	**miili-** 'to grind'
milk	**milek**
miner	**mainaq**
misty	**miscir-** 'to be misty' *(though perhaps not from English)*
monkey	**mangkiq**
mush	**massaaq, mass'aq** 'cooked cereal'
onions	**anainessaaq, anianessaaq** 'onion'
partner	**paatnaq**
pipe	**paipaq**
potatoes	**patitussaaq** 'potato'
pursue	**puřugar-**
pussy	**puussiq, puussiiq, puss'iq** 'cat'
rifle	**alavvilaq**
school	**skuulaq, eskuulaq'**
show	**suuq** 'movie'
sign	**sainar-** 'to sign one's name'

slippers	**selip'ussaaq** 'slipper'
spark	**spaak, espaak** 'spark plug'
soup	**suupaq, cuupaq**[1]
sweater	**esswetaq, esswataq, essvataq, essmataq**
T.V.	**tiiviiq** 'television'
tank	**taingkaq** 'tank, oil drum'
tar	**taaq**
time	**taimiurta** 'choir director'
two bits	**tuupicaaq** 'quarter, 25 cents'
what time	**wataimarta?** 'what time is it?'
yard	**yaal'taq, yaaltaq** 'yard (measurement)'
yeast	**yiistaq, iistaq**
zipper	**esip'aq, esip'aaq, esepaaq**

[1] The indicated words may be from Russian rather than from English, or from Russian later reinforced by English.

INUPIAQ LOAN WORDS

Inupiaq	*English*
aaka 'mother'	**aakaq**
aarigaa [exclamation] 'oh, good!'	**aařiga'ar-** to be nice, good
alakkaa 'too bad, alas!'	**alak'aa** 'is that so!'
alappaa [exclamation] 'cold!'	**alap'aar-** 'to be cold'
sii 'sheefish'	**cii, ciiq** *(ultimately from Athabaskan)*
iirgii [exclamation] 'scary!'	**iiřgii** 'oh dear!'
inuk 'person'	**inuguaq** 'doll'
kinnaŋa- 'to act crazy'	**kin'anga-** 'to act foolishly'
Malimiu 'Malimiut Inupiaq'	**Malimiu** 'Inupiaq Eskimo'
malukali- 'to be rabid'	**maluk'ali-** 'to be rabid, insane'
niutuuyiq 'lynx'	**niutuayaq** *(ultimately from Athabaskan)*
nuyaiłaaq 'bald person'	**nuya'illaaq**
Qawiaraq 'Kawerak Eskimo'	**Qaviayarmiu, Qaviayak** 'Inupiaq'
Taaqsipak 'Negro'	**Taaqsipak**
taliq- 'to Eskimo-dance while sitting'	**talir-** 'to Eskimo-dance'
tavluq 'chin'	**tap'luqutyaq** 'chin tattoo; cockle' *(from an Inupiaq dialect where* v *is pronounced* [b]*)*
tupiq 'tent'	**tupiq'uyaq**
umialik 'boat captain, rich man'	**umialek** 'rich man'

ALEUT LOAN WORDS

Aleut	*Yup'ik*
aĝligax̂ 'albatross'	**arliaq**
ahlayax̂ 'board'	**alassaq, ayallaq** 'cutting board'
atxidax̂ 'codfish'	**atgiaq**
aagayuux̂ 'cormorant'	**agayuuq, agasuuq**
aanachx̂uudax̂ 'gunsight'	**anacruq**
chagix̂ 'halibut'	**cagiq, sagiq**
chaxudax̂ 'visor'	**caguyaq** 'conical wooden hat'
chax̂sax̂ 'fish broth'	**carca-, sarrsa-** 'to drink tea'
hamĝax̂ 'sleeve'	**amraq**
isx̂atix̂ 'grass basket'	**issran**
isuĝix̂ 'seal'	**issuriq**
kagi- 'to sweep'	**kagi-**
kalukax̂ 'dish'	**kalukaq** 'wooden bowl'
mangidax̂ 'gray whale'	**mangayaaq** 'porpoise' *(though perhaps not from Aleut)*
qakiidax̂ 'silver salmon'	**qakiiyaq**
taangax̂ 'water'	**taangaq** 'liquor'

LOAN WORDS FROM ATHABASKAN

pap'a 'eat!' *(cf. Koyukon* baaba [pá·pə] 'food'*)*
canek 'grass' *(cf. Koyukon* k'itsaan' [k'ətsá·n?]; *though perhaps not from Athabaskan)*
luqruuyak 'pike (fish)' *(cf. Koyukon* k'oolkkoya [k'u·lq^{h}ó·yə], *Ingalik* giliqoy [kələq^{h}ó·y]
nuuniq 'porcupine' *(cf. Koyukon* noona [nu·nə]

LOAN WORDS FROM EASTERN SIBERIAN LANGUAGES

kalikaq 'paper' *(cf. Chukchi* kelikel*)*
kuingiq 'pipe, cigarette' *(cf. Chukchi* koyŋən*)*
qusngiq, quyngiq 'reindeer; sheep' *(cf. Chukchi* qoraŋə; *Koryak* qoyaŋa*)*

LOAN WORDS FROM PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES

mantiikaq 'shortening, lard' *(cf. Tagalog* mantika; *Spanish* manteca*)*
palayaq 'boat' *(cf. Tagalog* palahu; *though perhaps not from Philippine language)*
Pilip'iinaq 'Filipino' *(cf. Tagalog* Pilipino*)*

LOAN WORD FROM SAAMI (LAPP)

lauciq 'reindeer harness' *(from Saami* lawǯe*)*

PROBABLE LOAN WORDS, SOURCE NOT KNOWN

kavluun Y one hundred
laamiq BB sweater
papanuk BB palm frond
patiktaq Y, UK plug chewing tobacco
sapeq BB cigarette

POSSIBLE LOAN WORDS

eskaayuq K, BB dog with ring around eye
issaluq porcupine
kulun ring for finger
negavaq BB one hundred
pamaliruq Y Limbo
pelicqiq K purple
pucuur- BB to kiss
quluuraq K brimstone, sulfur, Hell

SELECTED REFERENCES

The following list is limited to recommended books on Yup'ik. More extensive bibliographies of technical articles and reading material appear in several of the works listed below, as noted.

Hensel, Chase, Marie Blanchett, Ida Alexie, and Phyllis Morrow. 1980. *Qaneryaurci Yup'igtun. An introductory course in Yup'ik Eskimo for non-speakers.* Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Center. 146 pp. [Practical lessons in conversational Yup'ik.]

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Miyaoka, Osahito, and Elsie Mather. 1979. *Yup'ik Eskimo Orthography.* Revised Edition. Bethel, Alaska: Yup'ik Language Center. 155 pp. [Systematic practical lessons in spelling Yup'ik, especially for speakers of the language.]

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Tennant, Edward A. and Joseph N. Bitar, eds. 1981. *Yuut Qanemciit: Yupiit Cayaraita Qanrutkumallrit. Yupik Lore: Oral Traditions of an Eskimo People.* Bethel, Alaska: Lower Kuskokwim School District. 267 pp. [Traditional stories transcribed by Alice Fredson, George Andrew, James Berlin, Oscar Alexie, Betty Huffmon, Ina Berlin, and Vernon Chimegalrea, with English translations; largest collection of reading material other than religious translations yet published in Yup'ik.]

Woodbury, Anthony C. 1981. *Study of the Chevak Dialect of Central Yup'ik Eskimo.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley. viii + 496 pp. [Technical study concentrating on phonology, morphology, and postbases, especially as compared with GCY. Includes bibliography of further technical works.]

Woodbury, Anthony C. 1984. *Cev'armiut Qanemciit Qulirait-llu. Narratives and Tales from Chevak, Alaska.* Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center. 87 pp. [Extensive introduction on Chevak dialect and narrative tradition; parallel English translation.]

ENGLISH–TO-YUP'IK INDEX

ENGLISH–TO–YUP'IK INDEX

This index is an alphabetical list of English words used as translations of the Yup'ik dictionary entries (and some of the examples). The index gives the Yup'ik entry or entries where the English word in question is found. This is *not* an English-to-Yup'ik dictionary, but only a guide to locating possible Yup'ik translations in the Yup'ik-to-English sections. The index does not tell how a word is used grammatically, what dialect areas use it, or the precise range of its meaning. Therefore, the reader seeking a suitable Yup'ik translation for a given English word should look up in the Yup'ik-to-English sections each Yup'ik base or postbase listed here for that word.[1] For example, nine Yup'ik bases and postbases are listed for 'give'[2]. Some of these mean 'to give as a permanent possession' (as in English 'he will give him a gun for Christmas'), while others mean 'to give for temporary or immediate use' (as in English 'give me a napkin, please'), and still others mean 'to give shares of one's catch'. Some have the thing given as their grammatical object, but others have the recipient as their object. None of this information is given in the index, but all of it will be found at the indicated entries in the Yup'ik-to-English sections.

A reader who does not consult the Yup'ik-to-English sections runs the risk of making serious errors. For example, if one is looking for a Yup'ik word for 'full (stomach)' in this index, he will find **aqsi-** and **aqiturte-**. If he uncritically accepts **aqsi-** and uses the first person singular ending, saying **aqsiunga,** while it is true that he will be saying the Yup'ik for 'I'm full' in one dialect, in another dialect he will be saying 'I'm pregnant'. Only by consulting the Yup'ik-to-English sections could he determine which dialect uses **aqsi-** for 'full' and which uses it for 'pregnant', using **aqiturte-** instead for 'full'.

Because no attempt has been made in this index to list *all* common English words with Yup'ik equivalents, the reader may have to look under other English words similar in meaning or otherwise related to the one he wants. For example, if he wants a Yup'ik word for 'courageous', he should look under 'brave' and 'fearless', and perhaps under 'afraid' and 'not' as well. Yup'ik equivalents of English words such as 'a', 'the', 'any', and so on are expressed through grammatical constructions (see *YEG*).

Often the index will lead the reader to a Yup'ik word which is not the same part of speech as the English word sought. For example, under 'headache' one finds Yup'ik verb bases which mean 'to have a headache'; as it happens, a Yup'ik noun meaning 'headache' would have to be formed from a verb together with a postbase for 'state' or 'condition'. Use of the Yup'ik-to-English sections, plus a knowledge of Yup'ik grammar, will be necessary to form proper Yup'ik words, phrases, and sentences; this index alone is insufficient.

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[1] The only case in which this index could properly be used without consulting the Yup'ik-to-English sections is when the reader is merely trying to jog his memory about a Yup'ik word he already knows. If he finds a word, and recognizes it as the one whose meaning and grammatical use he knows, he need not look in the Yup'ik-to-English sections.

[2] The word 'to' of infinitives is systematically omitted from the English verb entries in this index, even though it appears in glosses of verbs in the Yup'ik-to-English sections.

After an English index entry, first we list alphabetically any Yup'ik bases for that English word, then alphabetically any postbases for it. Postbases are written beginning with hyphens, but without their special suffixation symbols and without any initial parenthetical letters, in accordance with the alphabetical order of the postbase section. After the bases and postbases may be references such as *see Zagoskin;* these refer the reader to the "Lists of Unidentified Words from Old Sources," indicating that in that list is a word supposed to represent the Yup'ik translation of the English in question.

If there are two or more variants of a Yup'ik word listed in a single entry in the Yup'ik-to-English sections, only the first is given in the index; if the Yup'ik entry has noun and verb together, only the noun form is given in the index. Only Yup'ik words that appear as entries or subentries are listed, not derived words occurring in examples. In other words, the index refers the reader only to forms of words as they are alphabetically entered in the Yup'ik-to-English section. Should the Yup'ik word actually of interest to the reader be a derived word in an example, or should the example illustrate the relevant use of the Yup'ik word, then the English notation *see* indicates that the reader should look within that entry. For example, for 'ball' one finds two Yup'ik words, **angqaq** and **yuguaq,** which mean 'ball' in different dialects, and also the note *see* **akag-;** this means the reader should look through the entry for **akag-,** where he will see that although **akag-** means 'to roll', there is an example under it with a derived form meaning 'he is rolling it into a ball'.

If an English word has distinctly more than one meaning (whether the meanings are related or not), we avoid confusion here by using notations such as *(v)* for "verb" and *(n)* for "noun," and by explanatory words in parentheses. For example, the index entry 'land' is divided into 'land *(n)*', the noun 'land' (i.e., earth, country, dry land as opposed to water, etc.), and 'land *(v)*', the verb 'to land'; further, the verb 'land' is divided into 'land (boat)' and 'land (from air)'.

English entries in the index often have subentries listed after them, as in this example:

> **cry:** qeya-, qia-; — **hard** qalervag-; — **out** qalrir-; — **after a person** nacig-; **start to** — imurpag-; — **with sobbing** mangyuarir-; **(animal)** qalrir-

The long dashes (—) stand for the English head-word of the entry, 'cry' in this case. Thus, while **qeya-** and **qia-** are Yup'ik words for 'to cry, weep' in general, the specific Yup'ik word for 'to cry hard' is **qalervag-** and the specific Yup'ik word for 'to cry out' is **qalrir-,** and so on.

If an English term is composed of two or more words, it is usually entered only in its most natural form, so that, for example, 'drip catcher' is entered only in that way and not also as 'catcher (for drips)'. A few two-word English terms have, however, been entered in two places when it seemed appropriate to do so. Since the reader's view of the appropriate way to enter a multi-word English term may not always agree with our view, we advise him to look in other logical places if he fails to find what he is looking for in the first place he looks. For example, if he fails to find an entry for 'spectacled eider' under 'spectacled', he should look under 'eider'.

Taxonomic ("scientific") names of plants appear in this index, as do their common names, but taxonomic names of birds, mammals, and fish do not, because these, unlike plants, have well established and generally agreed-upon English common names.

Some entries refer the reader to charts of Yup'ik endings when the English word in question is expressed with a Yup'ik grammatical construction rather than with a base or postbase.

Finally, there are group entries with head-words in capital letters for groups of Yup'ik terms which may not have well known English equivalents, such as fish parts, kayak parts, house parts, sled parts, parka parts, exclamations, measurements, and mythical or legendary creatures and persons.

A

abandoned, feel: nanikua-
abdomen: akuraq, aqsak, maksak
able: -lgu-, -lguri-, -narqe-, -ngig-, -tuli, -yaurte-, -yu-, -yugnga-, -yuuma-; **no longer —** -ciigali-, -lguirute-; **not —** -ciigate-, -lguite-
abnormal: allayuk, -rrluk
about: *(1) ablative-modalis case (see endings section); (2)* **be — to** -ciqiar-, -kugte-, -qatar-, -yukaar(ar)-
above: pagaani, pagna, pakemna, pakmani, piini, pikani, pikna, qule-
abrade: keggeve-, nangugte-
abruptly: *see* caleryag-, -leryag-
absent: cataite-, *see* tayima, umi-
absorb: metu-, pater-
abstain: eyag-, yaag-
abundant: be— amlleq, enurnaite-, mikur-; **have—** ciri-
abuse: nakuke-, nangte-
accelerate: cukari-
accelerator: cukarissuun
accept (one's fate): pitqua-
accident, have an: akacag-, kitngu-, picurlag-
accident-prone: picurlitqe-
accomplish: *see* -qur-
accompany: *see* aipaq, maligte-; **ask to –** unayaqe-
accordion: nengugtaat
account: on — of ugaani, -teke-
accouterment: akluq
accurate: naker-, nalqig-
accuse: paci-; **(falsely)** picilir-
accustomed: eliga'rte-
ace in cards: tuss'aq
ache: akngia-, engllugtur-, enllugtur-, ngell'ur-
Achilles tendon: kingulirneq
acne: ciissiq, qaaryak
acquire: unange-, -kliute-, -ksagute-, -nge-
acrophobia: *see* nangyar-
across: agaani, agna, akemna, akiqliq, akmani, iini, ikani, ikeggna, ikna; **go —** arvir-, ek'r(ar)-,ker'ar-, nirar-, qerar-
act: pi-, -nartaar-, -taar-; *see* -viar-; **– intentionally** pitsaqe-; **– in a hurry** *see* cuka-, patag-, -laag-
Actaea rubra: tulukaruut neqait
active: ceqcerte-, pissanqegg-, tarranqegg-; **become —** cegg'ar-, essgar-, segg'ar-
activity: -neq, -yaraq; **what —** *see* ca-
actually: cunawa, ilumun, -pigainar-
adamance: asvaitellerkaq
add: *see* aipaq, avu-, ila-, qivir-, tapir-, uklir-, usgu-; -lir-
addition: ilayaraq
adept: cakukegte-, munar-, qetumla-, unangig-, -ngig-, -yu-
adhere: nepete-
adjust: *see* elluar-, kitugte-
admonish: inerqur-, *see* -sqe-
admonition: inerquun
adolescent: ayagyuaq, ayanerraq, yun'errar(aq)
adopt: ilaksagute-, yuksagute-
adopted: anglicaq, aqumkengaq, kitugtaq, teguaq, yuliaq
adroit: pamrig-, -ngig-, -yu-
adult: taqneq
adultery: acuniar-, akusrarte-, arniur-, caruyag-, *see Barnum*
advise: alerqua-, alerqur-
advisor: alerquista
adze: kepun, *see Turner, Nelson*
affect: -te[5]
affected: -teqe-
affectionate: *see* unga-
afflicted: -liqe[2], -rrlugte-
aforementioned: imna
afraid: *see* aar- [1], *see* ali-
after: kingu, -qerte-, -rraar-; **—a while** atataku, waniku; **—much effort** pegnem; **—one another** -a-, -qaqe[2], -qu-, -rqe[1]; **year—** *see* allamiku
afterbirth: al'erpak
afternoon: *see* erneq
again: aipiri-, ataam, ayumian, cali, erute-, pulengte-, tuamta-llu, -a-, -nqigte-
against, go: asgur-, aygur-; **rest —** iggag-
agate: qamneq
age: *see* allrakuq, ciuqelvak, pita-; **same —** pitateke-
aged: — sealskin utuqa-; **— fish** cin'aq; **— fishhead** tepa, uqsunaq, uqsuq
age-mate: anelgun, *see* pita-
ago: ak'a, icivaq; **long —** *see* ciuliaqatuk, envanek, tamaani, temeqvanek
agree: anger-, tupke-
Agropyron sp.: qayikvayak
aground, run: nunallite-, ugi'irte-
ah, say: aar- [2]
ahead: ciu-
aid: ikayur-, kusgua-, ukisqir-
ailment: apquciq, nangyun, naulluun, qenan
aim: iimiute-, uqlir-, urnir-, *see* uyaqe-
aimlessly: -mli-, -ngssak, -ngssi-
air: cella, ella, *see Zagoskin;* **— moves** aqlate-; **— hole** ellvik; **release —** elte-, nelte-
airplane: tengaurcuun, tengssuun; **mail —** kalikiurta
airport: mic'araq, misvik
airtight: umcig-
Akiachak: Akiacuar

Akiak: Akiaq
Akulurak: Akuluraq
Alakanuk: Alarneq
Alaska Peninsula: Talliquq
albatross: yaarcaq
alder: **(any)** cuukvaguaq, uqvigpik; **red —** auguqsuliq; **white —** caarin
Aleknagik: Alaqnaqiq
alert: kelte-, terikarte-; **(dog)** teriir-
Aleut: Talliqurmiu, Ugaassarmiu
Aleutian Islands: Talliquq, Ugaassat
alight (land): mit'e-
align: nalqig-
alike: ayuqa
alive: anerteqe-, *see* cuk, unguva-, yuu-
all: *see* tamar-, -rrlainaq; **that's —** ak'ami'i, tua-i; **— there** qaqima-
allow: -cete-, -cite-, -vkar-
almost: -nritar(ar)-, -yarpiar-
Alnus spp.: caarilluk, cuukvaguaq, uqvigpiaq, uqvigpik
Alnus sinuata: auguqsuliq
alone: kesir-, keyir-, kii-
along: *vialis case (see endings section); see* -a-; **go —** malig-, -kuir-; **take —** ang'aqe-, *see* ekqun [2], malike-, -tuumar-; **invite –** unayaqe-
alongside: itute-
already: ak'a, -mari-
also: cali, -mi-, *enclitic* -llu
alternate: *see* malruigte-, naspertur-, -qetaar-
although: *concessive mood (see endings section)*
Alutiiq: Kanayuq, Kenayuk
always: kesianek, keyianeng, -aqe-, -lgu-, -tuinar-, -uralar-
amaze: *see* iilla-, *see* iirra-, *see* ira-
amazed: irr'i-
America: Ami'ulikaq, *see Nelson*
amiss: cangate-
ammunition pouch: uĝalguun
among: *see* akula
amount: *see* amller-, -ciq, -taciq
amulet: iinru, inru, napan, *see Turner*
amuse: aavurte-, kegginiqe-, tangssiite-
ancestor: ciuliaq
anchor: kicaq
and: cali, *see* tua-i, *enclitic* -llu
anemone, sea: anarsaraq, qacautaq, teq
anesthetic: *see* elpegir-, qavarcetaaq
angel: aankilaq, an'gilaq, caqulek, yaqulek
Angelica lucida: ikiituk, uraluq
angry: cumilngu-, *see* eqe-, ilulngu-, *see* piqulli-, *see* qener-, qevte- [2]; **become suddenly —** cuaqerte-
anguished: umyuarniur-
Aniak: Anyaraq
animal: land — nunamiutaq, ungungssiq; **domestic —** qimaguuyaq, qunguturaq; **— of certain sex** -caluq; **— dwelling in N** -iq,* -miutaq; **(child's word)** kuk'uq
animals, legendary: amikuk, cirunelvialuk, equgaarpak, muruayuli, ulurrugnaq
ankle: cingilleq; **— bone** qamangaq
annoy: *see* papsi-, qingarnarqe-, qinucetaar-, qumli-, uumi-
another: alla, allami; **get —** -linqigte-
answer: aki-, anger-, kiu-, naigte-
ante: ekun, elliin
anticipate: nerilegte-, neryuniur-, umyuaqegci-
antique: *see* ak'allaq
antiseptic: ciissiryailkun, kilinercuun
antler: ciruneq
anus: eteq, teq
Anvik: Anvik
anxious: cumerteqe-, *see* kapegcug-, *see* neri-, *see* pengeg-, tusnganqaar-, umyuaq
anything: *see* ca
any way, any manner: piciatun
anyway: *see* -tngurte-
anywhere: cailkaq, kilgaq, piciatun
aorta: taqerpak
apart: akultu-; **far —** akultu-; **come —** egume-, engume-, mekegte-
apathetic: agarcete-
Aphrewn River: Aprun
apparent, not: -lkiite-
apparently: -llini-
apparition: alangru, aliurtuq
appear: alair-, alairte-, igvar-, ivgar-; **— to be** -cilli-, -ngate-
appendix *(anat.):* alarcuaq, caniqaq, nangnenguaq
apple: atsarpak
appliance, electric: kenerkuaryaraq
appreciate: amatngur-
approach: alarute-, qanli-, ullag-, *see* uyerqe-; **— from distance** agiirte-
approachable (animal): nuyurrite-
approaching: ukna
appropriate: *see* engelqaq, *see* kengelqaq, pitalqegte-
approve: *see* anger-, *see* assike-, elluake-
April: Tengmiirvik, Tengemqapiar, Tengaurtet Tanqiat, *see Adams*
apron: manuilitaq
Arctostaphylos sp.: kavlak
area: *see* ena, *see* nuna, -liq, -lirneq, -neq, -qaq, -te[3]
argue: aalruigte-, ariva-, kiutaarute-, nuvkute-, qaneplugte-
arise: makete-, *see* nanger-
arithmetic: naaqut'liuryaraq

arm: talliq, *see Dall;* **under —** unermig-; **upper – bone** nukaruaq
armpit: uneq
aroma: tepa
around: avate-, elate-; **go —** kassug-, uive-; **turn —** tuig-
arrange: kitugte-, nunakegte-
arrive: tekite-, tulag-, tut'e-; **(guest)** ciunir-; **— at goal** apur-, ngell'ite-; **— at right time** nall'arte-; **— from wilderness** kacete-[1]
arrogant: ag'anga-
arrow: pitegcaun, qerruq, *see Nelson;* **wooden-tipped small bird —** akitnaq; **blunt-tipped bird —** aklegaq; **two-pointed —** akulmiqurataak; **— feathering** *see* culuk, nakercaun
arrowhead: cingilek, kakangcak, nangquq, *see Adams, Turner;* **— chipper** *see Nelson*
art: *see* pilinguar-, -neq, -yaraq
Artemisia spp.: caiggluk, naunerrluk, qanganaruaq
arthritis: *see* eneq
articulate: qanyu-, puqig-
as *(comparative):* -tate-
ascend: mayur-, qulmurte-, quyigi-
ash: araq, peluq, qamlleq; **make —** legci-; **add —** arir-
ashamed: *see* kasngu-, kiaresngiate-
ashore, drift: tepe-
ashtray: arivik
Asian: Yugngalnguq
aside, put: allakar-
ask: **— questions** apete-; **— grandchildren for favors** cingartur-; **— to have** iliira-, kaiga-, cucu-; **— to accompany** unayaqe-; **— to come or bring** tungcirtur-; **— one to do** alerqur-, ellimer-, -sqe-; **— about** apqara-, apyutke-; **– one not to do** inerqur-
asleep: acivagte-, *see* kanar(ar)-, qavar-
aspirin: iinru, *see* nasqulngu-, *see* qamiqiqe-
assemble: *see* katur-, pulqigte-, *see* quyur-, *see* tumar-
associate: aipaq, ila
asthma: qilleryug-
astray: *see* iqlu, *see* kenlu
asymmetric: *see* cangur-
at: *localis case (see endings section);* **be —** -mete-
at once: egmian, tamaa, -maar(ar)-
Atchuelinguk River: Ecuilnguq
Athabaskan Indian: Ingqiliq, Kanayuq, K̇enayuk, Yurialnguq
atlatl: nuqaq
Atmauthluak: Atmaulluaq
atmosphere: cella, cilla, ella
attached: ata-, tusnga-, *see* unga-, usgute-, uygute-
attack: curug-; **— verbally** arivte-, lurive-
attempt: pitassiar-, -ngnaqe-, -ssaag[1]
attention, pay: arcaqake-, cakaar-, ilangci-
attentive: cumike-
attic: lavisqaq, navisqaq, qulliq
attract: **— with noise** nepengyaq; **— with bait or chum** naryar-; **be —ed** alake-, alange-, *see* ekli-, tangrriiqe-
audible: alaite-, mistu-, *see* niite-
auger: ukicissuun, *see Muset*
August: Amirairun, Nurarcurvik, Qilangaarusvik, Tengun, *see Adams*
auklet, crested: *see Adams*
aunt, maternal: anaana; **paternal** acak; **by marriage** acuraq
aurora: kiuryaq, qiuryaq
authentic: -lugpiaq, -pik
automobile: akagutaq, akalria, ikamraq, nunakuarcuun
autumn: uksuaq
avalanche: elluugte-; **get caught in —** navcite-
avid: -yunqeggli
avoid: negur-
await: atanqe-, utaqa-
awaken: cegg'ar-, essgar-, qavarniir-, segg'ar-, tupag-
aware: *see* cella, *see* cilla, *see* ella; **— of obstacles** maumake-
awareness: cella, cilla, ella, usvi
away: **get —** anag-; **go —** ayag-, ayu-; **going —** *see* au͡gna; **put —** qemagte-, qungate-, tungvagte-; **be —** tayimngu-
awed: irr'i-, ucuqe-
awesome: *see* kama-
awkward: picurlitqe-
awl: ukicissuun, *see Turner, Nelson*
axe: piqertuutaq, piqrutaq, qalqapak, tupuuluq; **stone —** *see Nelson*
axle: akagcuun, canirun

B

babble: qitevte-, uleve-, uluckegcir-

babiche: tapruaIuk

baby: aangayacuar(aq), anqiitayagaq, piipiq, -ya(g)aq; **— animal, bird** piyagaq

babysit: aangur-, icaqe-, munaqe-, pai-, uamqe-

back: kelu-, kingu-, tunu-, *see* utetmun; **— of fish** amaqatak; **— of bird** angyayuk; **— load** amaq, pequmik; **carry on —** amar-, atmag-, pequmig-, tunumig-; **— up** kingu-; **toward the —** *see* itrar-, kelu-; **lie on –** *see* never-, *see* qeter-; **area between shoulderblades** pequq, tarenriryaraq; **— to —** *see* alrapaq; **come –** qipete-, uterte-

backache: qemirrlugte-, *see Lonneux*

backbone: culuksuk, kuyapegaq, qemirrluk, *see* uivaq; **fish —** enkataq

backpack: amaq, atmak, kalngak, pequmiggsuun

bacon: caniqayagaq, piikinaq

bad: assiite-, irr'ir-, piniate-, -cuk, -kayag-, -lkuk, -ller(aq), -lluk, -lquq, -rrlugte-, -rrluk, *see Turner;* **— season** cangarlak; **— thing** assiilnguq, ik'iq; **— weather** *see* ella; **too —!** arenqiate-

badly: -curlag-, *see Turner*

bag: sealskin — ar'inaq, qerruraq; **grass —** issran, qesran; **reed —** kalngak; *see Dall, Turner, Nelson, Barnum, Drebert*

bail: ciqi-, qalu-

bait: neqcaq

bake: kelipi-, *see* qaq'uq, uute-

baking powder: mayurcetaaq, ulcetaaq

baking soda: quulrircaun

balance: lose one's — ayaluqerte-; **have good —** nepeckegte-

bald: — spot patkalleq; **— head** qapacak; **— person** nuya'illaaq, qerriraayaq

baleen: cuqaq

ball: *see* akag-, angqaq, yuguaq

ballast: uqamailkutaq

balloon: qerruqacunguaq

bandage: nemeq

baneberry: tulukaruut neqait

bang one's head: puucukcuarute-

bangs (hair): ciuksuk

banjo: qelutviaq, tengtengaaq

bank (of river): ekvik, igceńeq, *see Wrangell;* **caved-in —** ussneq

bank (for money): akiliurvik

banter: *see* qanengssak

baptise: angllurcete-

bar (tavern): aqumgaurvik, taangarvik

barb: akeq

barbecue stick: asgircuun

barefoot: *see* kamil-

barely: -ar(ar)-, -rraq

barge: kangiraulek, paacaq, sun'aq

bark (of tree): qelta, *see Nelson;* **strip of willow —** alek; **slab of cottonwood —** imlauk

bark (dog): qilug-; **— softly** teriir-

barometer: *see* cella

barnacle: tagcirayuk

barrel: napartaq, puckaq, pucuunaq, qaltaucikaq; **water —** miivik; **— of fish** elliaq; **gun —** cupluq

barrier: *see* akicir-, capa, ikirtuqaq

base: *see* aci-, *see* tusnga-

bashful: kuksaga-, picari-, *see* takar-, *see* tallur-

basket: aguumaq, ciikvak, kellarvik, kularvik, mallegtaq, taguyun, *see Barnum;* **fish —** kuusqun, naparcilluk; **tightly woven rigid —** mingqaaq; **birch bark —** piicikaq, *see Marsh*

bass, rock: pallakuq

baste (sew): kelullir-, petuutaarute-, tupirtaarute-

bat (hit): anau-, piatar-

bat (animal): unuir(aq)

bathe: ervuqar-, *see* maqi-; **sponge—** erur-

bathroom: anarvik, *see* ervuqar-, yuqerrvik

bathtub: *see* ervuqar-

baton: apallircuun

batter *(n): see* murte-, urtaq, *see* urte-

battle: anguyak, *see* yagte-

bawl (cry): qalervag-, *see* uara-

bay: ilutak, ilutuqaq, kangiqaq, kangirrluk; **— in lake** aqsaqiurneq, kangiqutaq

be: ete-; **— N** -cete[2], -cite[2], -u-; **— V-ed** -(s)ciur-, -ma-, -nga-; **— V** -quq, -li[1], -lria, -nguq; **— so** -ta-; **— N there** -tangqerr-, -tar[3]; **— at** -mete-

beach: ceń'aq, en'aq

beach a boat: *see* tage-, ugi'irte-, ugirte-, uitqar-, uiyaqar-

beach greens: it'garralek, teptuuyak, tukullegaq

beachcomb: mallungssaar-

beached: — by tide kenqaute-, tepe-; **— carcass** mallu

beacon: *see* ulug- [2]

bead: cungavseq, qaterliaraq, teggliq, *see Zagoskin, Nelson, Barnum, Adams;* **nose —** cigvik; **trade —** pipigaq

beak: cugg'eq, sugg'eq

beam, center: agluq

bean: nelernaq, papiq, piinssaaq

beanbag: qaitaq

bear (animal): carayak, keggiarnaq, paugnaq, pitarkall'er, pitarkaq, uglaniiq, ungungssiq, *see Barnum;* **polar —** arlunaq, nanuaq; **brown or grizzly —** kaggelvalek, kavingali, naparngali, taqailnguq, taqukaq; **black —** tan'gerliq, unguvalria

bearberry: kavlak

beard: *see* ungak

beat (overcome): anagte-, qakvar-; **— to** kipulkar-

beat (hit): anau-, kaug-, piqertar-; **— drum** cauyaq, mumeq

beaver: ceńiq'aq, kep'iyuli, paluqtaq; **first-year —** aqsatuyak; **second-year —** nukaq; **third-year —** ucinglluk, ulilek; **— scent gland** aluqan; **— house** englu, enlu, nel'u, ngel'u; **– tooth** *see Adams*

because: kinami, *consequential mood (see endings section);* **— of** ugaani, -teke-

beckon: nulur-

become: -i[1], -liri-, -ngari-, -yagute-; **— N** -urte-; **— a certain way** ellir-

bed: aci, ingleq, qavarvik; **go to —** *see* elgar-, *see* inar-; **creek —** terlak

bedding: aklu, alliqupak, alliraq, curuq

bedmate: teru, tutek

bedridden: taklar-

bedroom: inarrvik, qavarvik

bee: *see* **bumblebee**

beebee(s) (shot): kal'ciissaaq, kalkiicaaq, kal'tiissaaq, luupiq

beer: piivaq, *see* taangaq

beetle: dung — elqiiq; **water —** melnguq; **ground —** miryangcaq

befall: tut'e-

before: *precessive mood (see endings section),* -rraar-, *see* ciu-, civu-

beg: kaiga-, qalriateke-

beget: *see* irni-, yunriur-

begin: ayagnir-, -nge-

beginning: ayagneq, kangiq; **from the —** nutem

behave: assircaar(ar)-

behind: kelu-, kingu-, tunu-

beholden to: tunrike-, tunrir-

belch: elciar-, qertuniur-

belief: ukveq

believe: ukveq, ukveke-; **— one is** -yuke-; **— one might** -nayuke-; **not –** asgura-, *see* kama-

belittle: caunrir-

bell: avirluqutaq, kallagcetaaq, kallangkutaq, kauggsuun, kuluk'uunaq, qasiarcetaaq

belly: aqsak; **fish —** aqsamuq; **animal's light-colored —** pukiq

below: aci-, cakemna, cakmani, kan'a, kanani, un'a, unani

belt: naqugun, nungirta, qes'un, tavci; **dance —** qepyun; **put on a —** naqugte-, nungir-, tavci-

beluga: assigarnaq, cetuaq, cituaq, qecip'atuli; **young —** citukvagaq; **yearling —** qiukcaq

bench: *see* aqum-, ingleraq

bend: ap'nge-, cikete-, *see* cuqir-, *see* cuqlur-, elave-, *see* ikig-, *see* kanar- [2], lave-, pere-, put'e-, yuurte- [3]; **— the knees** *see* qungcur-, uyungssuar-; **— of river** qipneq; **— of branch** pekeryaq

beneficially: -luaqar-

benefit: atawa, *see* -te-

bequeath: paicir-

berry: ac'aq, acsaq, atsaq; **pick —s** atsiyar-, iqvaq, nunatar-, unatar-; **eat —s from the plant** amqar-, neryar-; **hard —** qelengquq, teggenquq; **unidentified —** agangruyak, alagnaq, ulariq

berserk: *see* cella, qiste-, usviilkayag-

beside: cani-, *see* canir- [1]

best: *see* assir-; **do one's —** -qcaar(ar)-

bet: elliin

Bethel: Mamterilleq, Uuyarmiut

better: *see* assir-, utuma-; **get —** assiri-, utumari-, *see Marsh*

Betula papyrifera: elnguq, nelnguq

between: akula

bevel: mangag- [1]

beverage: *see* meq; **hot —** yuurqaq

bewildered: ayuquciite-

beyond: yaate-

bib: manuilitaq

Bible: Qaneryaraqegtaar, Qaneryaraq

biceps: cekpik, cikpik, kayanguruaq

bicycle: paissikelaaq

big: ange-, -paarrluk, -rpak, -rpallr(aq), -ruk, -vaarrluk, -vak; **in a — way** -pag[2]; **too — to fit** caltur-, tastur-

Big Dipper: Qalun, Tunturyak

biggest: *see* ange-, angenquq

bile: cungak

billiards, play: cingqaqu-

bin, fish: qikutaq

bind: naqir-, nemeq

binding: naqiun, nemeq, nulukaq; **— of fabric** menglailitaq

binoculars: *see* qinrun, tangerrsuutek

birch: elnguq, nelnguq; **— bark** imegyuk, kasruq, qasruq; **— bark basket** piicikaq

bird: tengmiaq, yaqulek; **little —** cetaaq, nacaqupak, tengmiaqsar(aq); **small thrush-like —** ciyuq, siyuq; **young —** issengquq, piyagaq; **unidentified —** cukilek, pinipaaraaq, tengmiqsaq

birdshot: kal'ciissaaq, kalkiicaaq, kal'tiissaaq, luupiq

birth, give: irni-

birthday: anutiiq, *see* erute-, *see* yuurte-; **have a —** anllite-, anutiiq

biscuit: akakcukuaq, angqacukuaq

bishop: allgiliyaq

bit: carraq, ellma, *see Lonneux*

bite: kegge-, keggmar-, kegler-

bitter: neqniate-, tumag-

blab: uluckegcir-

black: tungu-, *see Khromchenko, Nelson, Adams;* **pitch** — qelarvag-

Black person: akertem aciarmiu, puqlamiu, taaqsipak, taqcipak, tungulleralria, tungupak

Black River: Qip'ngayaq

black sheep *(colloq.):* ilallugun

blacken: tunguri-

blackfish: can'giiq, imangaq; — **fry** alungyar(aq), meryak [1]; **boiled** — qageq; **cooked** — allemaaq, uqnarliq, uuqnarliq; **aged** — qulungnaq

bladder: nakacuk; — **of small animal** cikutaq

blade: ikusgaq, kegginaq

blame: paci-, tut'esteke-

blanket: ulik; **extra** — qaliraq

blanket-toss: inigar-, *see Nelson, Barnum*

bleach: ciissiyagarcuun, *see* qat'ri-

bleed: aunrar-

blemish: men'u

bless: asrurtur-, atawaqar-, ayrurtur-, ikayur-

blind, become: cikme-

blind (for hunting): elavngavik, nayurvik

blind-man's-bluff: caavtaar-

blink: qelemte-

blister: qerraneq, *see Lonneux;* **have —s** qerrari-

blizzard: pirtuk

bloated: aqituqerte-

block *(n):* tus'un; — **of snow** utvak

block *(v): see* aviraute-; — **from view** capa-, capir-, ipete-

blood: auk, qayuq; — **clot** angruyarneq; — **poisoning** mecur-

bloodstained: augglir-

bloody: augurte-

bloom: uite-

blossom: naucetaaq

blow: (wind) anuqlir-, aqlarnir-; — **along shore** ceńirnir-; — **on** cupe-, *see Turner;* — **away** tengte-; — **nose** engve-, ngev'e-, *see* kakeggluk; — **against** anuqellugte-, qacarte-, qassarte-; — **out to sea** aternir-

blubber: mangtak; **seal** — tangeq, *see* uquq, uquviarrluk

blue: pelicqiq, qerrsuryak, qesurliq, qeyurliq, qiu-, *see Khromchenko, Zagoskin, Adams;* — **in the face** ii-, nuu-

blueberry: curaq, qiuq, suraq, surav'ak

bluff: ekvik, igceńeq, kaimaq, peńaq, *see Nelson*

blush: kavinge-

board: tuskaq; **roof** — qanak; **cutting** — alassaq, assipaq, ayallaq, inguqin

boast: pivake-, qutegte-

boat: angsaq, angyaq, assigtaq, palayaq, *see Khromchenko;* — **with engine** tuqtuq; **sail**— kalpaassaq, palkaassaq, *see* tengalrar-; **steam**— palagg'uutaq; **bottom of** — acirneq; — **crosspiece** arvirun; — **bumper** avataq; — **cover** cingyaaq

bobbin: atlirneq

body: keggan, tema; **lower** — akuraq; — **from waist down** uan; **upper** — cayaq, keggan, qatek; — **odor** qutak

bog: angayaq, qalviryaq, qavliryaq

boil (cook): ega-, qalla-, ulpeg-; **be almost —ing** cuminge-; — **over** muira-

boil (sore): aninguaq

bold: *see* aar- [1], alingite-, taqaite-

bolt: miintaq, uintaq; **door** — caniqtaq

bomb: qagercetaaq

bone: eneq, naneq, neneq

book: ikirtaat, kalikat, maktaat

boot(s): short skin — aciqsaq, nanilnguaraq; **fishskin** — amirak, iqertaq; **thigh-high fur-out** — ayagcuun; **dyed sealskin** — catquk; — **with dark fur on shin** ciuqalek; **sealskin** — **with fur inside** iqertaq; **wading** — acik'aq, ivrarcuun, ivruciq; **ankle-high skin** — atallgaq, kameksak, qaliruaq; **high skin** — ac'iqaq, kamguk; **high waterproof skin** — mamlek; **skin** — piluguk; **skin** — **with beaver trim** qulip'ak; **manufactured** — cap'akiq, masmakiq, pasmakiq, sap'akiq; **shoe pacs** alap'aq; — **string** cingiq; **man's traveling** — an'giun; **thigh-high waterproof** — at'arrlugaq; — **drawstring** parteraq, tarperaq; **part over toes and top of foot** itek; **sole** nat'raq

border: engla, kengla, mengla, nel'a, ngel'a

born: ane-, *see* cuk, yuurte-; — **prematurely** anyarar(ar)-

borrow: navraq, pulaar-

boss: angayuqaq, ataneq

both: *see* tamar-

bother: nakuke-, *see* qinucetaar-, tarike-

bottle: nakacunguaq, putiilkaaq; **baby** — aamarcuun, emugcuun; **hot water** — puqlassuun

bottom: aci, eteq, teq; — **part of container** allungak; — **of boat** acirneq, assirneq

bounce: qec'nge-, utqite-

boundary: engla, kengla, mengla, nel'a, ngel'a

bow (of boat): ciu-, civu-

bow (weapon): urluveq, *see Nelson;* **cross-lashing of** — cagnirqun

bow (of bow-drill): arulan, kasvun

bow (of ribbon): lintaq

bow *(v): see* cikete-; — **one's head** manussuugte-

bow-drill: nucuutaq, ussukataq, *see Turner;* **mouthpiece of** — keggsaraq, nerutaq; **point of** – kukgun; **bow of** – arulan

bowl: kalukaq [2], qaluviaq, qantaq, tunqaq, unglunguaq; **oval** — aluuyaq, tumnaq; **mixing** — akucissuun

box: yaassiik, *see Adams;* **tobacco** — iqmiutaq; **sewing** – kakivik, *see* qemag- [2]

boy: tanekcitagaq, taneksagglugaq, tan'gaurluq, tan'gurraq

brace *(n):* tegg'utaq

brace with feet: tuker-

bracelet: talliraq, tayarnerilitaq

brag: pivake-, qutegte-

braid: naqete-, taquq, tavigte-

brain: ilquq, pateq

brake: arulaircissuun, elgaq, esgaq, kenatagun, kenercissuun, leg'aq, qamurcuun, saagaq

branch: avayaq, qivayaq

brant, black: leqlernaq, neqlernaq

brass: *see Nelson, Muset, Adams*

brassiere: esvailitaq

brave: alikaite-, alingite-, *see* cacet-, *see Wrangell*

bread: avukaq, kelipaq, kuv'aq, qaq'uq, tevuq, uutaq; **make** — kelipi-

breadwinner: aluturta, *see* angussaag-, *see* nukalpiaq, pingnatugta

break: ciame-, ciqume-, naveg-, pillugte-; — **suddenly** kevkarte-; — **in two** asme-, ayemte-, ayme-; — **to pieces** ciqume-, itume-; — **up (ice)** cupe-, kecug-; — **shell** cii-; — **out in a rash** pengiga'rte-; **take a** — *see* taqe-; — **a rule** asmuur-

breakers, noise of: ceryuq

breakfast: tupautaq, unuakutaq; **skip** — maknginar-

breast: aamaq, amngaq, esvaik, evsaik

breastbone: angvanuq, cakiaq

breastfeed: aamaq, amngaq, emuk

breath: anerneq; **short of** — anernerite-

breathe: anerteqe-, aneryaar-; **be unable to** — epe-, meq'urtua-, puurtua-, tengugarte-; — **again** ilacir-; — **rapidly** anertevkar-

breathless from crying: ii-, nuu-

breeze: anuqsaar-, aqlarnir-, nenglla

bribe: qarute-

bride-to-be: nulirkaun

bridegroom: uikaun

bridge: niraqutaq, qeraryaraq, tutemqaq; **ice** — tuuta; — **of nose** akuliraq, qenngiq

briefly: -qar-

bright: *see* akervag-, tanqik

brightness: tanqik

brimstone: quluuraq

brine: taryuq

bring: *see* age-, *see* ayag-, *see* tai-; — **along** ang'aqe-, malike-; — **down** *see* atrar-; — **in** *see* iter-; — **home** ut'rute-; – **up** *see* mayur-; – **out** *see* ane-; *see also* **carry, go, come**

Bristol Bay: Iilgayaq; — **people** Aglurmiut

broad: *see* **wide**

broken, old: -lquq

brooch: manumik

brood *(v):* eva-

broom: canircuun, ellaitaaq, kagin

broth: imarkuaq, qayuq

brother: older — amaqliq, anngaq; **younger** — kinguqliq, kuukuq, uyuraq; **any** — angutnguneq; **Catholic** — aninaq

brother-in-law: (wife's brother, husband's brother) cakiraq; **(sister's husband)** nengauk; **(wife's sister's husband)** arcik, arenqiartekaq

brow: cung'uq, qauraq, tatek, tautek

brown: nunapigngalnguq, tunguryak

Brown's Slough: Kepenkuk; **area across** — *see* Aagkumiu

bruise: cenek, cinek, qiurqe-

brush *(v):* kaleg-, kateg-; — **off** ellug-, evcug-

brush (vegetation): cuyaqsak

brush (for hair): nuyiurun; **(for scrubbing)** tan'gun; **paint**– *see* kela'askaq, mingugissuun

bubble: *(v)* uleve-; — **in ice** neguyaq, qerruyaq; —**ing water** leriiq; **make a —ing sound** ler'arte-

bucket: capacuk, mertarcuun, *see* qaglak, qaltaq, qugtuqaruaq, tuqmik

buckle: nagtuqaq

bug: ciissiq, siissiq; **small** — paruq; **black** — qunguiq; **wood-chewing** — keggiayuli

build: *see* naparte-, -li[2]

building, frame: laavkaaq, lavkaaq

bulb, light: nakacuguaq

bull: nulirta; **caribou** — angutvak, *see Turner*

bullet: imaq, puuliq, qerruq; — **mold** qerritek

bullhead (sculpin): ivsirtuliq, kalagaq, kayu [2], nertuli, qanerpak, *see Zagoskin, Nelson;* **small** — kapatak; **yellow** — ceturrnaq

bum (free-load): cingpaci-

bumblebee: evegtaq, megtaq, panayuli, uuqnituq

bumblebee flower: ulevleruyak

bump: akitmiar-, apur-, kateg-, puukar-

bumper, boat: avataq

bunchberry: cengqullektaaq, cingqullektaaq, qangqullektaaq

bundle: qillerqaaq; — **of pelts** naaneq

bunting, baby: qungcuutaq

bunting, McKay's or snow: cilumcuksugaq, kanguruaq, uksurtaq, *see Adams, Barnum*

buoy: kelliqutaq, nallunailkutaq, pugtaun

burbot: kanayurnaq, manignaq, *see Orlov*

burden: uci

burl: aavangtak, avnguq

burlap sack: missuulleq

burn: *(v)* eke-, ekua-, kennge-, leg-, matngir-, neve- [2], palircima-, paliryi-, uute-; *(n)* uuneq

burp: elciar-, qertuniur-

burst into flames: kenngallag-

bury: elaute-, qungite-, teq'ar-, tungmagte-, *see Adams*

bush: cupuraq, cuyaqsaq

business, mind one's own: *see* ellmikun

busy: arliar-, cagarcite-, qacigtenrite-, tuavte-, urenkenrite-, yagarcete-

busybody: *see Nelson*

but: amta-llu, tau͡gaam, *enclitic* -mi, *see* -yaaqe-

butcher: pilag-

butt: **rifle** — equgtaaq; **cigarette** — iqugkuaq; **(buttocks)** mecangqaq, nulluk

butter: maasslaq, masslaq, minguk; — **knife** masslirissuun, mingugissuun

buttercup: kapuukar(aq)

butterfly: caqelngataq

buttocks: mecangqaq, nulluk

button: kuukicaaq, nunguyun, nunuyun, puukicaaq

buy: akicar-, iruver-, kipute-, -ci-, -karci-

buzz: *see Nelson*

by: **go** — **way of** -kuar-; — **means of** *vialis case (see endings section)*

C

cache: aqumtaq, elagyaq, ellivik, mamteraq, *see Dall;* **elevated** — enekvak, mayurpik, qaivarrvik, qulvarvik; **area under** — aciqaq; **underground** — ciqlugaq

cafeteria: nervik

cake *(v):* tuve-

calendar: iralurcuun, tanqilissuun; **circular** — cill'aq

calf, caribou: nuraq, *see Orlov*

calf of leg: nakacugnaq, *see Petroff*

calfskin: *see* kuluvak

calico: tiik

call: apaa-, *see* qayag-; — **names** arivte-; — **by name** aterpagte-, tuqlur-; — **a dog** qalmar-

calm: qama-; **be** — **evening** atakuar(ar)-; — **weather** *see* anuqa, *see* kayu, qinuite-, quuneq; — **down** emair-, *see* manig-

Caltha palustris: allngiguaq, irunguaq, uivluk

camera: tarenrairissuun, yuugissuun

camp: *(v)* qavartar-; — **in mountains** *see* mayur-; *(n)* **fall** — uksuilleq; **spring** — up'nerkivik; **summer fish** — neqlilleq

camprobber, gray jay: keggapatayuk, neqaiq, nunanirayuk, qupanuar(aq)

can: paankaq; **gas** — kangiralek

can (able to): *see* **able**

can-opener: *see* callar-, ikircissuun

candle: ciucekaaq, cuicekaaq, cuucekaaq, kenukcuk, kenurrayagaq, napauryaraq, pat'ruaq

candy: kanvviitaq, neqavruq, *see* neqnirqe-, *see* saarralarninarqe-, uutaq

cane: asaupiaq, ayaruq

canine tooth: equgcuun, qugcuun

canker-sore: callakayak

cannery: neqlivik, paankivik, salayaq, segyaraq

cannot: -ciigali-, -ciigate-, -ngiate-

canoe: agun, eglerun, *see Turner*

canvas: *see* pelatekaq, *see Drebert*

cap: caguyaq, nacaq, uivquq, *see Orlov;* **visor** — elqialek, kantiluq

capable: *see* ukisqaq; — **of V-ing** -tuli, -yugnga-, -yuuma-; — **of being V-ed** -narqe-, -yunarqe-

Cape Darby: Atneq

capelin: cikaaq

capsize: akatrur-, kitngu-

captain: alularta

captive: tegukengaq

car: akagcuun, akagutaq, akalria, ikamraq, nunakuarcuun

carbuncle: aninguaq

carcass, beached: mallu

card: kaaltaaq; **— game** atmaliq, atvaliq, kuuselaq

care: — for alutuke-, alutur-, auluke-, avaliqe-, cumike-, kellute-, *see* kusgur-, nayur-, *see* pai-, qaunqe-, qelke-, tarike-, tupke-; **not — to** -yuumiite-

careful: aninqe-, mianike-, mulngake-, picukegte-, picuqcaar(ar)-; **— with clothing** kencig-; **be —!** aullu

careless: *see* caleryag-, mianiite-, mulngaite-, *see* picuqcar-, *see* picurlag-, tekallngaq

caretaker (church): estaalista, sakaassiik

Carex sp.: anlleq, iitaq, pekneq, qinkiq

cargo: uci

caribou: cirunel'kayak, kanagartuli, tuntu; **— calf, fawn, yearling** nuraq; **bull —** angutvak; **hair on throat of —** tengayuk; **— skin** caginraq, itruq

carpenter: maastilaq

carry: *see* kevek; **— on back** akitmig-, amaq, atmak, pequmig-, pequmpag-, tunumig-; **— child on back** tevaar-; **— on shoulder** equk, maqeg-, quuk; **— person on shoulders** kakgaq; **— on stretcher** akigar-; **— under arm** equk, unermig-; **— heavy load** atempag-, pequmpag-; **— in kayak** qasmike-; **— in knapsack** kalngak; **— enclosed in front of garment** kenimike-

cartilage: eneryuk; **— in fish head** qennguq, tatangquq

cartridge: kapciliaq, pat'luunaq

carve: cacungui-, cana-

cascade: qurrlur-

case (in case): -yuar-

casserole: cal'kuuyaq, sal'kuuyaq

Cassiope sp.: melngut neqait

cast *(n):* tegg'utaq

Castilleja pallida: cavigpaguaq

castor, beaver: aluqan

cat: kuskaq, kuuskaq, puss'iq

catalog: maktaat, tuyurcuun

cataract in eye: quarta, quverta

catch: — game cange-, pitaqe-, pite-, -te-; **— seal** uqunge-; **— a lot** cangliqe-, -liqe-; **— with hands** akuqar-; **— by chasing** angu-; **— in trap** kapkaanar-; **— in net** kuvyate-; **— up with** kingunrirtur-

caterpillar: cuyaiq, ugluussiq, uguguaq

cat's cradle: aarraq, airraq, ayarr'aq

Caucasian: kass'aq

caught: nagte-, napete-; **— animal** cangtaq, pitaq, -taq; **object — in throat** tuvte-

caulk: keviq

caulking material: kalap'aataq, kevirkaq, mellarkaq, umcigun

cause: *(n)* avalissaq, piteq, -naq; *(v)* **— to** -car-, -cetaaq, -cete-, -citaaq, -cite-, -i-, -nake-, -nar-, -narqe-, -rqe-, -te-, -vkar-; **try to —** -cetaaq, -citaaq; **not —** -naite-

cautious: *see* aar- [1], ancurtur-

cave in: merig-, uste-, uyte-

cease: taqe-, tayimngurte-, -nanrir-, -yuirute-

ceiling: qilak

celebration: -tiiq; **old-time —s** curukaq, elriq, ingulaq, itrukaraq, kassiyuq, nakaciuryaraq

celery, wild: canraq, ceńartaq, ikiituk, mecuqerrli, tarnaq, uraluq

cellar: acliq, atliq

cellophane: ciileqtaaq

cemetery: *see* qungaq, qungisvik, tuqumalriit

censer: katilaq

cent: akinguaq, kavirliyagaq

center: qukaq; **— beam** agluq

ceremony, religious: *see* agayu-

certificate: kalikartaq

cerumen: tekiq

chafe: nangugte-

chaff: caranglluk

chain: kalivneq, petuk, siipaq

chair: aqumlleq

challenge: unasmiur-

chamber-pot: qurrun

chamomile: atsaruaq, itegmik

change: allaurte-, cimir-, -linqigte-; **— clothes** ac'inqigte-; **— one's residence** agqur-, upag-; **— one's mind** taq'i-, -nriceńar-, -tngurte-; **— one's mood or behavior** qailqerte-, *see* umyuaq

change (money): ciqumtaq, itumtaq

Chaniliut, Chaniliak: Caniliaq

channel: cev'aq, *see Wrangell;* **deep —** kuineq; **manmade —** kuiliaq

chapped: cii-

char: leg-, legci-

char, arctic (fish): yugyak

charcoal: kamipluk, kangipluk, *see Orlov*

charley-horse: qelu-

charm: iinru, inru, napan, *see Turner*

chase: — away ayalegte-; **— game** malirqar-; **— sea mammal** cive-

chatter (teeth): kakave-

cheap: akikite-

check: curar-, paqete-, ussar-, yurar- [2], -cur-, -ssur-; **— net or fishtrap** kuvyassur-, taku-; **— snares** negarcur-

checker(s): piaskaq

cheek: ulluvak; **— of fish** ulluvalquq

Chefornak: Cevv'arneq, Caputnguaq

cherish: kenke-, pirpake-

chest (of body): qat'gaq

Chevak: Cev'aq

chew: qangqur-, tamu-; **— on skin to soften** aaqassaar-, angula-, taaqassaar-; **— gum** angertur-; **— tobacco** iqmik; **— food for child** takuli-, tamuali-; **(dog)** cariar-, mangirre-

chickadee: cekpiipiir(aq), cikepipipiiq

chicken: kuulicaaq

chicken pox: *see* anqerri-

chief: angayuqaq, ataneq, tuyuq; **secondary —** sakaassiik; **war —** *see Nelson*

child: irniaq, mikelnguq, qetunraq, tan'gurraq, *see* yuk; **last —** carliaq, mik'nuraq

chill: pacete-; **get a —** imuqite-, pacsaqar-

chilly weather: pacnaq

chimney: apsirvik, puyirvik; **lamp —** stakaanaq

chin: tamlu

Chinese: Lerleraaq

chip; caqete-, uste-

chisel: cavignarcuun, cupilaq

choir director: taimiurta

choke: tuvte-; **– a person** qemite-; **— in wind** ep'ura-, meq'urtua-, purtuar-, puurtua-; **— on a bone** enrite-, tuqute-; **— on liquid** qecuqite-; **— with tears** qialngu-; **— on food** nerilkar-

choose: cucuke-, *see* una

chop: cakite-, piqer-, qalqapak; **— wood** eqiur-

chopping block: assipaq

chore: caarkaq, *see* caliaq

chorus: pamyuq

Christ: Ciissussaq, Kelistussaaq, Yiissus

Christian: agayuma-

Christmas: Alussistuaq; **Russian —** Selavi

chronic: -ngar-, -tu-

Chuathbaluk: Curarpalek

Chukchi Peninsula: Qull'iq

Chukfaktoolik: Cuukvagtalek

chum (bait): naryarcetaaq

church: agayuvik, angayuvik; **go to —** agayuyar-; **— headman** estaalista; **—warden** sakaassiik

Cicuta mackenzieana: uquutvaguaq

cigarette: kuingiq, melugkaq, puyurtaq, sapeq; **hand-rolled —** imgayagaq; **— paper** kalikayagaq

cinnabar: al'tuutaq

circle: *(v)* kassug-, uive-; *(n) see* uivenqegg-

circular: akagenqegg-, uivenqegg-

city: nunarpak

Cladonia rangiferina: ciruneruat, tuntut neqait

Claytonia tuberosa: ulqiq, utqiq

claim: (aver) -ni-; **(take)** -kliute-

clam: aatevtaaq, amyak, angvassurliq, apakussutaq, igyaralek, taavtaaq, taqilek, tavtaaq, teq'ulungssaq, uiluq; **razor —** aliruaq; **— shell** uiluq

clamp: qec'issuun

clang: arivlurte-, avirlurte-

clap: negler-

clarify: naigte-, taikanir-

Clark's Point: Saguyaq

clatter: kakave-, kavcagte-

clavicle: qutuk

claw: cetuk, cetumquq, cituk

clay: qikuq; **red —** uiteraq, *see Zagoskin;* **white —** urrasquq

clean: carrir-, carr'ite-, eprite-, iqair-, kenagte-, kenugte-, *see* men'u; **— a gun** puyuqair-; **— house** eqte-

clear: (weather) avair-, navcuite-; **(water)** ecuite-, ecuilnguq; **(visible)** *see* mecig-, mistu-; **(obvious)** nallunaite-; **— one's throat** erinkegcar-, *see Drebert;* **— ice from waterhole** anqur-

clearing: cangurneq, carrilquq

cleft palate: cevcilleq

clench one's teeth: kegge-

clergyman: agayulirta, qulirarta

cliff: ekvik, epnaq, igceńeq, peńaq

climb: mayur-, qaklite-, qasqite-, ugte- [1]; **— out onto something** nuge-; **try to —** pakerqe-; **— well** nepeckegte-

cling: *see* leve-, nepete-, *see* neve-; **(child)** unga-

clinic, go to: emute-

clip: kepe-, qiur-

clock: cass'aq, sass'aq

close *(v):* melek, palute-, patu, umek; **— in** cikete-, mame-, quu- [1]; **— eyes** cikme-, qelme-; **— eyes partially** qaamyuar(ar)-

close (near): malleg-, qante-, ukaqsig-

closet: akluvik

clot, blood: angruyarneq

cloth: lumarraq, negacungaq; **light cotton —** ciitsaaq; **striped —** tiik; **heavy —** tulvaaq; **roll of —** imguaraq

clothes, clothing: aklu, *see* atur-, piluguk, un'u; **white hunting —** qaterliq; **pullover —** as'arcaraq

clothesline: inivik

clothespin: iniissuun

cloud: amirlu, qilaggluk

cloudberry: aqevyik, atsalugpiaq, atsaq, atsarpiaq, naunraq; **calyx of —** qisran

cloudless: avair-

cloudy: amirli-, amirlu

clown: picingssak

club (weapon): anautaq, kaugtuutaq; **fish —** qenngitaq

club in cards: agyaq, kelistaq

clumsily: -vialuk

clumsy: pamriate-, picurlag-, teyqiqe-, *see Barnum*

cluster: pulqima-

coal: *see* qetek

coals: aumaq, cupun, *see Wrangell*

coarse: *see Turner*

coast: canineq, ceńa, cina; **— dweller** ceńarmiu

coat: paltuuk, ullirtaaq, uligaaq, *see Nelson;* **take off one's —** *see* isser-, *see* matar-; **—less** kiingraar(ar)-, taigtur- [2]

coccyx: pamesquq, pamyurrauluq, teq'uciq, teryurauluk

Cochlearia officinalis: itegaraq, it'garralek

cock a trap: petengte-

cockle: tap'luqutyaq

cod: atgiaq, ceturrnaq, iqalluaq, manignaleryak, *see Orlov;* **fresh gutted –** citegtaq

coffee: kuuvviaq, *see Adams;* **drink —** kuuvviaq, *see* merr'arar(ar)-, yuurqaq

coffeepot: kuvviinaq

coffin: qunguq; **old-style —** citaaq

coin: aki, *see* leraaniq

cold: kumla-, *see* nengl-; **be — (human)** nenglliur-, qerrute-; **be — (object)** alap'aar-, kumlate-, nengller-; **be — (body part)** -(ng)ir(ar)-; **be — (weather)** nengllir-, qerruyanarqe-; **(hands)** unatair(ar)-; **(feet)** *see* it'gaq; **how —!** alap'aa

cold (illness): quseq, quyeq; **have a —** *see* cagmak, nuvag-, quseq, quyeq

cold storage: kumlivik

collapse: ime-, navte-

collar, dog: uyaqurrilitaq, uyaqurrun

collarbone: qutuk

collect: aur-, avur-, *see* katur-, *see* quyur-

colon: qelluq

color: minguk, qaskiq; **lose —** qesuir-

colt's-foot (plant): pellukutaq

comb: *(v) see* kenagte-, nuyiur-; *(n)* ilairin, kumakircuun, nuyiurun; **small —** katagciurun; **fine-toothed —** ingqircuun, nerescitet

combine: *see Barnum*

come: taa-, tai-, kilngar-; **(as a stranger)** allanite-; **– down** atrar-; **— in** iter-, kiavar-; **— into view** alair-, igvar-, ivgar-; **— from distance** agiirte-; **— near** kangiqsigi-, qante-; **— on!** amci, ampi; **— to edge, goal** ngell'ite-; **— to end** iquklite-; **— to surface** puge-; **— to mind** neq'ar-; **— off** ilair-, kii-, aûg'ar-, agugar-; **— out** amu-, ane-; **— for food or to bait** uyerqe-; **— up** mayur-, tage-; **— upon** alake-, tut'e-; **— undone** egume-, engume-; **— uninvited** payaqcaar(ar)-

comfortable: arenqig-, aturnirqe-, ellui-, yugnike-

coming: ukna

commandment: alerquun

commotion, make a: akusrarte-

communion, take: augtur-; **— bread** akurtuq, kelipayagaq

community hall: *see* katur-, qasgiq, qaygiq, quyurrvik

companion: aapaq, aipaq, malik, -llgun, *see* -nkut; **be a poor —** ilaniite-; **be a good —** ilanirqe-

compare: *see* ayuqe-, *see* nalle-, *aequalis case (see endings section)*

compass: kampaassaq, kangpaassaq, pellaayailkun, *see Adams*

compassion: *see* kusgur-, *see* nakleg-, *see* takumcu-

compatriot: nunalgun

compel: -cete[1], -cite[1], -vkar-

competition: anagtassiigun

complain: aripluar(ar)-, elara-, lurirte-, yuuniar-

complementary: atunem

complete: naa-, *see* qaqi-, taqe-

completely: -nqegcaar(ar)-

comprehend: kangirci-, taringe-

compress, hot: qatugaq

conceal: iir-, nalluliur-

conceited: pinagte-

concentrate: munarcete-

concerned: civuura-, *see* pengeg-

concerning: -teke-

conch: nakunaq

concubine: nukaraq

condition: ayuquciq, eluciq, -ciq

cone, spruce: ungilak

confer: arenqiirtur-, *see* qalarte-, *see* qaner-

confession, make: assiilnguir-

confide: *see* qanerviggaq

confidence: *see* kemyu-

confine: iterci-, qerte-

conflagration: eka

confluence: kassigluq

conforming: atunem, maligtaqu-

confront: caumake-

confuse: aakulagte-, ayuquciite-

congeal: eyur- [2], igur- [2]

congested: *see* cagmak, umci-

connected: usgute-, uygute-

consciousness: cella, cilla, ella

consequence: *see* ugaani, -teke-

conserve: aninqe-, naacuqe-

consider: neq'ake-, umyuaqe-, umyuarteqe-, *see* -ke-, -kunayaqe-, -nake-, -nike-

considerate: nakleg-

consonant: erinituliunrilnguq; **stop —** arulaituli

constantly: -rrlainar-, -uralar-, *see* -ur(ar)-

constellations, unidentified: kaviaret, qerrum ayemnera, *see Barnum*

constipated: anarciigate-, tegg'ite-, tuv'i-, tuvute-

consultant: alerquista

consumed: nange-, -tairute-

contact: *see* agtur-

container: akirtaq, assigtaq, caqun, paankaq, *see* qemagte-, yaassiik; **oil —** uqivik

contemporary: anelgun, yuulgun

contempt: arrsake-, assiilke-, tangemcuke-

contemptible: -qtaq

content(s): imaq

continue: egmir-, piur(ar)-, -a-, -aur(ar)-, -ur(ar)-

contradict: naigte-

contrary: *see* kenlu

contravene: narurte-

convince: eguaqur-, qarute-

convulsion: qiste-

coo: ineqe-, inqe-

cook: ega-, kenir-, uute-, -liur-, *see Barnum, Lonneux;* **—ed** uu-

cookie: kuukissaaq

cool: kumlacir-, nenglla, nenglli-, pacete-

cooperative: pama-

coordinated: pamrig-

copper: kanuyaq, punerneq, *see Zagoskin, Adams*

copulate (animals): atarte-, nulirte-

copy: ayuqa

copyright: asvailun

cord: ilavkuk, uskuq; **skin** — tapruauk

cord of wood: cuqa

cordage, two-ply: piirraq

cork: keviq

cormorant: agasuuq; **pelagic** — uyalek; **double-crested** — uyalegpak

corner: ac'urun, egkuq, kangiraq; **— post** talliqiun, *see Nelson*

cornice, snow: navcaq

cornmeal: kenercetaaq, meluyaarngalnguut

Cornus canadensis: cengqullektaaq, cingqullektaaq, qangqullektaaq

corpse: *see* kemek, tuqumalria, *see Barnum*

correct: assir-, elluar-, nalqig-, piciu-

correspond: *see* nalle-, pitateke-

correspondence: *see* alngar-, igaq

cost: aki

costume: atmak

cotton: melquruaq, uataq; **(cloth)** ciitsaaq

cottongrass: melquruaq, ukayiruaq; **tall** — iitaq, pekneq

cottonwood: avngulek, equgniilnguq, qugniilnguq

cough: ag'ur-, qelutviar-, quseq, quyeq

councilman: angayuqaruaq

count: kecete-, naaqe-

counteract: *see* -ilitaq, -ir[2]

country: nuna

court of law: qanercetaarvik

cousin: **female cross-cousin of female** ilungaq; **female cross-cousin of male** nuliacungaq; **male cross-cousin of male** ilur(aq); **male cross-cousin of female** uicungaq; **distant** — tungayak, tungelquq; **parallel** — *see Appendix 8 on kinship*

cover: capa, capu, ciru, kangciraq, nalik, patu, qaliraq, qanakutaq; **boat** — cingyaaq; **— for entranceway** elciqaq; **— for drying fish** umran

coveralls: qaliruaq, qalluviik

covet: agluma-, ayari-

cow: **(domestic)** kuluvak; **(caribou, moose, reindeer)** arnaqatak

coward: alingtarli

cowardly: alingtar-

cowboy: *see* kuluvak, qunguturiurta

coyote: kayu [1]

crab: ivalriiyak, melqulgaq, pupsulek, yuale'rsaq

crack: *(v)* nuleg-, qupe-; **— from dryness** aivkar-, qulig-; *(n)* akulqucuk, qupneq, *see Nelson*

cracker: cugg'aliq, qaq'ulektaaq, sugg'aliq

crackle: cengqe-, ciilerte-, cingqe-, qiaryigte-

cramp: **(in legs)** pay'u-; **(muscle)** qelu-

cranberry: *see Adams;* **low-bush** — kavirliq, kitngik, passiarkaq, tumagliq; **high-bush** — mercuullugpak, teptuli; **bog** — uingiar(aq), uskurtuliaraq

crane, sandhill: erinatuli, qucillgaq, qut'raaq, tacellgaq, *see Orlov*

cranky: nungirte-, qinu-

craw: kallakutaq, qerruqacunguaq

crawl: aurre-

crazy: ellangpar-, qiste-, usviite-

creak: kekingerte-, kiingerte-

crease: tapneq

creatures, legendary: amikuk, arularaq, equgaarpak, ingluilnguq, irci, itqiirpak, meriiq, muruayuli, uilriq, *see Nelson*

creek: *see* kuik, *see Wrangell, Barnum;* **dry** — terlak

crescent: iralurngalnguq

crevice: qupneq

cribbage board: kaaltaarcuun

crimp: *(v)* qellur-; *(n)* teguaq

crimper: teguarun

crippled: tussite-

crisp: ciilerte-

critical: cangalke-, *see* nangru-, qingirte-, upute-

crochet: ikuckar-

crooked: ayalur-, cuqir-, nakriate-

crop (of bird): kallakutaq, qerruqacunguaq

cross *(v):* **— over** arvir-, ek'r(ar)-, ker'ar-, qerar-; **— by bridge** nirar-; **— oneself (religion)** agayu-, puusar-

cross (religious) *(n):* kelistaq, uyamik

cross-cousin: *see* **cousin**

cross-eyed: naku-

cross-legged: amaqigci-

crosspiece: canirun; **— of fishrack** agagliiyaq; **— of boat** arvirun, ingun

crotch: amlek, nalkiik, *see* quumig-

crouch: elave-, lave-, uyunge-, *see Barnum*

crow: *see* **raven**

crowbar: ikugcuun, kiicissuun

crowberry: kavlakuaraq, paunraq, tan'gerpak
crowd: *see* qerre-, qugrute-, *see* quyur-
crown: nasqurrun; **— of head** kakangcaq, kakgaq
crucifix: kelistaq, uyamik
cruel: ilalke-, ilalketar-
crumb(s): *see* kaame-, kaime-
crumble: ciame-, ciqume-, lerave-
crumple: ulug-
crunch: qangqur-; **— when walking on snow or ice** kakiungqite-, qiuryi-
crush: ciame-, massi-, passi-
crust forms on snow: qerretrar-, qetrar-
cry: qeya-, qia-; **— hard** qalervag-; **— out** qalrir-; **— after a person** nacig-; **start to —** imurpag-; **— with sobbing** mangyuarir-; **(animal)** qalria-
cube: *see* yaassiik
cuff: alirun, merigneq, tayarnerun
cup: caaskaq, caskaq, emrun, keluskaq, qaluurun, saskaq, *see* yuurqar-, *see Wrangell, Nelson, Barnum*
cupboard: *see* eskaapaq, ingelvissaaq, qulqin, *see* skaapaq
curious: *see* paq-
curl: qiive-
currant: **red —** agalrussaq, agautaq, ingqilirtaq; **black —** atsaanglluk, currluk, qucakiq; **dried —** atsayagaq
current (water): main — carvaneq; **go with —** cetu-; **go against —** asgur-, aygur-; **lack —** qama-
curse: acivaqanir-, aniqlaa-, nunur-
curtain: capa, elciqaq, patukutaq
curve: amag-, cuqir-, nemirte-, nevirte-, qavirte-, qipete-, yuurte- [3]; **— in river** qipneq; **(wick)** pama-
cushion: akin, putuskaq
custodian: kagista
custom: piciryaraq, piuryaraq
customarily: -aqe-, -lar-, -naur-, -tu-
cut: *(v)* **— off** kepe-; **— one's flesh** kilir-; **— a piece out** caki-; **— pieces out** elirqe-, ingqi-; **— through (land)** ceve-; **— with scissors** mangag- [1], nuussicuak; **— closely** qiur-; **— at rib** tulimarte-; **— fish** ceg-, eceg-, esseg-, ingqii-, seg-, tevegtu-, ulligte-; **— hair** asmegte-, kepliar-, uqumigte-; **— open** ullirte-; **— wood** eqiur-; **— accidentally** cakite-; **— down** *see* iqu-; **— into** pilag-; **— strips** pinve-; **— up** ingqi-, ukli-; *(n)* ekiq, kilineq, ullirneq
cute: ineqsunarqe-, *see* kumeg- [1], -cungaq; **how —!** ineqsikika
cutting board: alassaq, assipaq, ayallaq
cyst: avaq

D

daily: unuaquaqan
Dall sheep: epnaiq, peńaiq
damper, stovepipe: umkaryaraq
dampness: cukutaq, yukutaq
dance: **— Eskimo-style** assigte-, cayurte-, yuraq, *see Khromchenko, Orlov;* **— vigorously** aggigte-; **— standing** pualla-; **old-time —** ingulaq; **man's —** arulaq; **woman's —** nayangar-; **woman's welcome —** putu [1]; **line —** talir-; **— non-Native style** agnguar-; **make —ing motions** kass'ig-, qac'ag-; **— fan** taruyamaarun, tegumiaq; **— baton** apallircuun; **— headdress** nasqurrun; **— sash** qepyun
dandruff: petgeq, uuturrluk, *see Turner*
danger, warn of: aarcirtur-
dangerous: *see* aar- [1], alingnaq
dangle: aqevla-
dark: taamlegcete-, tan'gercete-; **— complexion** tungunga-
darkness: taamlek, tan'geq
darned *(epithet):* -ngnagaq, -lkuk, -qtaq
dart: aavcaaq, napataq; **large —** angruyak; **bird —** nuik
dash out: anqerte-
daughter: kitugta, panik, *see* qetunraq
daughter-in-law: ukurraq
dawn: erte-, *see Adams*
day: erneq, *see* -irin, *see Petroff;* **all —** ernerpak; **— before yesterday** amatiigni, yaaliagni; **— after tomorrow** amatiiku, yaaliaku
dazzle: *see* qitngir-
deadfall: naneryaq
deaf: niicuite-
dear: -rrlugaq, -r(ur)luq, -ya(g)aq
death: tuqu, *see Khromchenko*
debris: carangluk, nevluk
debt: akeqniaq, akiilnguq
deceased: -irun; **—ed parent** unista
deceive: iqlu
December: Tanqiluryak Ciuqliq, Uivik, *see Adams*
decide not to: -nriceńar-
decomposed layer: kiimacak
decorate: tangnircar-
decoration: parka — kelurqutaq, qaraliq; **hanging parka —** alngaq, aqevyak, culuksuk
decoy: mit'aruaq, *see Turner*
decrease: -kelli-
deep: et'u-, ilutu-; **(net)** ategtu-, narrlutu-; **(voice)** qaci-, qerrsig-
defeat: anagte-, cirlake-

defecate: anaq, yuqerte-

defend: anagyaaqute-, eyur-[1], igur-[1]

definition: *see* taikanir-

deflate: elte-, nelte-

delay: mulu-, *see* qari-, uame-

deliberate: qaillukuar-

deliberately: pitsaqe-, *see* -rqe[2]

delicious: neqnirqe-

delight: angniq, nunaniq

delouse: kumakir-

dematerialize: tevir-

demonstrate: apertur-, nallunair-

den: igta

denim: tulvaaq

dent: *see* englur-, *see* melug-[2], *see* ngel'ur-

dentalium: *see Wrangell*

dentist: kegguciurta

deny: mecir(ar)-

depart: ayag-

depend: ata-, cacetuqun, pauke-, tusnga-

dependent: ata-

depressed (emotion): alai-, alia-, kive-, qame-; **– about food supply** cumerteqe-

depression (in terrain): ilutak, ilutuqaq

deprive(d): arenqialliqe-, arrsiqe-, elliritke-, *see* mayiteqe-, -ir[2]

depth: *see* et'u-

descend: atrar-

descendant: kinguveq, yinqigun

desert: *see* qaûgyaq

design, engraved: ingciq

desirable: ayarinarqe-; **sexually** – *see* ekli-

desire: agluma-, agyaur-, ayari-, mayiteqe-, -yuumir-

desperate: kapia-, nanikua-

destitute: arrsak; **make** – mayar-, ûgayar-, wayar-

destroy: caunrir-, navgur-

determine: -tassiir-

determined: *see* ciumuar-

detransitive: *see* -i[2], -kenge-, -te[5]

deuce: malruyagaq, qengaq

device: calissuun, -cuun, -n, -ssuun, -tuutaq, -taq[1], -yaraq

devil: tuunrangayak, tuunraq

dew: *see* arilla, merr'aq

dexterous: munar-, qetumla-, -ngig-, -yu-

diabetic: saarralartussiyaagngailnguq

diamond: (gem) qilkirtaq; **(card)** ipek, teq

diaper: makaq, qurrailitaq, terr'ilitaq, uqriutaq

diaphragm *(anat.):* capuraun

diarrhea: anara-, ciikar-, qeciqar-

dice (cut up): ingqi-, ukli-

die: nala-, tuqu-, *see Adams;* **(humans specifically)** *see* ilangarte-, yuunrir-; **— suddenly** alqunaqar-, narullgute-, piaqur-; **— of starvation** palu-; **— of thirst** qulig-; **— of eating incompatible foods** qaliqar-; **— down** cungu-, qame-

diet: *see* kemgir-

differ: ayuqenrite-

different: alla, allau-; **become —** allaurte-

difficult: *see* cakviur-, caperr-, cirliqe-, -qtarar(ar)-

dig: aiggar-, elag-, *see* ikug-, laag-, nuniur-

digest: enci-

digit *(anat.):* cugaraq, yuaraq

digging stick: acilquirissuun, elautaq, eqiin

dilapidated: -cilleq, -vialuk

Dillingham: Curyung

dim: cungu-, *see* suyute-, tanqiate-

dime: mamkilnguaq, qupa

dining hall: nervik

dinner: atakutaq

dinosaur: ciissirpak

Diomede Islands: Imaqliq

dip: akurte-, qalu; **— in terrain** ilutak, ilutuqaq; **— head** nakaar-; **— food** *see* meciaq

dipnet: qalu

dipper (bird): puyuqumaar(aq)

dipper (for water): ipuutaq, qalun, qaluurun; **ice —** anquun, qenuirun

direction: tunge-, *see* -tmurte[1]

directions: *see* alerqur-

directly: -qar-

dirt: caarrluk, curyiq, iqa, men'u, nevluk, nevuq

dirty: curyir-, iqa, puya-, ure-, -rrluk; **– mouth** tepli-

disagree: canga-

disappear: ipete-, pella-, tamar-, tayimngurte-, tevir-, uni-

disappointed: caamiirte-, caciitevkar-, icamiirte-, ilulliqe-, narrlu-[1], qacuvallag-

disarray: cagte-, cekavte-, cikavte-, qucak, sagte-

disbelieve: asgura-, *see* ukveke-

discard: egte-, qevte-[1]

discharge (firearm): nut'ga-

disciple: *see* maligtaqu-

discolored: qiu-

discover: kanginge-, nalaqe-, nalke-, nataqe-, -llini-

discuss: qalarte-, qallate-[2], *see* qaneq

disease: nangyun, naulluun, qenan

disembark: yuu-

disgust: *see* cumaci-, *see* peller-, picalngu-, *see* quinag-

dish: qantaq, *see Nelson;* **metal** — tuli'ilkaaq

disheveled (hair): *see* nekav-, nuyalli-

dishpan: miiskaaq, taassiq

dishtowel:,perriss'uuk, saskiurun

disinfectant: ciissiyagarcuun

dislike: assiilke-, *see* canga-, *see* eq'u-, *see* uumi-

disobedient: inerciigate-, niicuite-, qanerciigate-

disobey: cakaar-, naigte-, narurte-

disoriented: nanikua-, *see* pellaa-, tuuskayag-

display: mani-, nasvag-

disregard: cakaar-, ilangci-, *see Turner*

disrespectful: aryuraite-, iryiraite-

dissatisfied: elara-

dissipate: erve-

dissolve: erve-, uni-, ure-

distance: *see* ngel'a, yaaqsigtaciq

distant: *see* umi-, yaaqsig-

distract (bird): cevag-, uligui-

distribute: aruqe-, kuyagtar-, nengirtur-; — **blubber and gifts** uqiqur-

dither, in a: nanikua-, ume-, umsuarrulaar-

dive: — **in water** angllur-; — **in air** cellu'urte-, ellu'urte-, puugtur-

divide: aveg-, avte-; **(river)** kassig-

divination: apqara-, qela- [1]

division: avenqegciyaraq

divorce: avvute-, cavur-, unite-

dizzy: aayalngu-, kemni-

do: ca-, cali-, pi-; **something to —** caarkaq; — **as one wishes** seleg-; **be unable to — anything** cuyuumiite-, kive-, qame-, *see* qessa-; — **again** pulengte-

dock: *(v)* culurte-, itute-; *(n)* culurrvik, itusvik, salayaq, segvik, uciirvik

doctor: cungcarta, *see* emute-, suungcarista, yungcarista

doctrine: elicaun, elitnaurun

dog: angaqurta, qimugta, *see Turner;* **big —** qimulvak; **shaggy —** melqussuk, mequss'uk; **loose — with team** kilgaakuirta; — **with dark eye spot** eskaayaq; **gray —** curangali; **light-colored —** quvauk; — **dish** alungun; — **food** alunga, qimugcin; — **feces, tracks** qimugcinraq

dogsled: ikamraq, qamauk, *see* **sled**

dogwood, ground: cengqullektaaq, cingqullektaaq, qangqullektaaq

doll: aaqucunguaq, cuucunguaq, irniaruaq; **small wooden —** inuguaq; **rag —** sugaq, yugaq

dollar: tallimaq, tamalkuq

dolly varden: iqallugpik; **dried, smoked, packed —** pingciq

dolphin (porpoise): mangayaaq

domestic animal: qimaguuyaq, qunguturaq

dominate: cirlake-

don: at'e-

done (cooked): *see* uu-

donkey: ciulvak

don't!: agu, angu, arca, -piiqna-, -qeryaquna-, -yaquna-

door: amiik, avik, melek, umek; **near —** uaqliq

dot: *see* enir-, kukupak

doubt: *see* asgura-, qacungake-, *see* ukveke-

doubtful: *see* ukveq

dough: akagtaq, eqtaq, *see* murte-, negtaaraq

doughnut: terruaya(g)aq

dowitcher: cevyirar(aq), kukukuaq, pipipiaq, qayaruartalek, sugg'erpak, tulikaq

down (feathers): erinraq, qinavyuq, qivyuq

down: camani, camna, kan'a, kanani, un'a, unani; **go —** *see* acivaqanir-, atrar-, kalve-, murugte-; **water goes —** ente-, kente-; **get —** ater-

downcast: qigcimiate-

downriver: cakemna, cakmani, uani, ugna, unegna, un'gani

downstream, go: anelrar-, cetu-

doze: *see* kanar(ar)-, qavara-

draft: — **hole in stove** cup'urilleq; — **of cold air** *see* ancarnaq, anllullag-, igurneq, iterneq, yurneq; — **barrier** ikirtuqaq

drag: kalurrar-, *see* nuqlite-, qamur-

dragonfly: ciilraq

drape: tevte-

draw: pilinguar-

drawer: amuqeryaraq, cayukaryaraq, kayemqeryaraq, nuqtaryaraq

drawings on a mask: qamuraq

drawstring: cayukaryaraq, nungirta, parteraq, qes'un, tarperaq, yuuman; — **tube** parterin

dread: ancurtur-, kapegcug-

dream: *(v)* qavangurtur-; *(n)* qavanguq

dress: *(v)* at'e-, pilug-; *(n)* taqmak

dressing (bandage): kilinercuun, mamcaun, nemeq

dribble out: kalme-

dried: — **fish** neqaluk, neqerrluk; — **small fish** nevkuq; — **fruit** atsayagaq, ciutnguaq; — **meat** kinengyak, nevkuq

drift: **(snow)** *see* age-, natquigte-; — **with current** aterte-; — **ashore** tepe-; **(wood)** eqiite-, *see Nelson*

drift-net: atercete-, kuvyaq, nengte-

driftwood: ciamruq, ciquq, tep'aq; *see also* **wood**

drill: *(v)* igur-[3], pataq, ukite-; *(n)* iguun, pataq, qipuurayaq, ukicissuun; **fire or bow —** nucuutaq, ussukataq; **bow of bow—** arulan, kasvun; **mouthpiece of bow—** keggsaraq, nerutaq

drink: emeq, meq; — **liquor** mer'a-, taangaq; — **tea** carca-, sarrsa-, yuurqaq

drip: ellngar-, kucir-

drip catcher: kucin

drive: — **vehicle** *see* alulaq, eglerte-, gilerte-; — **game** ungu-

drizzle: *(v)* ivsir-, minir-; *(n)* ivsuk, minuk

drool: nuiqe-

droopy—eyed: qelurni-

drop: *see* igte-, katag-, pegte-; **(water level)** ente-, kente-; — **of liquid** kuta

dropsy: qeluarci-

drown: epe-, kit'e-, *see* qame-, qecuqite-

drugged: kemni-
drum: cauyaq, mumeq; — **stick** cauyaun, mengruq, mumeq; — **skin** eciq; — **handle** pakluk
drum, oil: taingkaq
drunk: taangiqe-
dry: *see* ciilerte-, kiner-, qaki-, *see Adams*
Dryopteris austriaca: cetuguar(aq), ciilavik, qecuguaq
duck: atatek, napaqaq, uutkaaq, yaqulek, *see Adams;* **eider** aangikvak, ackiilek, caqiar(aq), metraq, qau͡geq, qengallek; **harlequin** — cetuskar(aq); **shoveler** — curcurpak, sugg'erpak; **oldsquaw** — aarraangiiq, allgiar(aq); **mallard** — curcurpak, iyukarpak, nelqitaaq, perayak, uqsuqerpak, uqulkatagpak, uutkaaq, yuukarpak; **merganser** — payiq; **pintail** — iyukaq, uqsuqaq, uqulegaq, yuukaq, *see Adams;* **scaup** kep'alek; **scoter** akacakayak, kukumyar(aq), tungunkeggliq; **wigeon** — qatkeggliq
duck down *(v):* cuukcaute-, put'e-
dull: ipgiate-
dull-witted: nallumquq, puqiate-
dump: *(v)* ciqite-; *(n)* qanitaq
dunlin: ceńairpak, ceremraq
duration: *see* -a-, *see* -ma-, -tur[1]
during: *contemporative II mood (see endings section), localis case (see endings section); see* nalle-, *see* -ma-
dusk: atakuar
dust: caarrluk, paquneq; — **in air** apsuq
duster: kagin
dwarf: alirpak, cingssiik, cusr(aq), egacuayak, ircenrraq, singssiiyaq
dye: alngarkaq, *see* kavirun, kepete-
dynamite: qagercetaaq

E

each other: -te[5]
eager: angaqe-, ilunge-, neryuniur-, tengru-
eagle: tengmiarrluk, yaqulpak, *see Orlov;* **bald** — metervik
ear: ciun, *see Wrangell;* **runny** — titiq; — **wax** tekiq; – **muffs, protector** ciutailitaq; — **ache** ciuciqe-
early: -yarar-, -yarar(ar)-
earring: agaq, aqevlaun, aqlautaq, aqlin, ciucin, taqupseq
earth: nevuq, nuna, qarmaq
earthquake: *see* nuna
east: arnineq, calaraq, keluvaq, kiugkenak, ungalaq
East Cape: Nuuraq
Easter: Paaskaaq
easy: *see* caperr-, piqainaq, piyaraite-, *see* qacig-, yuungui-, -ciryar-, -ngig-
eat: nere-, -tur[2]; — **fast** keggag- [1]; — **bits from bone** kivkar-, pukug-; — **marrow** pateq; — **berries off plant** amqar-, neryar-; — **to remove taste** qecirniir-; — **raw** aripa-, qassaq; —**! (to child)** pap'a
ebb: ente-, kente-; — **tide** ancarneq
echo: *(v)* akiugte-; *(n)* akiuk
eclipse: *see* iraluq, nala-
eddy: qacuneq, qallaneq
edema: qeluarci-
edge: engla, kengla, mengla, nel'a, ngel'a; — **of knife blade** kegginaq; **sharp** — quaguk
Eek: Ekvicuaq, Iik
effective: catngu-
effort, with great: cakner-, uqenqar-; **after much** — pegnem
egg: **bird** — kayangu, manik, peksu, *see Wrangell;* — **in formative stage** ciqamciq; **fish** — cilluvak, cin'aq, imlauk, meluk; **aged dried fish** — piginaq; **find —s** peksute-; **look for —s** cangu-, *see* kayangu; **lay —s (bird)** kayangi-; **(fish)** qurre-, talmag-; — **yolk** esiq, eyiq, kavinqupagtaq
eggbeater: akucissuun
eggshell: qelta
eider: **spectacled** — aangikvak, ackilek, qau͡geq, *see Nelson, Adams;* **Steller's** — caqiar(aq); **common** — metraq; **female common** — nayangaryaq; **king** — qengallek
eight: inglulgen, pingayunlegen, *see Petroff*
either: *see* malruigte-
ejaculate (semen): maq'erri-
Ekuk: Iquk
Ekwok: Iquaq

elastic: nengulraq
elbow: cingun, ikusek; **— protector** ikusgiilitaq
elder: tegganeq
elderly: temyig-
electricity: kalluk
elephant: melugyaq, qalemtaayuli
elevate: qulvar-
eleven: *see Appendix 6 on numerals, see Adams*
elf: cingssiik, ircenrraq, singssiiyaq
Elim: Neviarcaurluq
elsewhere: taima, tayima; **be —** tayimngu-
emanate (odor): aqlate-
embarrass: *see* kasngu-, tun'ernarqe-, tunrir-
ember: aumaq, cupun
embrace: eqte-, qep'ag-, qet'e-
emerge: qakvar-; **— from trees** cevv'arte-, kanar-[1]; **— from below surface** puge-
Emmonak: Imangaq
Empetrum nigrum: kavlakuaraq, paunraq, tan'gerpak
emphatic: *see* -kika
empty: ciqite-, imaite-, kalug-, -utelleq
emulate: cucu-, kingunrirtur-
enclose: capu
enclosed: qumik
enclosure: capu
encompass: kaluka'rte-, kassug-
encounter: alake- [1], apur-, narug-, pairte-, parte-, -ite[3]
encourage: cinge-, icungte-, qarute-
end: *see* ak'ami'i, iquk, nangneq, nangquq, tua-i
endeavor: -caar(ar)-, -ngnaqe-, -ssaag[1]
endowed, well: -tu-, -tuli
endurance: ayani-, *see* caces-, cas-, taces-
endure: cakviur-, -niur-
enemy: inglu, inglussuk
energetic: ilunge-
energy: *see* pinir-
engine: massiinaq; **inboard —** tuqtuq
English language, speak: *see* kass'aq, qitevte-, *see* -saar-
engrave: ceter-, citer-, ingcir-
engraving device: cet'rassuun
enjoy: anglani-, nunanili-, picalke-, -luaqar-, -luataq, -yugar-, -yugcali-; **— food** neqnili-
enlarge: angli-, ayu-
enough: amlleq, *see* tua-i; **not —** *see* cangimirte-, nurute-, palarte-, -myag-, -vlaag-
enter: eke-, iter-, kaute-
entertain: aavurte-, kegginiqe-, tangssiite-
enthusiastic: ilunge-, tengru-
entice: qarute-
entrails: qilu
entrance: amiik, iteryaraq, *see* kep'neq, pall'itaq
envy: ayuqniar-, cikna-, cuyu-
epidemic: cangarlak
epileptic: qistetu-
Epilobium angustifolium: ciilqaaq
epsom salts: taryurngalnguq
Equisetum arvense: qetek, utngungssaq
equivalent: aki; *vialis case (see endings section)*
eraser: *see* au͡g'ar-, ellaissuun
erect: *see* napa
erection (of penis): *see* paste-, tek'ar-
Eriophorum spp.: melquruaq, ukasiruaq, ukayiruaq
ermine: agluruyak, aklanqurrun, amitatuk, narullgiq, teriaq, *see Adams*
erode: uste-
err: alar-
errand: *see* ellimer-, makira-[2], *see* -sqe-
error: alarneq; **be in —** *see* alar-
escape: anag-
Eskimo: southwest Alaskan — Yup'ik; **Norton Sound Yup'ik —** Unaliq; **mainland Yup'ik (from Nunivak view)** Pau͡gkumiu; **St. Lawrence Island Yupik** *see* Ciuraq; **Inupiaq —** Qagkumiu, Qaviayarmiu, Malimiu
"Eskimo ice cream": akutaq, amekaq, mak'aq, passiaq, qamaanaq, qerpertaq, tenguggluk, uqiinaq, uqumleq, uquinaq, *see Nelson*
esophagus: iglaq; **— of fish** igyamcuk
especially: *see* arcaqake-
essential: catngu-
esteem: nanrar-, ucuqe-
Etolin Straits: Akuluraq
even (regular): nalqig-, *see* pitalqegte-
even though, even if: *concessive mood (see endings section),* tau͡gken
evening: this — ataku; **early —** atakuar; **be calm —** atakuar(ar)-
eventually: -arkau-
ever: tanem; **don't —** -qeryaquna-
every: tamar-
everywhere: tamiini
evidence: -linraq; **— of humans** yul'inraq
evil: assiilnguq
exactly: -nqegg-
exalt: nanrar-, ucuqe-
examine: curvir-, cuvrir-, yurvir-, yuvrir-
excellent: aspiar-, iicill'er
except: tau͡ggaam
excess, have: cipete-
excessively, do: anagute-, arcake-, piniteke-, -pallag-
exchange: cimir-, kipullgute-, naverte-, tune-; **— places** kipullegte-, kipute-
excited: ceqcerte-, qiilerte-, *see* tave-, tupeg-, *see Drebert*
EXCLAMATIONS: acaca, acakikika, agu, ai, akaa, ak'akika, ak'ami'i, ak'atak, akeka, akekataki, akleng, ala-i, alak'aa, alap'aa, aling, amci, ampi,

angqutegken, angu, anirta, arca, aren, aspiar, ata, ata'a, atak, ataki, atam, atataku, au͡gaa, aullu, cama-i, cunawa, iciwa, iicill'er, iiřgii, ikaa-i, ik'atak, ikika, ik'ikika, kacakikika, katak, kiika-wa, kiiki, kiituani, kita, kitaki, kua, kuaksikika, nakleng, naumi, naumiki, naung, nutaan, palaq, qayumi, taaki, telt, tua-i, wa-gguq, waqaa

excrement: anaq; **human —** mequq; **— adhering to anal area** peliquq

excuse: avalissaq; **— me** *see* pitsaqe-

exert: cakner-, cakviur-, uqenqar- [1]

exhausted: mernur-

exhort: eguaqur-

exist: ete-, tangqerr-, -tar[3]

exit: toward — alrar-, anelrar-, cakemna, cakmani, uani, ugna, un'gani, unegna

expect: *see* neri-; **not — to** -tngurte-

expensive: akitu-

experience: -ite[3]

expert: *see* -ngig-, -turnir-

explain: naigte-, nallunair-, taikanir-, *see* kangirci-, nalqig-

explanation: *see* taikanir-

explore: *see* paq-

explorer: paqtaarta

explosive: qagercetaaq

expose: -urte-

expressionless: *see* nulgar-

extend: usgu-; **— to** -qliarte-; **— around** kaluka'rte-, kassug-; **— arms** cagte-, yagte-

extent: -taciq

extinguish: nekete-, nipe-, qame-

extra cover: qaliraq

extract: amu-; **— tooth** ilngir-

eye: ii, iingaq, uitassuun; **get something in one's —** erevte-, everte-, verte-; **have irritated —s** qakerci-; **false —** iinguaq; **have big —s** iitu-

eyebrow: qavluq

eyeglasses: ackiik, igauk, iinguak

eyelash: qelemyaq, qemeryaq

eye mucus: meryak, qavacilleq, qunik

eyeshade: elqiaq

eyesight: have poor — meciite-, takviate-; **have good —** mecigtu-, mecikegte-, takvigtu-

F

face: *(v)* cau-; *(n)* caumalleq, kegginaq; **side of —** ayakutar(aq), inarnaq; **make a —** *see* cangur-, cirurtar-, kegginiqe-; **— down** *see* palur-

fact: *see* akuna-, *see* ilumun, piciq; **the — that** *see* -ciq, -lleq[1]

factory: taqucivik

fade: erve-; **— out** pella-, qesuir-

faint (lose consciousness): nalluqar-, pella-

faith: ukveq

fake: -uaq

falcon, peregrine: qiirayuli

fall: — forward *see* paa-; **— from height** igte-, iivkar-, ivkar-; **— hard** paarvag-, pucikpag-; **— headfirst** pucikar-; **— into water** civqar-, kit'e-; **— off** aqelqurte-, katag-; **— on buttocks** aqumkallag-, qaaluciaqar-; **— out** katag-; **— over** iqu-; **— short** nurte-, nurute-; **(night)** unug-

fall (season): uksuaq; **last —** uksuaq; **next —** uksuaqu; **spend —** uksii-

false: *see* iqlu, -uaq

family: *see* ila, -nkut

famine: cangarlak, kaignaq

fan: aqlayun

far: ak'akika, *see* umi-, yaaqsig-, -qliq, -qsig-; **— area** -qva-, -qvaaq; **from — away** envanek, temeqvanek, umiqvanek; **— from shore** kessig-; **— up** qulvani

fart: leq, naleq, neleq

farther: ayu-, yaaqva, -qsigi-, -vaqanir-; **— in** kiavar-

farthest: -qlikacaar-; **— toward water** kelliq

fascinated: irr'i-

fast (speed): cuka-, pavig-, -(ar)te-, -qerte-, -turnir-; **— on foot** uqila-

fasten: petug-; **— belt, string** nungir-; **— button** nungute-, nunute-

fastener: nagtuqaq, nunguyun, *see Barnum, Nelson*

fat: uquq; **back —** tunuq

father: aata, ata

father-in-law: cakiq

fathom: cagneq, yagneq

fatigued: cagneq, mernur-, taqsuqe-

faucet: maqcissuun

fault: apquciq; **find —** cangalliur-, *see* nangru-, qingirte-

favor: arcake-; **do unrequested —s** qessaircir-; **— a baby** kumeg- [1]

fawn, calf: nuraq; **– skin** *see Adams*

fear: ali-, alike-; **— heights** *see* nangyar-; **— being hit** *see* ulurya-

fearless: alikaite-, alingite-

feasible: alag-, alke-, arenqig-

feast: *(v)* aanir-, kalukar-, kevgi-; *(n)* curukaq, cellanguaq, elriq, ingulaq, kalukaq [1], kassiyuq, kevgaq [2], nerevkarin, *see Turner;* **bladder —** nakaciuryaraq; **invite to –** ag'ir-

feather: melquq; **long wing —** niss'uq; **tail —** teqsuqaq; **wingtip —** tekeryuk; **down —** erinraq

February: Kanruyauciq, Kep'nerciq, Kuiget Aaniit, Unguurvik, *see Adams*

feces: anaq, mequq, paq; **runny —** ciikaq; **hard round –** akakupak

feed: nerqe-; **— a dog** alungqe-

feel: caavte-, cavte-, elpeke-, savte-; **— about** -ke[4], -yug-

fellow V-er: -llgun

female: (human) arnaq; **(animal)** arnacaluq

femur: qugtuqaq

fence: capun, casguq, cayguq; **snow —** agqercetaar(aq)

fern: — fiddlehead cetuguar(aq), ciilavik, nengqaaq, qecuguaq; **— root** kun'aq

ferocious: keggsu-

festivals, traditional: cellanguaq, curukaq, elriq, ingulaq, kalukaq [1], kassiyuq, kevgaq [2], nakaciuryaraq, qaariitaaq, *see Nelson, Turner*

fetch: aqva-, -ssaag[2], -tar[2]; **— water** mertar-

fetus: qingaq, qumik

fever: *see* puqlanir-

few: carraq, -llruar(aq), -rraq; **be —** ikgete-; **how —!** acaca

fiddlehead: *see* **fern**

fidget: qiperrlugte-, qitevte-

fifteen: akimiaq

fifty cents: *see* pingayun

fight: cagte- [2], callug-, nakuke-, yagte-; **(dogs)** uirre-; **— back** akiur-; **— in battle** anguyak; **— with fists** tengluk

file *(n):* aleq, napiilkaaq

Filipino: Pilipiinaq, Yugngalnguq

fill: ellmar-, imir-, muir-, pakete-, qalute-

fin: pectoral — paangrussak; **dorsal —** culugaq, culuk; **front —** anguarussaq; **adipose —** petengtaq, teqsuqaq; **caudal —** papsalquq; **front side —** ucuilleq; **— of whale** naparutaq

finally: kiituani, pegnem, -inar-, -pigainar-, -urainar-, -yaqlir-

find: alaqe-, nalaqe-, nalke-, nataqe-, *see* -te[1]; **— out** kanginge-, nallunrir-; **— to be** -ke[3]; **— tracks** tumci-; **— beached carcass** mallu-

finger: cugaraq, ipik, yuaraq; **index —** keniun, tekeq, tengayuq; **middle —** akulipeq, alqiliq, aquq, katneq, qaquq, qatneq [1], qeteqliq; **ring —** aliqiliqiaq, atrilnguq, ekiliq, ikilipik, kuluq; **little —** iqelquq

fingernail: cetuk, cituk

finger-pulling competition: akuliprun

finish: *see* qaqi-, taqe-, -mari-

fire: eka, keneq, *see Orlov;* **on —** eke-, ekua-; **— fighter** ek'liurta; **— extinguisher** eksuun, nipcissuun; **— poker** keniurun; **site of —** aralleq, kenilleq; **make a —** kenir-

firearm: nutek

firedrill: *see* **bow-drill**

fireplace: kenilleq, puyuqin, *see Petroff*

fireweed: ciilqaaq

firewood: eqiaq, murak; **collect —** equgtar-, muragte-, qugtar-; **bring in —** iterquri-

first: ciuqliq, -qarraar–, -rraar-; **see for — time** tangnerrar-; **do for — time** -paalug-

fish *(v):* neqsur-; **— with hook** iqsak, manaq; *see also* **net**

fish *(n):* iqalluk, neqa; **aged —** cin'aq, quluk, qussuk; **aged — heads** qamiqurrluk, tepa, teplicir(aq), uqsunaq, uqsuq; **aged raw frozen —** tep'ngaayak; **— aged in pit** teq'aq; **aged — roe** cuak, meluk, piginaq; **boiled —** egaaq; **bundled —** inartaq; **canned —** paankaraq; **cut —** ceg-, esseg-, seg-, ulligte-; **— cut in half** qup'ayagaq; **dried —** neqaluk, neqerrluk; **dried small —** nevkuq, ulligtaruaq; **dried — heads** nasqurrluk, qamiqurrluk; **dried frozen —** yay'ussaq; **air-dried —** tamuaneq; **— dried in basket** tut'at; **— partially dried and boiled** egamaarrluk, teggmaarrluk; **frozen —** cetegtaq, kumlaneq, nutaqaq, qercuqaq; **poke —** arumaarrluk, uqumaarrluk; **— partly smoked and stored in seal-oil** arumaarrluk; **salted —** culunaq, sulunaq; **— in strips** kiarneq, palak'aaq; **— tails, dried** pamesqatak, papsalqitaq; **— strung to dry** piirrarrluk; **— hung to dry** kanartaq; **raw —** qassaq; **raw frozen —** quaq; **cooked piece of —** ukliaq; **— bin** qikutaq; **— trap** taluyaq, *see Barnum;* **— rack** initaq, ker'aq, qer'aq; **— wheel** akalria; **–net** *see* **net; –hook** *see* **hook; — fence** capun, kalgun; **— spear** aggsuun, ag'ssuun; **— spreader** ayagta; **— line** *see Turner;* **— camp** kiagvik, neqlilleq

FISH PARTS: part next to gills, pseudobranch kaugtuapak; **pyloric caecum** kaik; **part next to tail** kepneq; **dark layer of flesh under skin** alkuaq; **caudal flexure** nuuksuk; **swim bladder** qatneq [2], *see Nelson;* **neural arch** qetgaq; **midsection** qukarneq; **lateral line** qupun; **back part of stomach** tekpacuk; **gill cover** paciggluk, ulluvalqin; **cartilage in head** qennguq, tatangquq; **area at back of skull** tatek; **outer part of belly** aqsamuq; **parietal bone** aqumkallak; **backbone** enkataq; **section behind head** keggan; **cheek** ulluvalquq; **slime** cuvgeq, yuvgeq; **head** anglluun; **tail** papsalquq

fish-and-game officer: melquliurta, yaquleyagiurta

Fish Village: Neqlercurvik

fisherman: neqsurta; **net** — kuvyasta; **—'s helper** iqugta

fishing rod: piqrutaq

fissure: qupneq

fist: tengluk

fit (be right size): *see* caltur-, engelqaq, kengelqaq, pitalqegte-, pitateke-, *see* tastur-

fit (convulsion): *see* qiste-

fittings: *see* aklu

five: talliman

fix: assircar-, *see* ellurte-, icarqe-, kitugte-, tumarte-, *see Muset*

flag: anuqessuun, ilalin, pelak, tengalrautaq, vvelak

flank: caniqaq

flare: ulmirte-

flap in wind: leviar-; **— wings** yaqiur-

flash: ciqenqar-; **(lightning)** kenerpallag-

flashlight: kenurqutaq, naniq

flatten: elivte-, livte-, *see* mam-, massi-, passi-

flatus: eleq, leq, naleq, neleq

flawless: *see* men'u, natlugnerite-

flea: keggerpak, qevlerli, *see Turner, Nelson*

fleabane: qugyuguaq

fledgling: ingtaq

flee: *see* anag-, ayakar-, qimag-

fleet-footed: uqila-

flesh: kemek

flex: **— knees** *see* qungcur-; **— a skin** ulug-

flicker (bird): puugtuyuli

fling: ciryaarute-, egte-, *see* mil-

flint: *see* ciimaq, *see Adams*

flipper, seal: aiggaq, talliquq, unan

float: *(v)* pugta-; *(n)* pugtaqutaq, pugtaun, *see Nelson;* **large net** — iquulqutaq; **wooden** — nuuyaarpaaq; **— made from seal stomach** qeciqutaq; **glass** — mengquq; **harpoon** — qerruinaq; **bladder** — avataq

flock: *see* katur-, mikur-, *see* quyur-

flood: ula, ulerpak; **(engine)** uqiqite-

floor: cailkaq, nacin, nateq

flounder (fish): cagiq, naternaq, sagiq; **starry** — uraluq, uraruq

flour: mukaaq, *see Turner*

flow: carve-, ku-, maqe-; **— out** agtar-

flower: naucetaaq

fluid: egneq, *see* mercete-

flustered: picari-

flutter: angala-, *see* cevag-, *see* uligui-

fly *(v):* tengaur-, tenge-; **— away with** tengute-; **— from nest** peksallag-

fly (insect): anaririyaq; **dung** — anaiq; **house** — ciivak, ciuvak; **horse** — ilairtayuli; **— eggs** meqiq

foam: qapneq

fog: nungu, taituk, umta; **ice** — patuggluk

foggy: *see* cikvagute-, nungu-, taicir-, umte-

foil, aluminum: caviyagaq

fold: tapete-; **— up** imeg-

follow: atur-, kinguniur-, kingunrirtur-, maligte-, -kuir-; **— instructions** maligtaqu-; **— tracks** tum'arte-

fond of child: *see* kumeg- [1]

fontanelle: can'ggelquq, cikuilquq

food: neqa, neqkaq, *see* -maarrluk; **boiled** — egaaq; **cooked** — keniraq; **— around mouth** tepli-; **set aside** — minar-; **smoked** — puyuqaq; **take — to** payugte-; **(child's word)** pap'a

fool around: akusrarte-, picingssak

foolhardy: *see* aar- [1]

foolish: kin'anga-, usviite-

foot (anat.): it'gaq, tukullek; **— wrapping** nemenglluk; **wrong** — *see* caqvirte-, cupigte-

foot (measure): itegneq

foot of bed: teru

footprint: tuma

for: -cite[3], -na-, -te[5]

forbid: inerqua-

forceful: cakneq, *see* pinir-, qepirte-

ford: *see* etgalnguq

forefoot: ciuksuk

forehead: cung'uq, qauraq, tatek, tautek

foreleg: talliquq

foremost: manuqliq

forepart: ciu, civu

forever: akwarpak

forget: avaur-, nalluqar-, nalluyagute-, ulapsagte-, unime-

forgetful: avaurtar-

forget-me-not: caqelngataat neqait

forgive: au͡g'arite-, pellugcete-

fork: kakiaq, kapsuun, nerrsuun, uil'kaq; **— of tree** qakiciraq; **(river)** kassig-; **(road)** *see* avte-

form: eluciq; **— for bending wood** per'ucin

former: -lleq[1]

formerly: -lallru-

fornicate: caruyag-

forsake: qevte- [1]

fortitude: *see* cas-, *see* cacet-, mangak, *see* taces-

fortunate: atawaqar-, piluaqar-; **how –!** anirta

forty: *see Appendix 6 on numerals, see Adams*

forward: ciutmun; **go** — ciumuar-

foster child: anglicaq, aqumkengaq, aulukaaq, avaliq, kitugtaq, teguaq

foundation: tusngavik

four: cetaman, citaman

fourteen: akimiarunritar(aq)

fowl: tengmiaq, yaqulek

fox: **blue or gray** — ernertur(aq); **cross** — ilaaciq, kelaassiq, tunguliayaaq *see Petroff;* **red** — kaviaq; **black or silver** – *see Adams;* **arctic** — qaterliaraq, qunguiq, uliiq

frame: enerrlainaq, qaglak

fray (ravel): caste-, taste-

freckle: kukupak, tuqunqucuaraq

free (no cost): akiite-

freeload: cingpaci-

freeze: ciku, *see* patqar-, qenu, qume-; — **to death** qerru-

freezer: kumlivik

frequently: pulengtaq

fresh: nutaraq

fret: qinu-, qiperrlugte-

fricative: eltetuli

frictionless: nepirag-, piirag-

Friday: Tallimirin

fried bread: alatiq, maniaq, uqulek, uqup'alek, uqurpak

fried food: assaliaq

friend: aiparnaarraq, ilanaaraq, kenruk, naruyaq [2], qanerviggaq, teruluk, yugnikek'ngaq, *see Zagoskin, Barnum;* **female's female** — ilungaq; **male's male** — ilur(aq)

friendly: ilaliunqegg-, yugnirqe-, *see Turner*

frighten: alingcirar-, uluryanarqe-

frightening: alingnarqe-, uulganarqe-

fringe: pinevyiit

frivolous: *see* uame-

frog: peleqpelr(aq), *see Orlov*

from: *ablative-modalis case (see endings section);* — that time on tuakenirnek; — **this time on** wak'nirnek

front: ciu, civu, manu; — **room** *see* cakemna, *see* cakmani

frost: kaneq, qakurnaq; – **up (window)** ilu- [1]

frostbite: pupingqua-, qercua-

froth: qapneq

frown: miuyigte-, *see* qavyur-

frozen: *see* ciku; — **stiff** cetengqite-; — **over place** tuuta; — **fish** kumlaneq, qercuqaq; — **meat** kumlaciq

fruit: ac'aq, acsaq, atsaq; **sweet** — neqavruq

fruitlessly: -yaaqe-

frustrated: makugte-, qevte- [2]

fry: asgir-, assali-, *see Muset*

frying pan: asgircuun, assalissuun, eskuulutaq, maniarcuun, skuulutaq

fuel oil: uqurkaq

fugitive: *see* qimag-

full: ellmar-, muir-, pakete-, uciar-; **too** — qugrute-; **(stomach)** aqiturte-, aqsi-

fulmar: naruyaq [1]

fumes: aruvak

fun, have: anglani-, nunaki-

fungus: birch bracket — ararkaq, kumakaq, pupiguaq, *see Adams;* — **on dried fish** aqak

funnel: uqirissuun

funny: englanarqe-, temci-

"funny bone", hit one's: qengarar-

fur: melquq; **remove** — meqete-

fur-bearer: melqulek

furthermore: cali, tuamta-llu

fuss: qinu-, qiperrlugte-

future: ciunerkaq, icivaq, picirkaq, ukaniku, uumiarqu, -arkaq, -arkau-, -ciqe-, -kaq, -ki-, -ku-, -llerkaq, -natkaq, -niar-

G

gaff: legcik, negcik
gall: cungak
gallstone: teggalquq
gallop: pangaleg-
gamble: akirri-, *see Barnum*
game animal: pitarkaq
gangline and harnesses: sagtet
gap: akulqucuk
gape open: *see* aatar-, *see* aitar-, *see* callar-
garden: naucetaarvik, *see* naunraq
garment: aklu, as'arcaraq, as'un, *see* atuq, un'u
garter: parteraq, tarperaq
gas (stomach): qertuneq
gasket: elcailkun
gasoline: kaassalinaq, uqurkaq
gasp: anertevkar-, ep'ura-, meq'urtua-, purtuar-
gather: aur-, avur-, kacete- [2], *see* katur-, mikur-, *see* quyur-, -tar[2]; — **cloth** murugte-; — **grass** canegte-, evegtar-, vegtar-; — **greens** makira-[1]; — **wood** equgtar-, muragte-, qugtar-; — **food** cumerte-
gauge, net: qilakeggun
gelatinous: aqelrurte-, *see* eyur- [2], *see* igur- [2]
generator: kenurrivik
generous: irelgite-, qunuite-, tuvqatar-
genitals: taqik, ucuk
gentle: mulngake-
genuine: -lugpiaq, -pik[1]
geometer larva: cuyaiq
gesture: elucirar(ar)-, nulur-
get: akurtur-, aqva-, ayi-, unake-, unange- -ksagute-, -nge-, -ssaag[2], -tar[2], -te[1]; — **down** ater-; — **in** eke-; — **away** anag-; — **up** makete-; — **up on** nuge-, ugte-; — **to** tekite-; — **a person** tungair-; **(become)** -i[1]; — **farther** -qsigi-; — **a new N** -laar(ar)-, -linqigte-; — **out of the way** au͡g'ar-, avite-; – **ahead of** ciullegte-
ghost: alangru, aliurtuq, avneq, carayak, iinraq, nepengyak, uligiayuli, yuilriq
gift: cikiun, itrukar(aq), pitaq
giggle: teggigte-
gills: pacik; — **cover** paciggluk, ulluvalqin
gird: naqugte-
girl: **unmarried** — nas'ak, nay'ak; **young** — nasaurluq, nayaurluq
give: aruqe-, cikir-, pikite-, qamite-, *see* tai-, tapir-, tune-, -ite[2], -kite[1]; — **up** pegte-, pitqua-, uugkete-
gizzard: aqsaquq
glad: quya-; — **to see** aryuqe-, iryiqe-
glance: qigeckar-
gland, swollen: *see* iiraq, qenercinrraq
glare (shine): ciqenqar-, *see* qitngir-; — **ice** cikulraq
glass: cikunguaq, estikluuq, kelassaq, stikluuq
glasses, eye-: ackiik, igauk, iinguak
gleeful: qiilerte-
glide down: cellur-, cillur-, ellur-
glitter: qevlerte-
gloat: qutegte-
globe: nunarpaguaq
glory: *see* nanrar-
glove: aasgaaq, agyaaq, aigsaaq, aisgaaq, aliiman; **thin** — aiggaqtaaq
glower: *see* qavyur-
glue: nepcetaaq
gnat: agqercetaar(aq), ilairtaayuli, melugyar(aq), tengleryaq, ungilayagaq
gnaw: cariar-, mangirrar-
go: — **across** arvir-, ek'r(ar)-, ker'ar-, nirar-, qerar-; — **ahead** ciunrir-; — **along** -kuir-; — **around** kalukarte-, kassug-, negur-; — **away** ayag-, tarr'u; — **back** uterte-; — **beside** caniir-; — **by way of** -kuar-; — **down** kalve-, murugte-; — **farther** ayu-; — **for** -liyar-, -yartur-; — **forward** ciumuar-, pula-; — **from point to point** aqelqur-; — **in** iter-; — **in a curve** qipete-; — **in a direction** -murte-, -var-; — **out** ane-; — **out to check** curar-; — **out of sight** ipete-; — **overland** cailkakuar-; — **over surface of snow, ice, or water** cilur-, ikamtag-; — **farther in** itrar-; — **out (fire)** nipe-, qame-; — **down (fire)** cungu-; **(water)** ente-, kente-; — **through** -gguir-; — **over** age-; — **to N** -te[1], -virte-; — **to V** -yartur-, -liyar-; — **to rear** kinguvar-; — **to meet** pairrsaag-; — **with** maligte-; — **up** mayur-, qerratarte-, qulmurte-; — **up incline** tage-; — **toward exit** alr(ar)-, anelr(ar)-; — **into ocean** pakig-; — **out of sight** talurte-; — **with wind or current** cetu-, citu-, uqumigte- [2]; — **against wind or current** asgur-, aygur-; — **V-ing** -yar-; — **by V-ing** -ar(ar)-; — **around obstacle** negur-; — **astray** iqlu-; **let's —!** amci, ampi; *see Adams*
goat: qusngirngalnguq
gobble: alqar-, laqlar-, qalemqar-
God: Agayun [2], Ellam Yua
godfather: kelussnaq
godmother: aanirta
goggles: iinguak, niĭguak
going to: *see* **future**
gold: suulutaaq
goldeneye: anarnilnguq, qamiqurpak [1]
Golovin: Cingik, *see* Uqvigartalek
gone: *see* ayag-, tayima, tevir-, umi-
good: aañga'ar-, anirta, assir-, *see* cavag-, keneg-,

pinir-, -ckegte-, -kegci-, -kegtaar(aq), -kegte-, -luataq, -nike-, -nqegg-, -yunarqe-; **feel —** ilukegci-; **be — at** -yu-; **very —** aspiar-; **— old** -ngirta'rrlugaq, -rrlugaq, -r(ur)luq; **— weather** *see* cella, *see* ella, ug'ar-

goodbye: *see* piur(ar)-, *see* tua-i

goodness: atawa

Goodnews Bay: Mamterat

goose: lagiq, neqleq, *see Adams;* **one-year-old —** kangniq; **snow —** kanguq; **white-fronted —** leqleq, neqleq, neqlepik; **emperor —** nacaullek; **Canada —** lagilugpiaq, neqlernaq, tuutangayak

goose-pimples: qerraleryug-, qerruyaq

goshawk: eskaviaq, qaku'urtaq

gosling: qimaguuyaq

gossip: qaneplugte-, qannguar-, upute-

gouge: *see Barnum*

government: anguyagta, kavam'aq, kavmaq

grab: akuqar-, teguler-

grace: naklekun

gradually: -qataar(ar)-

grain (of wood): pagaq

grampus: arrluk

grandchild: elturaq, tutgar(aq)

grandfather: apa

grandmother: anuurluq, *see* ema, maacungaq, marrlugaq, maurluq, nengsuq

grasp: qecugmig-, tegumiaqe-; **— between legs** amellmikar-, quumig-

grass: canek, cungagpaguaq, evek, vek, *see Turner, Lonneux;* **wheat —** qayikvayak; **— clump** amllequmtaq, kurnak, maneq, nasquruaq, pengulkuq, qamiqunguaq; **— for bedding** curuluk; **seashore —** taperrnaq; **sedge —** qinkiq; **dried —** tapengyak, perriutekat, piinerkaq; **tall coarse —** kelugkaq, patugpak; **short —** evger(aq)

grasshopper: qecengqayuli

grateful: *see* amatngur-, *see* elingra-, quya-

grave: elaneq, qunguq; **— marker** egtaq, eliveq, elliveq

gravel: tuvapak

graveyard: qungisvik, *see* qunguq, tuqumalriit

gray: ariryak, tungungalnguq, tunguryak; **— hair** qiiq; **— dog, wolf** curangali

grayling: culugpauk, nakrullugpak

Great Bear: Tunturyuk

great-grandchild: iluliarun, iluperaq, maqapaillitaq

great-grandniece, -grandnephew: iluperaq

great-grandparent: amauq

great-great-grandchild: neruvailitaq, teruvailitaq

great-great-grandparent: amaunqigtaq

grebe: qaleqcuuk, tusairnaq, *see Turner;* **red-necked —** aarayuli, aayuli

green: cungagliq

greens: ciutnguaq, cuassaaq, suassaaq; **gather —** makira-; **beach —** it'garralek, qelquayak, teptuyak, tukulleggaq

greeting: cama-i, *see* cangate-, nayangaq, *see* qaite-, waqaa

grieve: avegteqe-, iluteqe-, qivru-

grimace: *see* cangur-, cirurtar-, ikirni-, ircug-

grin: *see Barnum*

grind: kekingerte-, kiingerte-, miili-, *see* nangugte-

gripe: aripluar(ar)-, elara-, lurirte-, qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-, qanevlugte-

groan: *see Nelson, Barnum*

groggy: yuss'ug-

groom *(v):* ellurte-, kenagte-, kenugte-

grope: caavtaar-

grosbeak, pine: ayugiugiq, puyiir(aq)

ground: cailkaq, nuna

ground squirrel: *see* **squirrel**

groundsel: qugyuguaq, nasqupaguaq

group: *see* katur-, *see* quyur-, -in, -kellriik

grouse: ruffed — egelruciayuli, elciayuli; **spruce —** egtuk

grow: angli-; **(plant)** nau-; **— shut** quu- [1]

growl: kiryani-, uirrani-; **(stomach)** qiuryi-, tumilngu-

grown: taqmigte-, taqte-, *see Drebert*

grub: paraluq, qup'lu, quvlu

grudge: paggluk

grumble: aripluar(ar)-, qaneksuar-, qaneksugte-, qanevlugte-

guard: kellute-, tarike-

guardian: ataliumasta

guest: ciunir-, tukir-

guillemot: qayagpagayuli, *see Nelson*

guilt: paggluk

guitar: *see* aturcetaaq, kitalaq, qelutviaq, tengtengaaq

gull: aaluugiq, naruyaq [1], neqaiq, qecervak, *see Nelson, Adams;* **mew —** arliaq, egiaq, naruyaq [1], tarliaq; **glaucous —** kukisvak, narusvak; **Sabine's —** nacallngar(aq); **Bonaparte's —** *see Nelson*

gullible: ukvertar-

gum: chewing — angeq, kuc'uq; **spruce —** angernak, kuryuk

gums in mouth: ingkiq

gun: nutek; **— case** caniurtaq; **— cleaning rod** *see* puyuqair-, sumpuluq; **— barrel** cupluq; **— sight** anacruq, cuqcaun, qinrun; **— wads** *see Turner, Drebert*

gunpowder: puyurkaq

gunwale: apamaq

gurgle: lurr'arpak, qallalerte-

gush: ellngar-

guts: cakunglluut, imanaq, qilu; **seal —** irnerrluk

gymnasium: aquivik

H

habit: piciryaraq, piuryaraq

habitually: -aqe-, -lar-, -naur-, -tu-

hackles: qakun

hacksaw: cavignarcuun, qelutnguuyaq

hail (weather): kavcir-

hailstone: kavtak, *see Barnum*

hair: nuyaq, qiuqlak; **body —** melquq, *see Petroff;* **pubic —** tengak; **animal under—** erinraq, qenavyuq, qinavyuq, qivyuq; **gray —** qiiq; **— decoration** cukluuk; **— net** kaapaq, tackaq; **— pin** pupeckaq; **cut —** asmegte-, kepliar-, uqumigte- [1], *see Barnum*

hairy milk-vetch: kallagcetaaq

half: avek, qupa; **— dollar** *see* pingayun, qupa

halibut: cagiq, naternarpak

Halloween: Qaariitaarvik

hallucination: tangrruaq

halo around sun or moon: kalukaq [3], *see Adams*

halted: akitmite-

halter: lauciq

hammer: *(v)* kaug-; *(n)* kaugun, multuuk, mulut'uuk; **sledge —** payiggsiq

hand: aaggaq, aiggaq, unan, *see Wrangell, Barnum*

hand down: iknite-, kinguvar-

handkerchief: kakeggluirun

handle *(n):* epu, teguyaraq; **— of woman's knife** egkuaq; **— of drum** pakluk

handlebar: alulaq, kasmurraun

handwriting: alngaq, igaq

hang: aga-, *see* agar-, *see* aqev-; **— over something** aqelqurte-, nalig-, tevte-; **— to dry** ini-; **— by neck** qemite-

hanger: agautaq

hangnail: cetuum ciutii

happen: pellug-, piciurte-, piqer- [1], tut'e-; **— again** erute-; **— to** -te[5]

happiness: angniq, nunaniq

happy: angnir-, ellui-, ilukegci-, *see* qusva-, *see* quya-, *see* quyvag-, *see* umyuaq; **— to see** aryur-

hard: **— food** uutaq; **— to get** enurnar-; **— to see or hear** miskite-; **have a — time** cakner-, cakviur-, cirliqe-, makugte-; **— substance** tegge-; **too —** tegke-; **(difficult)** *see* caperr-; **(with effort)** cakneq

harden: tegg'i-

hardly: -ar(ar)-

hardwood: tupugaq

hard-working: qessaite-

hare: **snowshoe —** ciriiq, maqaruaq, nullutuuyak; **tundra —** negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq, u͡gasek

harebell: caqelngataat neqait

harlequin duck: cetuskar(aq)

harlot: akissuq

harmonica: *see* aturcetaaq, cupu'uryarat, evaat, evvaat

harness: anu, sagtet, uskuraq; **— back strap** amaquayaaq; **reindeer —** lauciq

harpoon: cavek; **three-pronged —** nuusaarpak; **large seal —** kukgaq; **— head** nangquq, nuss'uq, qalugyaq

hat: nacaq, uqurrsuk, *see Orlov, Nelson;* **broad-brimmed —** cillapak, esslaapaq, selapaq; **fur — with earflaps** malagg'aayaq, paallaguaq, palagg'aayaq, qacap'aguaq; **conical wooden —** caguyaq

hatch (eggs): tuker-, *see Drebert*

hatchet: *see* piqertuutaq

hate: assiilke-, *see* eq'u-, *see* uumi-

haughty: pingagte-, piuviyucug-, ucngate-

haunch: uan

have: avalingqerr-, pike-, -lek, -ngqerr-; **not —** -ite[1]; **not — any more** -irute-; **— as** -ke[2], -vike-; **— much** cipete-, ciri-, uqi-, -lir-, -ngtag-, -tu-

hawk: cungaqvak, mengqucivak, qiqiyiayuli, *see Wrangell, Zagoskin, Adams;* **goshawk** eskaviaq, qaku'urtaq; **sharp-shinned —** eskaviaq, tengmiacuar(aq); **marsh —** qaku'urtaq

hazardous: alingnaq

haze: apsuq

he: ellii, *see also endings section*

head: iingaraq, nasquq, qamiquq, uqsuq, *see Wrangell;* **back of —** talirneq, tunucuk; **crown of —** kakangcaq, kakgaq, nangneq; **— sore** qauq

headache: nasqulngu-, qamiqiqe-

headband: ciutailitaq, *see Nelson*

headdress: nasqurrun, *see Nelson*

head-first: *see* puug-

headwaters: kangiq

heal: mame-

healthy: *see* nangteqe-, natlugnerite-, *see* naulluu-, *see* qena-, yuutu-

heap up: *see* pakete-

hear: niite-

hearing aid: niitessuun

heart: ircaquq, unguvan; **— attack** alqunaqar-, narullgute-; **— beat** nutngaq; **— murmur** *see* qallalerte-; **broken —** qivru-; **(card)** ciilvik, qerrullik

heartburn: keliurci-, quulerte-

heartily: -yugcali-

heat: kiiq, maqaq, matneq, puqla, *see Turner*

heater: kiircaun, maqangcaun

heather: melngut neqait, palurutarngalnguq

heaven: qilak

heavy: uqamaite-, *see Dall;* **become —** uqamairi-
Hedysarum: aci, aciq, marallaq, qerqaq
heedful: niicu-, qanerciryar-
heel: kitngik
heights, fear of: *see* nangyar-
held back: naguteke-
helicopter: ciilraq, pikaggualek
Hell: Kenerpak, Quluuraq
hello: aqaa, cama-i, waqaa
help: anirtua-, ikayur-, kusgua-, ukisqir-
helper: ikayurta, kevgaq [1], pista; **fisherman's —** iqugta
helpful: catngu-
helpless: nanikua-, -qtaq
hem: cenliarun, *see* merig-, *see Adams*
hemlock, poison water: iligviit neqait, paparnaq, uquutvaguaq
henceforth: wak'nirnek
her: ellii, *see also endings section*
Heracleum lanatum: canraq, ceńartaq, tarnaq, tarvaq
herder: qunguturiurta
here: *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives and* maani, wani
hernia: qagerneq; **get a —** enguga'rte-, nenguga'rte-
herring: iqalluarpak, neqalluarpak; **— eggs** elquaq, imlauk, qaarsaq, qiaryaq
hesitant, hesitate: ancurtur-, augtar-, caperr-, naspertur-, uivagci-
hesitation, without: -pigainar-
hiccup: negituqaq
hickory: tupugaq
hide (conceal): iiqumtug-, iir-
hide: *see* **skin**
hide-and-seek: iirutaagute-, melu-
high: (height) qertu-, *see* qule-, qurtu-, qussig-, quyig; **(volume)** qastu-; **— voice** cuyarte-; **(tide)** ule-; **(intoxicated)** kemni-
hill: penguq, qemiq, *see Nelson, Barnum*
hillock: englulluk
him: ellii, *see also endings section*
hinder: qelapegte-
hindrance: aviraun, *see* caperr-, *see* naguteke-
hinge: arivneq, *see Muset, Lonneux*
hip: cipsaq, kuucnaq, kuya, mecangqaq, *see Nelson*
Hippurus vulgaris: qugyutnguaq, qugyuut neqait
his: *see endings section*
hiss: essaar-
hit: piqer-[2], qacarte-, qassarte-; **— the mark** nall'arte-; **— on body part** -ar(ar)te[2], -car(ar)te-; **— one's funny bone** qengarar-; **— with an object** anau-, eqi-, kaug-; **— with projectile** uyaqe-
hives (rash): pengiga'rte-
hockey: play — ay'utaq, kal'utaq; **— stick** ay'utaq, kal'utaq, *see Nelson*
hoist: nalug- [1], *see* nuge-
hold: tegumiaqe-, *see* -mik; **— in mouth** iqmig-; **— by hand** tass'uqe-; **— child in lap** icaqe-; **— the other side** akigir-; **— up** akir-, nayumiaqe-; **— back feces, urine** quumig-; **— back** *see* naguteke-; **— down** naner-, niig-
hole: *see* putu, ukineq; **seal's breathing —** anlu, ukiyaaq; **natural — in river ice** cikuilquq, kianeq, ukivkaneq; **fishing —** anglluaq, anluaq; **water —** elakaq; **— in riverbed** qanglluk; **make a —** putu-, *see* uki-; **get a — in** uki-; **— in boot sole** puturtua-; **storage — in ground** qengneq, teq'acilleq
holler (shout): aarpag-, aviu-, qatguur-, qayagpag-
hollow: nayug-
holy: *see* tanqigcete-; – **water** merr'aq, *see* tanqigcete-
Holy Cross: Ingrirralleq
home: ena, kinguneq; **go —** ilgar-, uterte-
home-brew: ek'aq, quuleciraq
homesick: cupegte-
homeward: utetmun
Honckenya peploides: it'garralek, itegaraq, qelquayak, teptuyak, tukulleggaq
honeybucket: qurrun
honor: nanrar-, *see* ucur-
hood: nacaq, uqurrsuk; **tip of —** tengqucuk
hook: fish — iqsak, manaq, qerrlurcaq; **grayling —** *see Nelson;* **seal —** tegun, yuussuun; **earring —** as'un
hoop: qes'un
Hooper Bay: Naparyaraq
hop: caqelnga-, qeceg-
hope: *see* ikik, *enclitic* -tuq
horizon: *see* nuna, *see* qilak
horn (of animal): ciruneq
horse: kuuniq, luussitaq, tunturpak, uassaaq
horsetail tubers: qetek, uqnaq
hose: cupluq, maqcissuun
hospital: naulluuvik, qenavik, yungcarvik
hospitalized: *see* emute-
host: *see* allaniur-, tukuq, yit'e-
Host (communion): akurtuq, kelipaq, kelipayagaq
hot: kiircete-, kiiryug-, macari-, maqari-, maqiqe-, puqlanir-, uqnarqe-, uuqnarqe-, *see Dall;* **— pack** qatugaq; **— plate** kenircuun
hot-tempered: qennga-
hotel: allanivik, ciunirvik, tukirvik
hour: cass'aq, sass'aq
house: ena; **men's community —** kiiya, qasgiq;
HOUSE PARTS *(see Appendix 9):* **area near door** uaqliq; **bench** ingleq; **corner post** napartaq; **doorway** amiik, *see Nelson;* **fireplace** kenilleq;

floor nateq; **floorboards over firepit** nacin; **side support for floorboards** *see Drebert;* **entrance tunnel** pall'itaq; **summer entrance** kepneq; **winter entrance** kalvagyaraq, pugyaraq; **part around entrance hole** *see Barnum;* **roof board** qanak; **roof beam** agluq; **storm porch** elaturraq; **window** egaleq, *see Dall, Adams;* **windowframe** *see Drebert, Nelson*

housework, do: cavvliur-

hover: agyaur-, kevkar-

how: *see* ayuqa, *see* ca, qaillun, *see* qaite-, qayuwa; **(way of)** -neq, -yaraq; **(to what extent)** -taciq; **— V!** -paa, -pag[2]; **— much, — many** qavcin, qayutun; **— about?** *enclitic* -mi

however: amta-llu, qang'a-llu, tau͡gaam, tau͡gken

howl: maruara-, nepua-

Hudson's Bay tea: ayuq

huff, in a: -leryag-

hug: eqte- [1], qep'ag-, qet'e-

huge: -rpallr(aq), -vaarrluk

hum: *see Nelson*

human: cuk, taru, yuk

humerus: issaquq, kayugaq

humidor: curmak

hummock: qertunqucuk

hump: qulugneq

hunchbacked: qulugte-

hundred: kavluun, negavaq

hung over: yuss'ug-

hungry: kaag-, kaig-, tumilngu-

hunt: angussaag-, pissur-, -cur-, -ssaar-, -ssur-; **— seal** anssiur-, qamigar-, qayartur-

hunter, good: *see* naki-, nukalpiaq, *see* pite-

hunting bag, sealskin: ar'inaq

hurry: cumigte-, egnaarte-, patag-, qemitaagte-, qetugte-, taave-, tave-; **—!** amci, ampi, kiiki; **in a —** -laag-, -llugtur-, -qerte-; **tell to —** kiikiar-

hurt: akngirnarqe-, akngirte-, angqirte-, aqngirte-, cugite-, -ir(ar)te-; **(emotional)** angenruyug-, avegteqe-, *see* neka-; **— ears with noise** qukir-, qukilngu-

husband: ui; **— of sister** nengauk; **— of wife's sister** arcik, arenqiatekaq

hymn: agayussuun

hymnal: agayussuun, *see* yuarun

hypodermic needle: kap'issuun, kapsuun, kapun

I

I: wii; *see Appendix 1 and endings section;* **I wish** *enclitic* -tuq; **I wonder** *enclitic* -kiq

ice: ciku, qenu, *see Nelson, Lonneux;* **— bridge:** tuuta; **— crystals** kanevcir-; **— floe** cupa; **— fog** patuggluk; **rotten —** mingqutnguaq; **thin —** cikulqaraq, qenulraar(aq), yuulraaq; **piled —** *see* evu-, ugu-; **new —** cikunerraq, elliqaun; **jagged —** cikuquq; **– in squirrel den** cirmiute-

ice cream, Eskimo: *see* **Eskimo ice cream**

ice pick: cikuliurun, passikcaq, tugeq, tugrun, tuuq

ice scoop: anquun, qenuirun

icicle: kucuknaq

icon: ikuunaq

idea: umyuaq; **get an —** umyuanga'arte-

idler: qessanquq, *see Nelson*

idol: agayut'liaq

if: *conditional mood (see endings section)*

Igiugig: Igyaraq

ignite: kenngallag-, kukeg-, kumarte-, *see* matngir-

ignorant: *see* nallu-

ignore: ilangci-

Igushik: Iyussiiq

Iliamna: Tevyaraq; **— River** Kuicaak; **Lake —** Nanvarpak

ill: cakucug-, kangingyug-, keggirciur-, kirciur-, metqe-, nangte-, nangteqe-, naulluu-, qena-

illegitimate child: acuniaqengaq, atailnguq, cailkakuaq

ill-humored: piqulli-, qenerte-

illness: cakucuk, nangyun, naulluun, qenan

illusion: tangrruaq

illustrate: pilinguar-

imitation: -nguaq, -uaq

immediately: egmian, tamaa, -ar(ar)te[1], -qar-

immovable: asvaite-, ayvaite-

impact: *see* tu-, tuner-

impatient: avenqiag-, *see* neri-, qemitaagte-

impede: capir-, naguteke-

impetigo: pupik

implement: caskuk, saskuk, -cuun, -n, -ssuun, -taq[1]

important: arcake-, -pik[2]

impose: *see* tunrir-

impossible: -yunaite-

improper: ketgulliira-

improve: assiri-, utumarte-

impudent: *see Nelson*

in: *localis case (see endings section); see* eke-, -mete-

inaccessible: kalivte-

inappropriately, act: ilacir-

inaudible: *see* mis-, *see* niite-, umiqsig-

inauthentic: -nguaq, -uaq

incantation: *see* qaniqe-

incapable: artur-, *see* au͡gtar-

incapacitated: irliqe-, unair-

incarcerated: itengqa-

incense burner: katilaq

inch: cetyaaq

inchworm: cuyaiq

incision: ekiq, kilineq, *see* pilagtur-

incisor tooth: civuaq

inclined plane: aqelqurrun, *see* cellur-, *see* ellur-

incomplete (utterance): iqupki-

inconnu: cii, ciiq

inconvenient: arenqiate-

increase: amlleri-; **— in volume** qerra-

incredulous: *see* asgura-, ukveraite-

incubate: eva-

indeed: ilumun, qayumi

independent: *see* allakaq

Indian, American: Ingqiliq, Yurialnguq

indisposed: -liqe[2], -lngu-

indomitable: caprite-

induce: qarute-, -car-, -ngcar-

indulge: umyugiur-

industrious: qessaite-

inept: -ngiate-

infant: anenerraq, anqiitayagaq, piipiq

infatuated: tangrriiqe-

infected: ciissiq

infested: ciissiq, paraluq, qup'lu

infirm: ayaniite-

inflate: qerrur-

infuriated: eqe-, qenerte-, *see* uumi-

infuriating: eqnarqe-, qeñarqe-, *see* qumli-, *see* uumi-

ingredient, solid: tevuq; **provide with —** uklir-

inhabitant: -miu

inhale mucus: niurrsig-, yuurrmiur-

inheritance: paitaq

inhibited: *see* au͡gtar-, takar-, tallur-

inhospitable: iryiraite-, nalluyur-

injure(d): -ir(ar)te[2]

ink: ingek

inland: kiani, kiugna, qamani, qamna, qau͡gna, qavani

inmate: itertaq

inner: ilu

inoculate: kape-, kapuri-

inoculation: kapun

inopportune: arenqiate-

inquire: apete-

inquisitive: *see* paqna-

insane: maluk'ali-, qissinga-, usviite-, usvillugte-; **go —** usviir-, umyuacuar-

insect: ciissiq, siissiq; **unidentified —** ciutaiq, kapsuli

insensitive: *see* elpeg-, mianiite-

inside: ilu, kiani, kiugna, qamani, qamna, qau͡gna, qavani, qumik; **—out** *see* ulte-

insignia: nallunailkutaq

insist: aguagte-, taqiir-

insistent: aguagte-, taqsuarir-, umyui-

insole: alliraq, aluilitaq, piineq, tuc'eñaq, tumingiq

instead: kenlutmun, -cite[3]

instruct: ayuqucirtur-, elicar-, elitnaur-, nallunair-

instruction: alerquun

instrument: -cuun, -n, -ssuun, -taq[1]; **musical —** aturcetaaq; **stringed —** qelutviaq

insufficient: enur-, nurute-, palarte-, -vlaag-

insulation: maqarqun, *see* nengla, umcigun

insult with finger gesture: katngite-, narite-

insurance: arenqiallugcugyailkutaq

intelligence: usvi

intelligent: puqig-, usvitu-

intensely: -pag[2], -pallag-

intensity: qaskiq

intentionally: pitsaqe-, -rqe[2]

intercept: narug-

intercourse, have sexual: kuyag-, taqig-, uyug-

interesting: aviurnarqe-, *see* paqna-

interfered with: -curlag-

interior: ilu

interlace: piirri-

intermittently: -qaqe[1]

intervals, at: -qaqe[1]

intestine(s): ilu, qilu; **large —** anaun; **seal — tissue** qiaq

intimidating: *see* takar-, tallur-

into: *terminalis case (see endings section)*

inundate: ulute-

Inupiaq: Qagkumiu, Qaviayarmiu, Malimiu; **speak —** qagte-, *see* -saar-

invalid: cirlak

investigate: curvir-, nallunrir-, yuvrir-

invitation to feast: kevgiaq

invite: keleg-; **— to feast** ag'ir-; **— to accompany** unayaqe-

inward, bend: puteg-

irascible: kapugar-, qennga-

iris of eye: iim tungulriara

iron (metal): cavik

iron (appliance): manigcarissuun; *(v)* manigcar-

irritable: *see* papsi-, *see* qumli-, *see* uumi-

irritate: *see* papsi-, *see* qumli-, *see* uumi-

island: qikertaq; **small grassy —** evineq

isthmus: tapraq

it, its: *see endings section*

Italian: Yugngalnguq

itch: ungilak, *see Nelson;* **anal —** quarta

ivory: kugkar(aq), tugkar(aq), tuluq; **fossil** — keligvak

J

jabber: lurive-, qitevte-, uluckegcir-
jack (card): negcik, sap'akilek, tan'gurraq
jacket: paltuuk, sumpaq, ullirtaaq; — **used with kayak** imarnin, kamliikaq
jade: itegneq [1]
jaeger: cungarrlugaq, yungaq; **pomarine** — uquir(aq)
jail: itercivik, kantalaq
jam *(v):* qerrellrute-
jam, jelly: siligaq
janitor: kagista
January: Kanruyauciq, Tanqiluryak Kinguqliq, *see Adams*
jaw: agluquq
jay, gray: keggapatayuk, neqaiq, nunaniryuk, qupanuar(aq)
jealous: cikna-, nengar-, qungyar-
jell: *see* aqelrurte-, eyur- [2], igur- [2]
jello, gelatine: yuurleqtaaq
jelly: siligaq
jellyfish: egaarniq, itulek, masaaq, nuayaaq, qengaryak, quuqetaaq, yuurleqtaaq, *see Nelson*
Jesus: Ciissussaq, Kelistussaq, Yiissus
jig for fish: iqsak, manaq
job: caliaq
join: *see* aipaq, *see* avuyute-, *see* ila, *see* ilagar-, ilaliute-
joint: arivneq, napneq, usguneq; — **of hoop** kassugneq, uivneq
Johnson River: An'arciiq
joke: qanengssak, temcinarqellria
jolt: matngagte-, qatngite-
joy: angniq, nunaniq, *see* qiilerte-
judge: cuqcista, cuqete-
juggle: inglukiitaq
juice: egneq, mecuq
July: Alpairusvik, Ingun [1], Yaqulget Ingutiit, *see Adams*
jumble: *see* akute-
jump: meceg-, qeceg-; — **around** qitevte-; — **rope** atertaar-, qecgaur-
June: Cupvik, Kaugun, Tengmiaret Irnitiit, *see Adams*
just, merely: -ar(ar)-, -nginar-, -ngssag-, -ngssi-, -qainar-
justification: avalissaq

K

Kalskag: Qalqaq

Kanaknak: Kanaqnaq

kangaroo: qeckartaayuli

kashim: aqumgavik, kiiya, qasgiq, qaygiq; **go to —** qasgi-

Kashunak: Qissunaq

Kasigluk: Kassigluq

kayak: qayaq; **two- or three-hole —** paitaalek

KAYAK PARTS *(see Appendix 9):* **stem** amuvik, kagaluq; **seat:** aqumgautaq; **deck stiffener** ayagaq, ayaperyaraq; **bottom mat** ceturailitaq, ikaraliin; **tote hole** iipaq, ukinqucuk; **spray cover** imarnin: **stern** kagaluk; **coaming** ket'garvik; **keel** kuya, *see Nelson;* **stringer** caagarnaq, saagarnaq; **support** tatkik; **gunwale** apamaq; **rib** cauyaraq; **waterproof jacket** imarnin, kamliikaq

keep: algacak, qelke-, qunuke-; **— on** piur(ar)-, -a-, -ur(ar)-; **— some food** minar-; **— from** -nrilkurte-, -staili-; **— trying** -qcaar(ar)-; **— going toward destination** egmir-; **unable to — up** nuqlite-

keg: napartaq, puckaq, pucuunaq

kelp: qelquaq

kerosene: kenurrarcuun, uquq

kettle: caanik, cainik, elqupak, saanik, *see Zagoskin*

key: angvarun, kelucairissuun

kick: aqe-, itegmig-; **— with both feet** tukar-; **— with heel** kitngik; **— of gun** *see* tuker-, tuner-

kidney: tartuq; **— stone** teggalquq

kill: *see* nala-, tuqute-, *see Wrangell;* **— instantly** taqinar-

killer: tuqutarayuli

kind, sort: all —s tamat; **same —** -kuciq; **what —** *see* ca

kindling: cuuqun, ekqun, legqun; **split —** qupucaaraat

king: (person) uss'utali; **(card)** kallak, kululiaq; **(checkers)** taamaq

King Island: Ukiivak

kingdom: angayuqauvik

kink: qelengllak

kinship terms: *see Appendix 8*

Kipnuk: Qipneq

kiss: cingar-, pucuur-; **— icon** melugar-

kitchen: kenirvik, *see Lonneux*

kittiwake, black-legged: arliaq, naruyacuaq, tengaurta

knapsack: atmak, kalngak, pequmiggsuun, *see* amar-

knead: negtaar-

knee: ciisquq, cisquq, *see* qungcur-

kneecap: ciisqurrnaq, *see Turner*

kneel: *see* ciisqumig-

knife: cavik, caviggaq, luussiq, nuussiq; **woman's or semilunar —** kegginalek, uluaq; **curved —** mellgar(aq); **seal-skinning —** kaussuun, nayugcuun, qapiarun; **pocket —** taptaaryaraq; **story —** ateknguin, qucgutaq, yaaruin; **small hunting —** amelcikar(aq); **— sheath** kiglin; **butter —** masslirissuun, mingugissuun; **stone —** ulukaq

knit: qilag-

knitting needle: qilagcuun

knock: kuyungtur-, tukriar-; **— down** elivte-, livte-

knoll, grassy: evineq

knot: (in wood) akquq, avayaq, uivquq; **(tied)** qillerneq, usguneq

knot (shorebird): augtuar(aq), ayungnar(aq)

know: nallunrite-; **not —** nallu-, -ciite-; **I don't —** naamelliin, naumiki, qayumikika, *see Dall;* **you —** iciwa

knowledge: elisngaciq

knowledgeable: elisnga-

knuckle: arivneq, usguneq

Kokhanok: Qarr'unaq

Koliganek: Qalirneq

Kongiganek: Kangirnaq

Kotlik: Qerrullik; **— dialect speaker** pisalria

Koyuk: Kuiguk

Kusilvak Mountain: Ingrill'er

Kuskokwim River: Kusquqvak; **— people** Au͡gkumiut, Qagkumiut

"kuspuk": qaspeq

Kwethluk: Kuiggluk

Kwigillingok: Kuigilnguq

Kwiguk: Kuiguk

L

labor: caknaa-; — **pains** ilukaar-; **be in —** nep'ngute-
Labrador tea: ayuq, naunrakayak
labret: caqiqsaq, cungapak, mengkuk, tuutaq; — **hole** *see Nelson*
lack: avaliite-, enuqite-, -allíqe-, -ate-, -icag-; -ite[1]
lackadaisical: agarcete-, qaategte-
lad: tan'gaurluq, tan'gurraq
ladder: *see* akeq, mayuryaraq, nugyaraq, *see* tut'e-
ladle: angassaq, arulamirun, ilulek, ipuun, qalutaq, qasvaun, qayvaun
lair: igta
lake: nanvaq; **oxbow —** kuiguaq; — **as source of river** qagan; **big —** nanevpak
lame: tussite-
lamp: kenurraq, kuman, naniq; **oil —** kenukcuk; **clay oil —** qikuq; — **chimney** stakaanaq
lamprey: kilirnaq, nemernaq, nemeryaq, nepcurliq; **—-catching stick** nemeryarcuun
lance: panaq, pitegcaraq, *see Turner*
land *(v):* **(boat)** culurte-, uicqar-, uiyaqar-, *see Nelson;* **(from air)** mit'e-
land *(n):* nuna
landing strip: misvik
language: qaneryaraq
languid: agarcete-, qaategte-
lanky: cetgate-
lantern: anuqessuun, panaluq
lap (lick): alunge-
lap (of body): *see* manu-, *see* quumig-
Lapp: Laapaaq; — **game** *see* kangpaniskaq
larch: quarnaq
lard: caalaq, mantiikaq, saalaq
large: ange-, -pak[2], -rpak, -rpallr(aq), -ruk, -vak; **have —** -rpi-; **too — to fit** caltur-, tastur-
lariat: negavyaq
Larix laricina: quarnaq
larva: paraluq, qup'lu, quvlu; **fly —** ciiviit anait; **wood-chewing —** keggiayuli
laryngitis: eriniqe-
larynx: qalarcissuun, qengaruaq
lash (bind): naqir-
lashing: naqiun, nungilraun; — **of bow** cagnirqun; — **of fish trap** nemiaq
lasso: negavyaq
last: — **in race** aqute-; — **year** allami, allragni; — **summer** kiakvaq; — **night** unuk; — **one** nangneq; — **child** carliaq; **at —** pegnem
latch: *see* amiik
late: kinguraute-, patakaute-, -naciar-; **(deceased)** -irun
later: atata, ernequ, kinguqvaarni, *see Adams*
laugh: el'ar-, englar-, nel'ar-, ngel'ar-; — **at** temcike-
law: alerquun, inerquun, pisqun
lawmaker: alerquista
lawnmower: qiurcuun
laxative: anarcetaaq
lay: *see* **lie, put**
lay eggs: kayangi-
lay reader: naaqista, tuyuq
layer, top: qaliq
lazy: qaategte-, qessa-, qessalgu-, taklay'ar-
leach: miicir-
lead: ciuliqagte-; — **song** apallir-; — **away** aviute-; — **dogteam** maryar-
lead (metal): imarkaq
leader: ciuliqagta; **(dog)** ciulista
leaf: cuyaq, pellukutaq
leak: *(v)* ellngar-, imange-, kalme-; — **fast** ulevlar-; **(air)** elte-, nelte-; *(n)* ellvik
lean *(v):* ayalur-; — **on hand** ayaper-; — **with elbow** *see* iggag-
learn: elite-, liite-, *see* -yaurte-
leave: ayag- [1]; — **alone, undisturbed** ilangci-, uitate-; — **me alone!** tarr'u; — **behind** qakvar-, unite-; — **none** mente-; — **some food** minar-; **not want to —** mege-; — **inheritance** iknite-, paicir-
leavening: mayurcetaaq, ulcetaaq
lecture: alerqua-, inerqua-
lee side: uqeq
left (hand): carumik, iqsuq
left: have something — cipete-; — **behind** unegtaq
leftover: aminaq, *see* cipete-, ilakuaq, nerkuaq, -kuaq
leg: ipik, iruq, kanagaq, *see* kemegtuqaq; **lower — muscle** nakacugnaq; — **of animal** ipik, talliquq; **hold between —s** amellmikar-
legend: quliraq, univkaraq
legging(s), sealskin: ciisqurrilitaq
legislator: alerquista
leisure: *see* qacigte-, uitqaci-
leisurely: -ar(ar)-, -ur(ar)-
lemming: avelqurpak, pugultu, qilagmiutaq
lend: navrite-
length: taktaciq
lens: eciq
less: *see* ikgete-, *see* -kelli-
lesson: elicaun, elitnaurun
lest: -yuar-
let: (allow) -cete[1], -cir-, -cite[1], -vkar-; — **be** uitate-; — **go** pegte-; — **down (emotionally)** narrlu- [1]; **(expressing wish)** *optative mood,*

(see endings section), *see* -naur-

lethargic: qaategte-, qelapegte-, qessa-

letter: (of alphabet) alngaq, igaq; **(mail)** *see* alngaq, igaq, kalikaq; **— opener** *see* callar-

level, carpenter's: maktanqegcissuun

lever: aanaspuuk, ikugcuun

liar: iqlungarli

license: kalikartaq

lichen, reindeer: ciruneruat, tuntut neqait, ungagaq

lick: alme-, alunge-, pair-, *see Barnum;* **— off fingers** alqimar-, epaar-; **— to wet** nuagte-

lid: patu

lie: — down *see* elgar-, *see* inar-, taklar-; **— on back** *see* never-, *see* qeter-; **— on front** *see* palur-

lie, tell lies: iqlu-

life: unguva, yuuciq; **come to —** unguir-

life preserver: pugtaun

lifetime: yuuciq

lift: akir-, ikug-, keveg-, nalug- [1], qerratarte-; **— one's garment** qakegte-

light *(n):* kenurraq, kuman, naniq; **night —** unuggsuun; **— bulb** nakacuguaq; **throw — on** kenurte-

light *(v):* **— a fire** kumarte-; **— a match** kenngallag-

light in weight: uqiggete-

light-headed: kemni-

lightning: kenerpallak

Ligusticum hultenii: mecuqerrli, tukaayuk

like (similar): *aequalis case (see endings section);* ayuqa, *see* eluciq, tuar, waten, -aq [3], -naq [2], -ngate-, -ngalnguq, -quq, -yuk; **— that** tuaten, tuatna-

like *(v):* alake-, assike-, pinige-; **would — to** -yugyaaqe-, -yunqegg-

likeness: ayuqa, tarenraq

limb: (of body) ipik; **lower —** kanagaq; **(of tree)** avayaq

Limbo: pamaliruq

limp (lame): tussite-

limpet: qengapcuar(aq)

line: (drawn) ceteq, citeq; **(rope) net-setting —** amun; **binding —** nulukaq; **boat —** petuk; **lead or float —** qemiq; **spear-towing —** usaaq; **fishing —** cagta, ipiutaq

line (tow) a boat: ukamar-

liner, boot: alliqsak, mamru, murun, piineq

linguist: qaneryariurta

lining: ilulirneq

link: usguneq

lint: caarrluk, nevluk

lion: yugtutuli

lip: cugg'eq, qerrluq, qissiq, sugg'eq; **upper —** kakeggliliyaraq

liquid: egneq, imarkuaq, mecuq, *see* mercete-; **release —** anguur-, ege-

liquor: taangaq; **— store** taangarvik

list (boat): inaryug-

listen: niicugni-; **—!** atam, kaaka, tar'i

listless: agarcete-, niniite-, qaategte-, qessa-

lit: kuma-

little: mikete-, -ar(aq), -ckar-, -cuar(aq), -cungaq, -kar(aq)[1], -qucuk, -ya(g)aq; **how —!** acaca; **— bit** carraq, ellmaar, -kainaq, -kuineq, -rraq, -vguar(ar)-; **too —** mikelke-; **one with — N** -cengaq; **only a —** -nerkite-; **be a — V** -ar(ar)-, -rrluar(ar)-, -ur(ar)-; **V a — at a time** -mciur(ar)-; **— while** -ar(ar)te[1]

Little Dipper: Nayipar(aq)

little people (legendary): alirpak, cingssiik, cusr(aq), egacuayak, ircenrraq, kelessiniayaaq, qamurralek, singssiiyaq

live: anerteqe-, uita-, yuu-, *see Turner, Adams*

livelihood, make a: yuungnaqe-

lively: pavig-

liver: caimik, tenguk

load *(n):* amaq, kevek, uci

loan: navriun

loathsome: *see* cumaci-, *see* peller-, *see* quinag-, qutak

located: ete-, uita-, -mete-

loche, burbot: kanayurnaq, manignaq

lock: kelucaq

loft: lavisqaq, navisqaq

log: murak; **horizontal — in qasgiq** tuussaq, *see Nelson;* **stack —s** nuarte-, nuirte-

lonely, lonesome: *see* agamya-, alainiur-, nanilliur-

long: (distance) *see* mar-; **(extent)** *see* aku, take-; **(time)** ak'a, -naciar-; **take —** ak'anurrli-, mulu-, nulte-; **how — (time)** qaku, qangvaq; **— ago** *see* tamaani; **for so —** -pakar-, -rpakar-; **no longer** -ciigali-, -nrir-, -yuirute-; **for a — time** -ma-; **from — ago** envanek, temeqvanek

long for (want): ivar-, yuar-

long-limbed, long-legged: ipigtu-, kanag-

longshoreman: *see* uciir-

longspur, Lapland: mararmiutaq

look: *see* tang-; **— around** cumigte- [2], kiarte-, kiyarte-, nacete-, naste-, qikerte-, ussar-; **— back** kingyar-; **— for** ivar-, yuar-, -cur-; **— down on** tangemcuke-; **— after** auluke-, munaqe-, nayur-, qaunqe-, tarike-; **— at reflection** tarenriur-; **— up** ciug-, civug-; **— like** -cilli-, -kcak, -ngalnguq, -ngate-; **— over and down** uyangte-; **— sideways** qigcig-, takuyar-; **— out window** curar-, qinerte-; **—!** atam, tang; **— out!** aullu

loon: red-throated — qaqatak; **arctic —** tunutellek, yaqulegpak; **common —** tuullek; **yellow-billed —** tuullek; **(any)** qerqauq, qucuniq

loop: negurluq, pass'aq

loose: arula-, qacagte-, qacu- [1]; **become —** angi-, qacagli-; **—fitting** kallake-, qatangllugte-

lopsided: *see* cangur-

lord: ataneq

lose: anag-, cagmar-, tamar-, *see* tayima, -irun; **— balance** ayaluqerte-; **— consciousness** nalluqar-, pella-; **— sanity** umyuacuar-, usviir-; **— a tooth** ilngir-; **— a race, game** aqute-, *see* unegtaq; **— one's way** pellaa-; **— weight** kemgir-

lost: cagmar-, pellaa-, tamar-, tayimngu-

lot, lots of: amlleq, mikur-, -lir-, -r'aya'aq, -rugaq, -yag-; **— of people** yugyag-

lotion: minguk, *see* cii- [1]

loud: mamqe-, mianigte-, mig-, qastu-

loudmouth: qanqataite-

louse: kumak, neresta, ungilak; **rodent —** maqkaurkar(aq), keggerpak; **wood —** paruq; **— nit** ingqiq; **pick —** pukite-

lousewort: ulevleruyak

lousy (bad): -cuk, -lkuk, -ller(aq)

love: kenke-, piniqe-, pirpake-; **— to V** -yunqegg-

loveable: kenegnarqe-

lovely: kenegnar-

lover: uinguaq

low: (altitude) cevak; **(tide)** envvag-; **(voice)** qaci-, qastu-, qerrsig-; **(volume)** *see* qas-; **(height)** qerkite-, qurkite-; **(light)** *see* suyute-

lower *(v):* acivaqanir-, iivkar-, ivkar-, kalve-; **— on a rope** aqevlerte-

lower part: aku, kanagaq

lowland, marshy: maraq

lucky: *see* anagkenge-, piluaqar-

lull: *see* essaar-, qavangcar-

lump: qelengquq, tuvlak; **— of sod, dirt** pequq, qarmaq

lunch: apiataq, ernermikutaq

lung: elravik, kemegneq, pugtaun, *see Nelson;* **— power** cayaq

lure *(n):* iqsak, manaq, uqtaq

lush, burbot: kanayurnaq, manignaq

lust: *see* ekli-

Lycoperdon sp.: agyam anaa

lymph node, swollen: qenercinrraq

lynx: kuskarngalnguq, niutuayaq, tertuli

lyrics: apalluk

M

macaroni: qup'luruaq

machine: massiinaq

magazine: ikirtaat, kalikat, maktaat

maggot: paraluq, qup'lu, quvlu

magpie: neqaiq, qalqerayak

mail: kalikaq

mailman: kalikiurta

mail-order: tuyur- [2]

mainlander: Pau͡gkumiu

major: -pik[2], -rrlak

make: cali-, cavisra-, pili-, -li[2]; **(cause to)** -car-, -cete[1], -cite[1], -cir-

male: (human) angun; **(animal)** angucaluq

mallard: curcurpak, iyukarpak, nelqitaaq, perayak, uqsuqerpak, uqulkatagpak, uutkaaq, yuukarpak, *see Marsh*

mammal: land — ungungssiq; **sea —** unkumiutaq

mammoth, mastodon: equgaarpak, keligvak, quugaarpak

man: angun; **old —** angukara'urluq, *see Khromchenko, Wrangell, Adams;* **young —** nekevyuk, nuka'urluq; **— in his prime** nukalpiaq, nukalpiartaq

mandible: agluquq

man-eater: yugtutuli

manhandle: aangulugtuute-

manner: piciryaraq, piuryaraq

Manokotak: Manuquutaq

manslaughter: tuqute-, yugte-

mantle: ingcu, leg'un

manufactured item: kass'artaq, taqumalria

many: amlleq, *see* mikur-, -lir-, -r'aya'aq, -rugaq, -yag-; **how —** qavcin, qayutun; **— times** -rqu-; **so —!** ik'ikika, ak'akika

map: nunanguaq, *see Adams*

marble: maapelaaq

March: Kep'nerciq, Tengmiirviguaq, Taqukat Tanqiat, *see Adams*

mares-tail, rush: qugyuut neqait, tayaruq; **— tuber** qetek, utngungssaq

mark: alngaq, ceteq, citeq, igaq, qaraliq; **hit —** naker-, nall'arte-, uyaqe-

marker: nallunailkutaq

marmot: cikigpak, qanganarrluk, uiq, *see Wrangell;* **— trap** *see Nelson*

marrow: pateq; **— extractor** *see Nelson*

marry: kassuute-; **(woman)** uinge-; **(man)** nulirtur-; **ask to —** nulirrniar-

marsh: maraq

marsh marigold: allngiguaq, irunguaq, uivluk

Marshall: Masserculleq
marten: qavcicuar(aq)
marvel at: *see* iilla-, *see* iirra-, *see* ira-, irr'i-
mash: ari-, massi-, passi-, qemrar-
mask: agayu, avangcaq, kegginaquq, *see Barnum;* **— ceremony** maskalataq, qaariitaaq; **wooden ring around —** ellanguaq; **finger —** tegumiaq, *see Nelson*
massage: cangigar-
mast: napaqutaq, napartaq, naparutaq, naparyaq
mastodon: equgaarpak, keligvak, quugaarpak
mastodon flower: melngut neqait
mat: inguqaq, nacin, tutmaryaraq; **grass —** alqin, ikaraliin, tupigat
match (for fire): espickaq, keneq, spickaq, *see Nelson*
matching: atunem, engelqaq, kengelqaq, pitalqegte-, pitateke-
mate: *(v)* atarte-, nulirte-, uyug-; *(n)* aapaq, aipaq, inglu, kenruk; **bed—** teru, tutek
material, raw: -kaq
mathematics: naaqut'liuryaraq
matted: *see* tegute-
matter, what's the: aqaa, cangate-, *see* qaillun, qaite-, waqaa
Matricaria matricarioides: atsaruaq
mattress: aci, alliraq, curuq, pelinaq, pustiiliq
maul (hammer): uluryarutaq
May: Cupun, Kayangut Anutiit, Maniit Anutiit, Qusiirvik, Tengmiaret Tanqiat, *see Adams*
maybe: aipaagni, -kutag-, -lli-, -ngate-, -yugnarqe-
mayor: angayuqaruaq
me: wii, *see Appendix 1 and endings section*
meadow: can'gurneq, carr'ilquq
meal: neqkaq, neruciq; **arrival —** tekiutaq; **morning —** tupautaq; **noon —** apiataq, ernermikutaq; **evening —** atakutaq
meaning: kangiq, *see* taikanir-, *see Barnum*
meaningless: amataite-
meanwhile: ayumian, *contemporative II mood (see endings section)*
measles: *see* anqerri-
measure: cuqete-, uig-, *see* -tassiir-; **— length** taktassiar-
measurement: cuqa
MEASUREMENTS: cetyaaq, patneq, tekneq, yaaltaq, yagneq
meat: kemek; **raw frozen —** quaq; **rotten —** kiimacak, miuyineq, qutak; **cooked —** aulquq; **frozen —** cetegtaq, kumlaciq; **aged —** arinaciraq; **raw —** qassaq; **salted —** culunaq, sulunaq; **dried —** kinengyak, nevkuq
medallion: agayun [1], uyamik
medical aid, get: emute-
medicine: iinru, yungcaun; **cough —** qusrircaun; **headache —** *see* nasqulngu-, *see* qamiqiqe-; **ear —** *see* ciuciqe-
medicine man: angalkuq, kallalek, qelalek, tuunralek
meek: cuyu-
meet: apur-, nall'arte-, narug-, pairte-; **go out to —** pairrsaag-
meeting place: *see* katur-, quyurrvik
Mekoryuk: Mikuryaq
melt: aniullugte-, aqigte-, ure-, urug-
membrane: amiruaq, eciq
memorial feast: elriq
memory: *see* cellange-, *see* ellange-, neq'ake-
mend: kitugte-
menstrual pad: tungeq, uruq
menstruate: agler-
mentally ill: umyuiqe-, usviite-
mention: apaa-, *see* qaneq
merchandise: aklu, tun'arkaq, *see Nelson*
mercury: al'tuutaq
mercy: *see* takumcu-
merely: -ar(ar)-, -nginaq, -qainaq, -qar-
merganser: payiq
mesh: negaq
mess around: qaillukuar-, tekallngaq
messenger: cingileguaq; **— feast** kevgaq [2]
messy: ikanga-, *see* peller-, qucak, *see* sagte-, ulevte-, uqlar-; **— hair** nekavli-, nuyalli-; **— person** qucak
metal: cavignaq, cavik, mellgar(aq), teggliq
meteor: agyam anaa
method: -yaraq
microphone: qalarcissuun
midday: ernerem qukallra
midden: qanitaq
middle: akuleqliq, akuliq, qeteq, qukaq
middle-aged woman: arnangiar(aq)
midget: cusr(aq), yuk'acessngiar(aq)
midnight: *see Petroff*
midsection: akula
midwife: nayurta
might, may: -lli-, *see* -nayuke-, -ngate-, -yuar-, -yugnarqe-
mildew: cukutaq, yukutaq
mild-mannered: cuyu-, ellmikutuar(aq)
mile: agneq
milk: amngaq, emuk, malak'uuq, milek, muluk'uuq
Milky Way: Tanglurallret
millipede: munarnarli
milt: eriq
mind *(n):* umyuaq
miner: mainaq
mingle: cuukcaute-, ilagar-, ilaliute-
minister: agayulirta, qulirarta
mink: imarmiutaq, *see Orlov;* **— scent gland**

ic'ukcak, ikcukcak

minor: carraq; **in a — way** -qaci-

minute: cetyaaq

mirage: in'gar-, ini-, inivkaq

mire: angayaq, qalviryaq, qap'ite-

mirror: tarenriurun

misanthropic: *see* eq'u-

misbehave: anagute-, as'ercir-, asriq, ayriq, ketgulliira-

miscarriage: *see* irni-

mischievous: as'ercir-, asriq, ayriq, seleg-

misplace: cagmar-, tamar-

mispronounce velars: pikagte-, pilegte-

miss: (because late) kingur(ar)te-; **— someone** ivar-, yuar-; **— by passing** amarriigute-, kipullgute-, -trute-; **— the mark** nurte-, qulruarte-, ukatrute-, uniurte-

missile: angqin

missing, discover to be: paqrite-

missionary: ayagcetaaq

mist: taituk; **cold —** ancarneq, anllugneq

mistake *(v): see* alar-, alarqiigute-, ulapsagute-

mistreat: ilalke-, nakuke-, nangte-

misty: miscir-

mitten: aliiman, kauman; **fish-skin —** arin

mix: akute-, angulate-, avuyute-, ilaliute-

mixture: akutaq

moan: aara-, *see Barnum*

mock: qacungake-

models, make: pilinguar-

moist: arilla

moisture: arilla, cukutaq, yukutaq

molar: iqlirpak

mold: aqak, uquggluk, *see* pupungluuraat

moldy: aqatarte-, mineg-, uquggluk

mole on skin: augyaq, tuqunquq

molt: ingte-

Monday: Pekyun

money: aki

Mongolian spot: qiuneq

monkey: kumakiarayuli, mangkiq

MONSTERS: arularaq, cirunelvialuk, carayak, itqiirpak, tiissiq, ulurrugnaq, *see Nelson*

month: iraluq

MONTH NAMES: *see Appendix 7*

moon: iraluq, tanqik, unuggsuun, *see Turner*

moose: tuntuvak; **cow —** arnaqatak; **tanned — hide** qatviaq; **— nose** ungalruk

more: cali, -lleq [2], -llru[2], -neq[3], -nru-; **— and —** -iinar-, -kanir(ar)-; **— intensely** -kaniir-, -kanir-; **no —** -irute-, -nanrir-, -tairute-, -yuirute-; **— toward completion** -vsiar-; **— than usual** *see* anagte-

morning: unuaq

mosquito: egturyaq, kegturyaq, makuryaq, *see* Adams; **— net** egturyaurcuun, negacungaq, tupiq'uyaq

moss: uruq, *see Petroff*

most: -lleq [2], -neq[3]

mostly: -pallur-, -rpalluk, -rrlainaq

moth: caqelngataq, lumarrallertuyuli, qamiqurpak [2]

mother: aakaq, aana, caqun

mother-in-law: cakiq

motion: arula-, eglerte-, peke-, pekete-

motion of air: *see* aqla-

motion-sickness: angayiite-

motor: elliqeryaraq, kaassalinaq, levaaq, massiinaq

mound: anglutugaq, englulluk, nunapik, pengunquq, qertunqucuk

mountain: cirmik, ingriq, *see Zagoskin*

Mountain Village: Asaucaryaq, Ayaucaryaq

mourn: iluteqe-, qivru-

mourner: tuquilria

mouse: *see* avcellngaq, avelngaq, uugnar(aq); **meadow jumping —** uiluruyak; *see Nelson*

"mouse food" (tubers): anlleq, qetek, uqnaq, utngungssaq; **search for —** pakissaag-

mouth: qaneq; **corner of —** iqeq; **roof of —** qilagaq; **— of river** paa-, pai-

move: arula-, *see* ayag-, eglerte-, elraur-, gilraur-, gilerte-, peke-, pekete-, tekagte-; **— back** tage-; **— residence** agqur-, angyiur-, anqur-, upag-; **— a short way** calligte-; **— to another place** nugtarte-; **— back and forth** angala-, arula-; **— something out of way** calligte-, mengelvarte-; **— to camp** angyiur-, upag-; **— to music** qac'ag-

movie: suuq, tangercetaaq, tangrruaq

much: amlleq, -nertu-, -yag-; **very —** cakneq, -kaca(g)ar-, -qapiar(ar)-, -qapigte-; **so —** ak'akika, ik'ikika, -pag-, -pakar-, -rpakar-; **how —** qavcin, qayutun; **too —** -ssiyaag-

mucus: cagmak, engva, kakeggluk, kakek, ngev'a; **— of eyes** meryak [2], qavacilleq, qunik

mud: maraspak, marayaq, nevuq

muddy: marastu-

muffin: akakcukuaq, angqacukuaq

mukluk: *see* **boot**

muktuk: mangtak

multiplication: amllerikaniryaraq, pulengtaarturyaraq

multitude: amlleq, -r'aya'aq, -rugaq

mumble: qaneksuar-

mumblety-peg: kalackiiq, kap'uckaq

murder: tuqute-, yugte-

murderer: tuqutarayuli

murky: ecur-

murre: alpa

murrelet, Kittlitz's: cigur(aq)

museum: yugtarvik

mush: massaaq
mushroom: palurutaq, tuunram ciutii; **poisonous —** pupignaq
mushy: aru-
music: *see* atuq, yuarun
musical instrument: aturcetaaq
muskrat: iligvak, kanaqlak, kevgaluk, kuigtaq, kuiguartaq, tevyuli; **baby —** curacituyagaq; **— hung by neck to dry** qemitaq
mussel: qapilaaq
must: *see* -arkau-
mustache: ungak
mutually: atunem
muzzle: cunguilitaq, keggsailkutaq
my: *see endings section*

N

nag: qak'urte-
nagoonberry: puyuraar(aq)
nail (metal): ucukcaq, ussukcaq
nail, finger- or toe-: cetuk
naked: *see* isser-, itumnga-, *see* matar-, *see* mayar-, *see* ûgayar-, *see* wayar-, *see Barnum*
Naknek: Nakneq
name: *(v)* acir-; *(n)* ateq
namesake: ateq, atellgun, qelluq
nap: qavamli-
Napakiak: Naparyarraq
Napamute: Napamiut
Napaskiak: Napaskiaq
nape of neck: pequq
nares, nostrils: curlu, paciguaq
narrow: *see* amel-, elur-, iq-, kapgite-, lur-, nequ-, uyakite-, *see Zagoskin*
nasal consonant: qengakuatuli
nasal passage: curlu
Nash Harbor: Ellikarermiut
National Guardsman: anguyagta
nature: eluciq; **by —** -tar[1]
naughty: *see* anagute-, asriq, ayriq
nauseated: *see* miryaq, nuniate-
navel: qallaciq
near: canimete-, malleg-, qante-, ukani
neck: uya, uyaquq; **— opening** nugyaraq, pugyaraq; **scruff, nape of —** pequq
necklace: uyamik, uyaraq
need: *see* enur-, kapia-, kepqe-, -icag-
needy person: arrsak
needle: cikuq, mingqun; **three-cornered —** anguarutnguaq, ciilaq, ipgut'lek, quagulek, umilek; **— case** cikivik, kakivik; **knitting —** qilagcuun
needlefish: *see* **stickleback**
neglect: cakaar-, cakemte-, qevte-[1]
Negro: Akertem Aciarmiu, Puqlamiu, Taaqsipak, Taqcipak, Tungulleralria
neighbor: elaqliq
Nelson Island: Qaluyaaq
neonate: anenerraq, anqiitayagaq, *see* yuurte-
nephew: **(woman's brother's son)** an'garaq; **(woman's sister's son)** nurr'aq; **(man's brother's son)** qangiar(aq); **(man's sister's son)** usruq
nerve: akngiq
nervous: *see* aar-[1]
nest: *(v)* eva-; *(n)* unglu
nestling: aitaupayagaq
net: **fish—** kuvyaq, qelcaq; **set —** petugaq; **fine**

mesh — caqutaugaq; **seal** — taqukassuun; **bird** — egqakun, yag'arussuk, *see Nelson;* **mosquito** — egturyaurcuun, negacungaq, tupiq'uyaq; **hair** — kaapaq, tackaq; — **gauge** negaqeggun, qilakeggun; – **mesh** negaq; — **shuttle** imgutaq, qilagcuun; —**setting line** amun, atlirneq, nuvun, qemiq; —**setting stick** kasmurun; — **sinker** kicaqutaq; **check a** — kuvyassur-, taku-; **make a** — qilag-; **remove a** — yuu-; **set a** — civte-, nengte-

nettle: qatlinaq

never: watpik, -ksaitelar-, -yuite-; — **again** -ngairute-, -nqiggngairute-, -qaryaquna-, -yuirute-

nevertheless: amta-llu

new: nutaraq, -kegtaar(aq), -nerraq; **get — N** -laar(ar)-, -linqigte-

New Hamilton: Nanvaruk

New Knock Hock: Nunaqerraq

New Stuyahok: Cetuyaraq

newborn: anenerraq, anqiitayagaq, *see* yuurte-

Newhalen: Nuurileng

Newtok: Niugtaq

next: kingumek; — **year** allamiku, allragniku; — **summer** kiaku; — **winter** uksuqu; — **time** uumiku; — **door** elaqliq

nice: aaňiga'ar-, assir-, pinir-, -kegtaar(aq); *see also* **pleasant, good**

nickel (five cents): mamtulria, uqsurpayagaq

nickname: tuqluun

niece: (woman's brother's daughter) an'garaq; **(woman's sister's daughter)** nurr'aq; **(man's brother's daughter)** qangiar(aq); **(man's sister's daughter)** usruq

night: unuk; **late at** — *see* tengurpag-; **last** — unuk

night light: unuggsuun

nightmare: *see* pegla-, pel'i-, tupagyaaqe-, uqamair-

Nightmute: Negtemiut

nightwear: numarraq

nine: qulngunritaraan

nineteen: yuinaunritaraan

nipple: emulek; — **of bottle** melugcuun

no: agu, angu, qaang, qang'a; **(none)** -taite-; — **good** -cuk, -lkuk; — **longer** -irute-, -nrir-, -yuirute-; **have — N** -ite[1]

no one: *see* yuk

nod agreement: nayangaq

noise: mamqe-, mengqurpak, migpak, nepa, *see Zagoskin, Petroff, Adams;* — **of breakers** ceryuq; **make — with** mianigte-, -lkite-

noisy: arivlurte-, avirlurte-, ceqcerte-, cingqurru-, neplir-

Nome: Citnacuaq

noodle: qup'luruaq

noon: ernerem qukallra

noose: negavyaq

north: negeq, nerqik, qagaani, qagna, qakemna, qakmani

North Star: Agyarrlak

northeast: kiugkenak

northern lights: kiuryaq, qiuryaq

northward: negetmun

Norton Sound Yup'ik: Unaliq

Norwegian: Yaarayuli

nose: qengaq; **runny** — kakegglir-, ngevvli-; **bridge of** — akuliraq, qenngiq

nose-bead: cigvik, ingcu

nosebleed: kakegte-

nostril: curlu, paciguaq

not: -ate-, -ite[1], -llrunrite-, -taite-, -nrite-, -peke-, -yuite-, -yunrite-; **will** — -ngaite-; — **quite** -nritar(ar)-; **definitely** — -yugnaite-; — **yet** -ksaite-; **do —!** -piiqna-, -yaquna-

nothing: *see* ca, *see* cau-; **for** — elliinginaq; — **but** -rrlainaq

notice: alake-; —! atam

November: Cauyarvik, Imam Umgutii, Nanvat Cikutiit, *see Adams*

now: maa-i, wani, watua; — **and then** -qaqe- [1], -qaqur(ar)-

nudge: enuur-, kenuur-

nuisance: asriq, ayriq, *see* papsi-

numb: *see* elpeg-, nala-, unair-

number: naaqin

NUMERALS: *see Appendix 6*

numerous: amlleq

nun: manassenkaaq

Nunapitchingak: Nunapic'ngaq

Nunapitchuk: Nunapicuaq

Nunivak: Nunivaaq; **speak — dialect** kuarte-

nurse (medical): iinriurta

nurse (a baby): aamaq, amngaq, emuk

Nushagak River: Iilgayaq

O

oakum: kalap'aataq, mellarkaq, umcigun

oar: cavun, savun, yavun, utqerrun

oatmeal: massaaq

oats: qeltengalnguut

obedient: inerqurciryar-, niicu-, qanerciryar-

obey: maligtaqu-, *see* niite-

object (of action): -aq [1], -(ar)kaq, -ke[1], -kengaq, -vike-

obligate: nengulugte-

obscure: miskite-

observant: murilketar-

observe: kelte-, murilke-; **— secretly** pangquussiig-, paqussiig-, qinquur-, tangquussiig-

obstacle: asguraq, aviraun, capa

obstinacy: asvaitellerkaq

obtain: piksagute-, unake-, unange-, -kliute-, -ksagute-, -nge-, -te[1]

obvious: nallunaite-

occiput: tunucuk

occupied with: -liur-

occupy: eyir-

occur: *see* ca, piqėr- [1], tut'e-, -ir[1]

ocean: imaq, imarpik

October: Nanvat Cikutiit, Nulirun, Qaariitaarvik, *see Adams*

octopus: *see* amikuk, ipililria

odor: tepa; **— emanates** aqlate-

odorous: qutak, tepsarqe-

of: *ablative-modalis case and relative case (see endings section)*

off, come: au͡g'ar-, agugar-, kii- [2]

offensive: *see* nangru-

offering: elliin; **make — to dead** aviuqarte-

offspring: irniaq, qetunraq, yuk

often: pulengtaq

Ohogamiut: Urr'armiut

oil: uquq, *see Marsh;* **fuel —** uqurkaq; **— for motor, etc.** uqulkuk; **— dip** meciaq; *(v)* uqurte-

ointment: minguk

old: temyig-; **— thing** ak'allaq, -cilleq, -lleraq, -lquq; **— person** ak'allar(aq), tegganeq, -ngyaar(aq); **funny — N** -vialuk; **how —** *see* allrakuq

Old Hamilton: Nunapigglugaq

oldsquaw: aarraangiiq, allgiar(aq)

on: *localis case (see endings section)*

once: *see* atauciq, *see* ca, piqer-; **at —** egmian, tamaa, -maar(ar)-

one: atauciq; **— of** ila; **— of two** aapaq, aipaq, inglu; **— dollar** tallimaq, tamalkuq; **— after another** -qaqe[2], -qu-, -rqe[1]; *see also* **who**

onion: anainessaaq, anianessaaq, luuk

only: keyir-, kesir-, kii-, tau͡gaam, -ar(ar)-, -kar(aq)[2], -qainaq, -rrlainaq

ooze: maqe-

open: *see* angpar-, *see* angvar-, calla-, *see* ikir-; **cut —** ullirte-; **— eyes** uite-; **— area** carrilquq; **— mouth** *see* aatar-, *see* aitar-

opening: paa-, pai-

opponent: inglu, inglussuk

opportune: arenqig-

opportunity, have: tumengqerr-

opposite: aki, akiqliq

opt for: cucuke-

optic nerve: *see* takvik

or: anguqa, qang'a-llu, wall'u

orange (color): qalleryak

orange (fruit): atsarpak

order: **(command)** alerqur-, ellimer-, *see* -sqe-; **(send for)** tuyuq

order, in — to: -na-, -yartur-

organ, musical: aturcetaaq, negtaat

organs, internal: cakunglluut, imanaq

organization: *see* pingnaqe-

origin: ayagneq, kinguneq

original: nutem, -lugpiaq, -pik[1]

orphan: elliraq

orphanage: ellirivik

Oscarville: Kuiggayagaq

osprey: angllurayuli

other: **— of two** aapaq, aipaq, inglu; **— side** aki, amaqliq; **on the — hand** aipaagni, qang'a-llu

otter: **land or river —** cenkaq, cinkaq, cuignilnguq, keggiarnaq, pirtuqciraq, senkaq, *see Zagoskin, Orlov;* **sea —** arrnaq

ouch: akekataki

our: *see endings section*

out: **go —side** ane-, an'gir-; **pull —** amu-; **— of hand** anagute-; **(extinguished)** nipe-, qame-

outboard motor: elliqeryaraq, kaassalinaq, levaaq

outdoors: cella, cilla, ella, keggani, qagaani, qakmani, qiini

outer layer: qalliq

outhouse: anarvik, yuqerrvik

outlet: paa-, pai-, igyaraq

outside: cellate-, elate-, keggani, keggna, qagaani, qagna, qakemna, qakmani, qiini; **go —** ane-, an'gir-

outsider: akemkumiu

outspoken: qanqataite-

oval: *see* kayanguq, *see* manik, *see* peksu

oven: uucivik

over: qule-; **go —** age-; **— there** *see* amani, avani, iini, yaani

overalls: ulrussiik

overcast (sky): patuggluk, qilailleg-

overcome: cirlake-

overcrowded: qugrute-

overdo: anagtaar-, piniteke-, *see* uyiqe-

overeat: qaliqar-

overflow: ceng'ur-, cipete-, essmiar-, essngur-, seng'ur-, uryur-

overfull: pak'me-, pakqaar(ar)-

overjoyed: ukveraite-

overland, go: cailkakuar-

overlook: uniurte-

overnight, stay: qavartar-

overpower: cirlake-

overripe: aru-

overshoot: qulruarte-

overtake: angu-

overturn accidentally: akacag-

overwhelmed: *see* amru-

owl: *see Nelson;* **boreal** — qaku'urtaruaq, takvialnguar(aq); **great gray** — atkuliggiiq, takvialnguar(aq); **great horned** — iggiayuli, *see Zagoskin, Turner;* **hawk** — eskaviaq, mengqucivak, qaku'urtaq; **short-eared** — keneqpataq, kenriiq, ungpaar(aq); **snowy** — anipa; **unidentified** — aarpatuli, naataq, *see Nelson*

own: nakmiin, pike-, -ngqerr-

owned: -un

owner: *see* pike-, yuk

oxbow lake: kuiguaq

Oxycoccus microcarpus: uingiar(aq), uskurtuliaraq

P

pack: **(stow)** kellar-, qemagte-, qungate-, tungvagte-; **(carry)** *see* **carry, take, bring;** *(n) see* **backpack**

pad: inguqaq

paddle: *(v)* anguar-, paanger-, *see* pakiur-; *(n)* agciun, anguarun, paangrun

padlock: kelucaq

page: ikirnaq, kalikaq

pail: capacuk, mertarcuun, qaltaq, qugtuqaruaq, tuqmik; **slop** — capacuk, *see* ciqite-

Paimute: Paimiut

pain: kirta, *see Zagoskin;* **emotional** — avegteqe-, iluteqe-, *see* neka-, qivru-; **suffer** — akngia-, cugite-, engllugtur-, enllugtur-, kakivkar-, keggirciur-, kirciur-, nangteqe-, tenguqlirte-; **— in bones** *see* eneq, pateryirci-

paint: kela'askaq, minguk, *see Marsh*

paintbrush: mingugissuun

paintbrush plant: cavigpaguaq

pair: inglukegte-, -in, -kellriik; **(cards)** quta

palate: qilagaq

pale: qaki-

palm of hand: arvak, tumak

palm frond: papanuk

pan: **oval roasting** — ag'ayaq; **bread** — uucissuun; **pie** — tuli'ilkaaq

pancake: asgiq, assaliaq, maniaq, qulugcaraq

panic: tavqar-, ume-

pant: anerteksaar-

panties: nalkiik, pelumessaak

pants: qerrulliik, ulruk; **summer** — atasuak; **one-piece — and socks** allirtet; **let down one's** — kive-; **urinate in one's** — anguur-

paper: *see* igaq, kalikaq

parable: ayuqeltassiigun

parallel cousin: *see Appendix 8*

paralyzed: unair-; **feel** — tupagyaaqe-, uqamair-

pardon: au͡g'arite-, pellugcete-

parent: angayuqaq; **deceased** — unista; **—in-law** cakiq

paresthesia: kakilacag-, nala-

parka: ateguk, atkuk, *see Marsh;* **fur-in** — ulqucinak; **— cover** negacungaq, qallipautaq, qaspeq; **squirrel-skin** — *see* qanganaq; **sealskin** — qutnguq; **gut rain** — imarnin, kamliikaq, kapit'aq, qaliq, *see Orlov;* **zippered** — paltuuk

PARKA PARTS *(see Appendix 9):* **front** keniq; **ruff edging** kumegneq; **neck opening** nugyaraq; **trim on sleeve** kayurun, tusrun; **dark trim**

tungunqucuk; **decorative design** qaraliq; **cuff trim** alirun; **bottom border** akurun; **decorative tail** aqevyak, culuksuk, pamyurtaq; **ruff** asguruaq, legiliq, negiliq, ulganaq; **skin behind beads** kelurqutaq; **tip of hood** tengqucuk
parotid gland: iiraq
parsley, wild: tukaayuq
part *(n)*: ila; **what —** nate-
part (separate): qukvir-
participate in: *see* -liyar-
partition: capa, casguq, cayguq, talu
partner: aapaq, aipaq, aiparnaarraq, angayuk, iliq, paatnaq, -lgun, -llgun; **bed —** teru, tutek
party: kalukaq [1], nerevkarin, uqiqur-
parvenu: *see* ucngate-
pass: amarriigute-, caniir-, kitur-, -ir[2]; **— time** pellug-, -te[4]; **— over** kipullgute-, qulair-
pass out: (distribute) aruqe-, kuyagtar-, nengirtur-; **(faint)** *see* **faint, unconscious**
passive: *see* -cir[2], *see* -ciur-, *see* -ma-
past: ak'a, kinguneq, -llaq, -llru-; **go —** caniir-, kitur-
Pastolik: Pastuliarraq
pastor: agayulirta, qaneryariurta, qulirarta
patch: allngik, callmak, ilaaq, mamr(aq)
path: *see* piyua-, *see* pula-, tumyaraq
patient *(v)*: anuraqe-, -ciar(ar)-
patient, medical: *see* emute-, yungcaraq
pattern: cuqcaun, *see* elirqe-, *see Barnum*
pay: *see* aki-, akilir-
payment: akiliun
peace, at: sanqegte-
peanut butter: qikulnguyaq
pearl: *see Muset*
peavy: aanaspuuk
pebble: siimarar(aq)
peek: pangquussiig-, paquussiig-, qigeckar-, qinqar-, tangquussiig-, uyangte-
peel: kii- [2]
peeling: qelta
peer (equal): anelgun
peeved: cumilngu-, eqe- [1], *see* qumli-, *see* uumi-
peg: ucukcaq, ussukcaq
pellet, lead: kal'ciissaaq, kalkiicaaq, kal'tiissaaq, luupiq
pelt: amiq; **caribou —** caginraq, itruq; **skin side of —** cata
pelvis: kucuquq
pen: alngarcuun, igarcuun, ingegcuun
pencil: alngarcuun, igarcuun, kalantaassaq; **— sharpener** ipegcarissuun
pendant: uyamik
penetrate: peturte-, putu-
penis: qurrsuun, taqik, ucuk
penny: akinguaq, kavirliyagaq
people: *see* yuk; **— of area** *see* nuna, -miu
pepper: piilitsaaq
perceptible: mistu-
perch: *see* mit'e-, uginga-
perfect: *see* atawa, elluaq
perfume: tepkegcaun
perhaps: aipaagni, -ciqli-, -lli-, -ngate-, -yugnarqe-
permit: -cete[1], -cite[1], -vkar-
persecuted: tuc'ete-
persistent: ciumuar-, taqaite-
person: cuk, taru, yuk; **— of long ago** ciuliaqatuk
PERSONS, LEGENDARY: Apanuugpak, Uayaran
perspiration: ceq, esseq, seq
perspire: ceq, esseq, seq
persuade: eguaqur-, qarute-
pester: qinucetaar-, qinurqe-
pestle: passin
pet: qunguturaq, tagutuar(aq)
petal: caqelngataruaq
Petasites frigidus: pellukutaq
petroleum: uqurkaq
petticoat: yuupkaaq
pew (fish rake): ikugcuun, kapsuun, legcik, negcik
phalarope: red — augtuar(aq), ayungnaar(aq); **northern —** ceqcaaq, imarcaar(aq), *see Adams*
pharmacist: iinriurta
philosophy: *see* kanginge-
phlegm: cagmak, imaqucuk, nuaggluk
phonograph: aturcetaaq
photograph: *(v)* tarenrair-; *(n)* tarenraq, yuugaq
Picea spp.: kevraartuq, napa, nekevraartuq
pick (tool): ciklaq; **ice —** cikuliurun, tugeq, tuuq; **root —** acilquirissuun, elautaq, eqiin
pick: — berries atsiyar-, iqvar-, nunatar-, unatar-; **— a bone** kivkar-, pukug-; **— lice** pukite-; **— on** ilalke-, nakuke-; **— teeth** kumkaili-; **— up** tegu-; **— up something discarded** algacak
picture: tarenraq, yuugaq
piece: -ar(aq)
pierce: putu-, uki-
pig: cetuinkaq, piikinaq, sitiinkaq
pigeon-toed: kuugte-
pike (fish): ciulek, cuukvak, keggsuli, luqruuyak, qalru; **— head** curlu; **split dried —** segg'aruaq
Pikmiktalik: Petmigtalek
pile up (ice): evu-, ugu-
pill: iinru
pillage: mayar-, u͡gayar-, wayar-
pillow: akin, putuskaq
pilot: — a boat alulaq, aqute-, eglerte-; **— of airplane** tengssuuciurta
pilot bread: cugg'aliq, qaq'ulektaaq, sugg'aliq
Pilot Station: Tuutalgaq
pimple: ciissiq, qaaryak, siissiq
pin: — down enig-, niig-; *(n)* kakin, nuqciksuar(aq); **(jewelry)** manumik

pincer: pupsuk
pinch: nunur- [2], pupeckar-, pupsuk
pincushion: *see* kakin
pineapple weed: atsaruaq, itegmik
pingo: *see* penguq
pink: kavirrluk
pins-and-needles (numbness): kakilacag-, nala-
pintail: iyukaq, tit'assiq, uqsuqaq, uqulegaq, uutkaaq, yuukaq
pinworms: quarta
pipe: cupluq, qilunguaq; **tobacco** — kuingiq, paipaq, puyurtuq, *see Nelson*
pipeline: cuplurpak
pipit, water: pec'aqaq, pespessaayaaq
pistil: iiqupalissuun
pistol: inglupiartaun, negqeryaraq, uivaaryaraq
piston: *see* massiinaq
pit: elagyaq, elaneq, qengneq, teq'acilleq, terlak
pit trap: igcetaaq, petmik
pitch: angeq, angernak, kuryuk
pitcher: estakaanaq, stakaanaq
Pitka's Point: Negeqliim Painga
pity: *see* takumcu-
place: *(n)* ena, nuna, pivik, -vik; — **having N** -talek; **in — of** -cite[3]; **another —** allami; **take one's —** *see* issaluq, nunair-, -cite[3]; *(v)* elli-, *see* **put**
placenta: al'erpak, neq'aq
plan: *see* ciunerkaq, pillerkir-, -kugte-, -kutar(ar)-, -te[4]
plane (tool): estulussaq, manigcissuun, stulussaq; *(v)* caki-
plane, inclined: aqelqurrun, *see* cellur-, *see* ellur-
plank: tuskaq, *see Adams;* **floor** — nacin
plant: *(v)* naucir-; *(n)* naucetaaq, naungrruyak, naunraq
plaster: *see Adams*
plastic sheeting: ciileqtaaq, metuyailkun
plate: qantaq, tuli'ilkaaq; **large oval** — tumnaq
Platinum (village): Arviiq
play: (actively) aqui-, *see Barnum;* — **around** ellangpar-, uame-, uamqe-, ulapeqe-; — **cards** kaaltaaq; — **outside** an'gir-; — **with** -liur-; — **with toys** laanguar-, naanguar-; — **with ball and bat** piataq; **(puppies)** una-
playground: aquivik
pleasant: anglanarqe-, nunanirqe-, picirnirqe-, -nike-, -nirqe-; — **to look at** tangenqigcinarqe-, tangnirqe-, tangssugnarqe-; — **to eat** neqnirqe-; *see also* **good**
please (polite request): kitaki, -qar-
pleased: ilukegci-
pleat: *(v)* qelengte-; *(n)* qelengneq, tapneq
plentiful: amlleq, mikur-
plenty, have: ayi-, ciri-, *see* palarte-, uqi-, yuungui-
pleura: cayaq
pliers: keggsuutek
plover: black-bellied or American golden — ciilmak, tevatevaaq, tuusiik; **semipalmated** — uyarr'uyaq
pluck: eritar-, meqtar-
plug: elcailkun, keviq, mellaq, *see Nelson*
plugged: umci-
plunder: mayar-, u͡gayar-, wayar-
plunge: pulqerte-
ply: piirri-
pocket: kalemaanaq, kalmaanaq
pocket knife: taptaaryaraq
point *(v):* enir-, kenir-, niir-; — **out** apertur-
point *(n):* cingik, nuuk; — **of lance** qalugyaq
poised to spear or shoot: kakite-, uqlir-, urnir-
poison: nercetaaq, tuqucetaaq, *see Adams*
poisonous: tuqunarqe-
poke: kape-, kasme-, kayme-
poke (bag): caqun, qerruraq; — **fish** arumaarrluk, uqumaarrluk
Polaris: Agyarrlak
pole a boat: asaur-, ayaktar-, ayaur-
pole: cuka, napartaq, naparutaq, naparyaq, pauk
policeman: itercista, qillerqista, tegusta
pollen: iiqupiim neqkautii
Polygonum alaskanum: angukaq, nakaaq, nauciq
pompon: kak'acuk, kangkuussitaq
pond: nanvaq
ponder: qikar-, *see* umyuaq
pool (game): play — cingqaqu-
poor: arenqiallige-, arrsiqe-, assiite-, -kuyuk, -lliqe-, -llruar(aq), -nglluk, -ngnagaq, -qtaq, -rrluk, *see Khromchenko;* — **person** arrsak; — **dear** -pacug-, -r(ur)luq; — **thing!** akleng, nakleng
pop: qager-; — **into mouth** iqemler-
pope: allgiliyaq
poplar, balsam: avngulek, equgniilnguq, qugniilnguq
populous: yugyag-
Populus balsamifera: avngulek, equgniilnguq, qugniilnguq
porch: enclosed — elaturraq; **front** — manulqaq
porcupine: cukilek, ilaanquciq, issaluq, nuuniq
pore: *see Lonneux*
Poria obliqua: arakaq, ararkaq, kumakaq, pupiguaq
Porphyra laciniata: irnerrluguaq
porpoise: mangayaaq
portage: *(v)* et've-, teve-; *(n)* tevyaraq
Portage Creek: Uksurnarli
portion of catch: nengiq
possess: pike-, -ke[2], -kliute-, -ksagute-, -ngqerr-
possessed object: -un; *see endings section*
possession: avaliq, pikaq
possesssive: *see* irel-, qunuke-
possible: -naqsaaqe-, -yunarqe-

post: cuka, napartaq, naparyaq, pauk; **door —** ayaperyaraq
postmaster: kalikiurta
post office: kalikivik
pot: egaksuar(aq), egan, kuupik, tunqaq, utgucik, *see Nelson;* **cast-iron —** cukunaq, elqupak, kucunaq, sukunaq; **— holder** tegullitaq
potato: kaltuugaq, kantuuvvilaq, patitussaaq, ulqiq, utqiq; **wild —** aci, marallaq, qerqaq, ulqiq, utqiq
potent: tukni-
potty: qurrun
pouch: kellarvik; **ammunition —** u͡galguun
pound (heart): nutengvag-, unguvatarar-
pound (weight): uqamaq, uspeq
pour: ciqite-, *see* kanve-, kuve-, naave-, naive-
pout: cuagte-, irseg-, kananglIugte-, qisser-
powder: talcum — qallaciurrsuun, uuyurcailkun; **gun —** puyurkaq
power, spirit: tuunri-
powerful: kayu-, pinir-, tukni-
praise: nanrar-, ucuqe-
praiseworthy: ucurnarqe-
pray: agayu-, piicag-
prayer: maliss'aaq
preach: qallate- [2]
preacher: agayulirta, qaneryariurta, qulirarta
preceding: ciu-, civu-
precious: qununarqe-
precise: pinqegg-
predict: pillerkir-
preen: kenagte-, kenugte-
prefer: cucuke-
pregnant: aqsi-, qingaq, *see* qumik
prematernal home: *see* qingaq
premature: *see* anyarar(ar)-
prepare: upete-, -kiur-; **— food** neqkiur-
presence: taku
present, at: maa-i, wani, watua
press: — down enig-, kenegte-, naner-, negte-, niig-; **— forehead with knuckles** nengsuug-; **— carotid artery** avate-, evate-
pretend: -nguaq, -uaq
pretty: kenegnar-, piniqnarqe-, tangnirqe-, *see Turner*
prevent: capir-, naguteke-, -ilitaq, -nrilkurte-, -staili-, -yailkutaq
prey: pitarkaq
price: aki
priest: agayulirta, kass'aq; **high —** allgiliyaq
primarily: -rpalluk
principle: kangiq
prison: itercivik, kantalaq
privy: anarvik, yuqerrvik
probably: -kutag-, -lli-, -ngate-, -yugnarqe-
probe with stick: ikuktar-
problem: picurlak
process: -neq[2], -yaraq
product: -linraq
profanity: *see* acivaqanir-
proficient: -ngig-, -turnir-, -yu-
progress: ayu-
prohibition: inerquun
projection: cingiq, nuuk
projectionist: *see* tangrruaq
promise: akqe-
pronounce: aper-; **— aa for ai** paarte-; **— front for back velars** pikagte-, pilegte-; **— s for y** pisalria
prop: *(v)* akivigte-, enki-, isri-, iyri-; *(n)* ayagta, isriq, tus'un
propellor: anguarun
property: nunaun, -un
proscription: inerquun
prospect (mine): akissur-
prospector: mainaq
prostitute: akissuq
protect: auluke-, kellute-, qaunqe-; **— verbally** eyur- [1], igur- [1]
protection: aassaqeq, -ilitaq
protective: kusgur-, kuygur-, -ilitaq
Protestant minister: agayulirta, qaneryariurta, qulirarta
proud: picugte-, piuviyucug-, terikarte-
provide: kupete-, -ir[1], -ite[2], -lir-; **— water** mer'ite-, miite-
provider: aluturta, *see* angussaag-, nukalpiaq, pingnaturta
provisions: taquaq
provoke: picetaar-, qinucetaar-, qinurqe-
prune: anaqupak, curaq, iqmiguaq, isuumaq, qumilek
pry: ikug-
ptarmigan: kangqiiq, qangqiiq, *see Adams;* **rock —** elciayuli, *see Nelson;* **white-tailed —** taqikataq; **willow —** aqesgiq; **craw of —** kallakutaq, puvsaq
pucker (lips): quunite-
pudding, boiled: atsiuraq
puddle: mecak, meqcarrluk
puff up: puve-, qerrari-, tenguqlirte-
puffball: agyam anaa, puyunguaq
puffin: qilangaq, tunngaq; **horned —** qengacuar(aq)
pull: nangcar-, nuqete-; **— behind** kalurrar-, qamur-; **— down pants** kive- [1]; **— out** amu-, nucug-, qecug-; **— sled** qamurrar-; **— to self** cayug- [2]; **— up** qelu-; **— up onto** kaggirte-, *see* nuge-; **— vigorously** qimug-; **— a muscle** nengugar'te-; **— a tooth** ilngir-
pulley: nuqcissuun
pullover: as'arcaraq

pulse: nutngaq
pump: maqcissuun, *see* qerrur-
punch: tenglug-
pupil of eye: takvik
puppy: qimugkauyar(aq), qimukcuar(aq)
pure: *see* men'u
Purgatory: Kencuar(aq)
purple: pelicqiq, *see* qerpertaq
purpose: on — pitsaqe-, -ur-; **for the — of** -na-
pursue: malirqar-, purugar-
pus: essnguq, imaq, imaqucuk, *see* yuk; **ear —** maquluk, titiq
push: cinge-, enu-, kasme-, kayme-; **— down** enig-, kenegte-, negte-, niig-; **— with feet** tuker-; **— sled** peyukacir-, kasmurrar(ar)-
pussy-willow: kangquq, qikmiruaq, qimukcuar(aq), tamukaaq
put: elli-; **— aside** allakar-; **— away** kellar-, qungate-, tungvagte-; **— contents in** imir-; **— down** amaqaute-; **— in** eke-, imir-, iterci-, qerte-, -mik; **— in kayak** qasmig-; **— in liquid** akurte-; **— in wrong place** nulate-; **— inside** qumik; **— on clothing** at'e-; **— on stove** mani-; **— on footwear** pilug-; **— on wrong feet** caqvir-, cupigte-; **— out in view or for use** mani-, paivte-, pavte-; **— up** qulvar-, ugte-; **— upright** *see* napar-; **— with** ilaliute-
puzzle, jigsaw: tumarcat
puzzled: ayuquciite-
pyramid: *see* pingayun

Q

quadruped: ungungssiq
quarry (prey): pitaq
quarter: (one-fourth) kangiraq; **(25 cents)** cetvilitaq, qupcungaq, tuupicaaq
quartz: uqumyak
queasy: *see* mayur-, nuniate-
queen: (person) uss'utali; **(card)** arnaq, arnayagaq
Queen (village): Kuissiiq
quench: — thirst meqsartur-; **— fire** nekete-, nipe-, qame-
question: apete-, apqaur-, apyun, *see* qaa
quickly: cuka-, patag-, -laag-, -llugtur-, -(ar)te-, -ar(ar)te[1]
quicksand: aangaaq, qalviryaq, qavliryaq
quiet: *see* mig-, nepaite-, *see* qas-; **— a child** essaar-, qinuite-; **— down** emair-
quill: cukiq; **— of feather** culuk
quilt: tumaqcaaq, ulik
Quinhagak: Kuinerraq
quit: taqe-, uugkete-
quite, not: -nritar(ar)-
quiver (shake): qiive-, uulegte-, uulgatar(ar)-
quiver for arrows: caniurtaq, u͡galguun
quonset hut: palurutaq

R

rabbit: snowshoe hare ciriiq, maqaruaq, nullutuuyak, *see Adams;* **tundra hare** negilirkaq, qayuqeggliq, u͡gasek; **— trail** aprun
rabid: maluk'ali-, qiste-
race: aqvaute-, pilraute-, *see Nelson*
rack, fish: ker'aq, qer'aq
radio: aturcetaaq, niicugnissuutet; **— transmitter** qanercuun; **— operator** qanercuuciurta
raft: angyarrluk
rain: *(v)* cellallir-, ellallir-, ivsir-; *(n)* cellalluk, ellalluk, ivsuk, *see Wrangell, Orlov;* **light —** kanevvluk, minuk
rainbow: agluryaq
raise: nalug- [1]; **— hand** cagte-, yagte-; **— a child** tukangcar-
raisin: atsayagaq, curacungaq, isuumayagaq
ram against: narukaute-, *see* puug-
ramp: aqelqurrun, *see* cellur-, *see* ellur-
ramrod: *see* puyuqair-, *see* qerrirun, sumpuluq
rancid: puya-, qakir-
random: kilgaq
range, have long: ag'inertu-
Ranunculus: kapuukar(aq)
rape: acuniar-, agkenge-
rare: enurnar-, *see Nelson*
rare (meat): umlluaqar-, uuvlaag-, uvluaqar-
rash: qaaryak; **have or get a —** anqerri-, uuyurte-
rasp: napiilkaaq
raspberry: puyuraarpak
rather (somewhat): -ar(ar)-, -rrlugte-
rattle: *(v)* kallagte-, kavcagte-; *(n)* kallagcetaaq, tegumiaq
raven: neqaiq, qer'qaaller(aq), tengmialler(aq), tulukaruk; **(legendary)** Ernerculria
raw: aripa-; **— fish or meat** qassaq; **— frozen fish or meat** quaq; **(irritated)** uuyurte-
rawhide: tapruaIuk
ray of sun: ciqineq
razor: ungaircuun
reach: — a point apur-, ellir-, tekite-; **— a state** -yagute-; **— into** kau-; **— out** cagte-, yagte-; **— to** -qliarte-; **— top** qaklite-, qasqite-; **unable to —** enur-, kalivci-, nurte-
react abruptly: caleryag-
read: naaqe-
reader: naaqista, tuyuq [1]
ready: piurte-, *see* taqe-, upinga-; **— to** *see* -nari-, -qainaurte-, -yukaar(ar)-, -yuuma-; **get —** upete-; **— to spear or shoot** uqlir-, urnir-
real: piciq, -lugpiaq, -pik[1]
really: (very) -pigainar-, -pik[1]; **—?** qaa
rear: kingu; **at —** aqute-; **— a child** tukangcar-
reason: avalissaq, *see* cella, *see* ella; **for no particular —** ellmikun
rebuke: *see* anucimirqe-, arivte-, ellangcar-, nunur-
recall: enqake-, neq'ar-
recede: ente-, kente-
receive: akurtur-; **— a guest** allaniur-, ciuniur-
recently: icivaq, uumi, -nerraq
receptionist: *see* allaniur-
recipe: *see* neqkiur-
reciprocal kin terms: *see* -kellriik
reciprocally: -te[5]
reciprocate: aki-
reckless: *see* aar- [1], taqaite-
recognize: elitaqe-, elite-, liite-
recoil: tuker-, *see* tunertu-
recorder: erinairissuun
record-player: aturcetaaq
recover: angimurte-, assiri-, *see* cacet-, mernuir-
rectangle: *see* take-
recur: ataam, cali, erute-, -nqigte-
red: *see* kavir-, *see Khromchenko, Nelson*
redpoll: puyiir(aq), uqviicar(aq)
reduce to nothing: caunrir-, nange-, -i:rute-
reed: kilirnaq
reflect: akinqar-
reflection: *see* qiuq, tarenraq
refresh, food eaten to: qeciryailkun
refrigerator: kumlivik
refuse: qacute-, qessake-
regret: *see* ciin, neq'aniur-, qessanayug-, umyuarniur-, umyuarrlugcarar-, uurcara-, *see Drebert*
regularly: -aqe-, -lar-, -tu-
reindeer: qusngiq, quyngiq, tuntu; **— halter** lauciq
reindeer moss (lichen): ciruneruat, tuntut neqait; **black —** ungagaq
reinforcement: *see* alleg-
reject: *see* canga-, qingar- [2]
related: ilake-
relative: ila, ilakutaq, tungelquq, *see Appendix 8 on kinship;* **pair of —s** -kellriik
release: pegte-; **— liquid** ege-
relieve: kipullegte-; **— self (defecate, etc.)** anaq, cuqerte-, qurre-, yuqerte-
religion: ukveq
religious object: agayussuun
relish: neqnili-
reluctant: civuura-; **— to part with** *see* qunu-; **— to leave** mege-
rely: *see* kemyu-
remain: cipete-, uita-, unegte-
remainder: ilakuaq, -linraq
remember: avaurilke-, enqake-, *see* iciwa, neq'ake-
remove: au͡g'ar-, agugar-, yuu- [2], -ir[2]; **— flesh**

kemgir-; — **coat** *see* matar-; — **footwear** *see* kamilar-, ugte-; — **skin** amiir-; — **one after another** anqur-; — **backpack** amaqaute-; — **roots** makiur-; — **fur** meqete-; — **from water** qakvar-, yuu- [2]
rename to cure: kangilir-, kangirci-
render (fat): ege-
repair: assircar-, icarqe-, kitugte-, *see Adams;* **take for —** emute-, muute-
repeat: aipiri-, pulengte-; — **gossip** kelgur-; — **words** apaa-
repeatedly: pulengtaq, -a-, -aqe-, -mar-, -qetaar-, -qur-, -rpaga-, -tur[1]
repellant: *see* cumaci-, *see* peller-, *see* quinag-
repellant, insect: ciissiryailkun, egturyarcuun
repent: anucimirqe-
replace: cimir-
reply: kiu-
reprimand: *see* anucimirqe-, ellangcar-, nunur-
reptile: *see* ciissiq
repulse: *see* cumaci-, *see* peller-, *see* quinag-
request: ellimer-, kaiga-, -sqe-
research: *see* nallunrir-
rescue: anirtur-
resemble: ayuqe-, -aq, -kcak, -ngalnguq, -ngate-, *aequalis case (see endings section)*
resent: allakauki-
reserved: ancurturtar-
resident: -miu
resolve: arenqiirtur-
respect: cakaar-, kencike-, qigcig-, *see* takar-, *see* tallur-
respirator: keggmiaq, qanermiaq
respond: aki-, niiga'rte-, pama-, ungaqtar-
rest: *see* mernuir-; — **on** tusnga-; — **face on hand** ayakut'e-; — **against** *see* iggag-; — **on back** taklaur(ar)-
restaurant: nervik, neryaraq
rested: taqsuqair-
restless: agamya-, munaircete-, nuniite-
restrained: anuraqe-
resubmerge: qakete-
result: -aq[1], -neq[1]
resume original state: penge-
resurrect: unguir-
retaliate: akiur-
retch: u͡gaq'allaga-, waq'allaga-
retire: *see* elgar-, *see* inar-
retrieve: aqva-, ellmig-
return: aki-, kacete-, kingu-, qipete-, uterte-
reveal: egmirte-
revenge: aki-; **supernatural —** avnir-
revere: nanrar-, ucuqe-
reverse: ulte-, *see* -qetaar-
revive: elpengcar-, unguir-
revolve: uivaar-, uive-
revolver: uivaaryaraq
reward: *(v)* nunulir-; *(n)* akiliun, paitaq
rhubarb, wild: angukaq, nakaaq, nauciq
rib: inarun, pengraliq, tulimaq; — **cage** qerranret
ribbon: lintaq
Ribes: currluk; *R.* ***hudsonianum*** atsaanglluk, qucakiq; *R.* ***triste*** agalrussaq, agautaq, ingqilirtaq
rice: kelup'aaq, paraluruaq, qup'luruaq, quvluruaq
rich (food): *see* uqilngu-
rich person: nukalpiaq, tukuq, umialek
ricochet: utqite-
ride in boat: angyaq, *see* eke-
ridge: qemiq, *see Nelson*
ridgepole: agluq, *see Nelson*
ridicule: qacungake-; — **song** kingullegte-
rifle: cupun, kalap'iinaq, nutek, *see Nelson;* **high-powered —** alavvilaq, cavilek; **small bore —** nutyaaq; — **butt** equgtaaq; — **sight** anacruq, cuqcaun; — **cleaning rod** sumpuluq
right: (correct) asqig-, elluaq, nalqig-, piciu-, *see* pitalqegte-; **(close)** -qaq; — **hand** tallirpik; — **amount** *see* engelqaq, pitalqegte-
right away: egmian, tamaa
rigid from cold: cetengqite-
rim: ceña, cina
rind: qecik
ring (sound): avirlurte-, kallagte-, kuluk'uunaq, qasiarte-
ring *(n):* kulun; **stone of —** amaq, qilkirtaq
rinse: murqe-
rip: *(v)* alleg-, alpag-, caqerte-, itegte-; — **at seam** egume-; *(n)* allganeq
ripe: a:u-, *see Drebert*
ripsaw: qup'issuun
rise: makete-, *see* nanger-, qerratarte-, qulmurte-; **(sun)** pit'e-; **(liquid, dough)** qerra-, ule-
risky: *see* aar- [1], alingnaq
rival: inglu, inglussuk
river: kuik; — **under cut bank** aciirun; **toward —** camani, camna, kan'a, kanani, kete-, un'a, unani; **away from —** kelu-
road: tumyaraq
roast: asgir-, kelipi-, maniar-, uute-
rob: mayar-, tegleg-, u͡gayar-, wayar-
robe: ulikutaq
Roberts Mountain: Ing'errlak
robin: aaqcurliq, curcurliq, elagayuli, ivatqiluiq, pitegcurliq, quunirciyuli, yugiyugiq
robust: yuutu-
rock: ciimaq, siimaq, teggalquq, teggarvak; — **with holes** iingarnak; **bluish —** qiuq; **large flat —** caligaq; **pretty —** miqsaq; **slung —** elluqun; — **in water** nagaayuq; **small flat —** cilurnaq
rock (boat): eveqaa-, kuksug-, uvaa-

rod, fishing: *see* iqsak, *see* manaq, piqrutaq
roe: cin'aq, cilluvak, imlauk, meluk; **aged —** cuak; **herring —** qaarsaq, qiaryaq
roll: akag-; **— up** imeg-
roof: qaliqaq, qalirneq; **— board** qanak; **— of mouth** qilagaq
room: pivik; **make —** nunakegte-
root: acilquq, nemernaq, *see Turner;* **remove —s** makiur-; **— pick** acilquirissuun, elautaq, eqiin
rope: ilavkuk, milu'uvkaaq, pilu'uvkaaq, qecik, qillrutaq, qip'arpak, tapraq, uskuq, *see Orlov;* **tent —** kuuliaq, nuqsugun
Rosa acicularis: atsameq, tuutaruaq
Rosary: *see* piicag-
rose: atsameq; **— hip** tuutaruaq
rot: aru-
rotate: uive-
rotten: — meat miuyineq, qutak; **— food** arineq; **— wood** arumaneq
rough: *see* caleryag-, keggag- [2], kenercete-, maniate-; **(water)** *see* qaiq
round: akagenqegg-, uivenqegg-
row *(v):* cave-, save-, utqerr-, yave-
row (line): saaneq
rub: asngerte-, keggeve-, nangugte-
rubber band: nengulraq
rubber sheeting: metuyailkun
Rubus arcticus: puyuraar(aq)
Rubus chamaemorus: aqevyik, atsalugpiaq, atsarpiaq, naunraq
Rubus deliciosus: puyuraarpak
rudder: *see* alulaq, aqutaq
rue: neq'aniur-
ruff: asguruaq, kumegneq, legiliq, negiliq, ulganaq
ruffle: ciqauyaq
rug: tuc'araq, tuss'araq
rule: alerquun, inerquun, pisqun; **break —** asmuur-
ruler: cuqcaun, taktassiarcuun
rumble: tem'iq
Rumex arcticus: civassaq, naunrayagaq, quagciq, quunaq
rummage: aglug-, kaaleg-
rumor: *see* qannguar-
run: aq've-, aqvaqur-; **— aground** nunallite-; **— around** aqvaqua-, *see* calligte-; **— away** ayakar-, qimag-; **— fast** *see* uqila-; **— in a race** aqvaute-, pilraute-; **— into** apur-, nall'arte-; **— on four legs** pangaleg-; **(colors)** ere-, erve-, qesuir-, ure-; **(nose)** kakeggli-, ngevvli-; **(sores)** *see* ege-, maqe-
rung: akeq, tuc'araq, tuss'araq, tutemqaq
runner, sled: assingaq, pirlak
runt: quuqessngitaq, uuqessngitaq
rush: *see* patag-; **— up to** ullag-
rushes (plant): *see Adams*
Russian: Kass'alugpiaq
Russian Christmas: Selavi
Russian Mission: Iquk
Russian Orthodox: Kass'alugpiaq
rust: qalleq
rustle: niuk, niugte-, uluvlite-

S

Saami: Laapaaq

sack: missuuk; **burlap** — missuulleq, *see Marsh;* **empty flour** — mukaarutleq

sacred: kencignarqe-

sad: angniite-, avegteqe-, caamiirte-, icamiirte-, ilulliqe-, iluteqe-, kananglluqte-, nacig-, qivru-

safety pin: kula'avkaaq, pula'avkaaq

sag: qacu- [1]

sail: qerarun, tengalraq; **sheet rope of** — skuutaq

sailor: *see* imarpik, napaciurta

Saint Lawrence Island: Ciuraq, Qikertarpak

Saint Mary's: Negeqliq

Saint Michael: Taciq

saliva: nuak, nuvak, qeciq

salivate: *see* ege-, nuiqe-

Salix: napapiaq, uqviaq, uqviaraq, uqvigaq, uqvik

salmon: neqaraq; **dog or chum** — aluyak, iqalluk, kangitneq, mac'utaq, teggmaarrluk; **humpback or pink** — amaqaayak, amaqsuq, cuqpeq, terteq, *see Orlov;* **king** — kiagtaq, taryaqvak; **silver or coho** — caayuryaq, qakiiyaq, qavlunaq, uqurliq; **red or sockeye** — cayak, sayak; **spawning** — masseq, nalayaq, talayaq; **king — running under smelt** aciirturtet; **— egg** cilluvak; **— strip** culunallraq, taryitaq

salmonberry, cloudberry: aqevyik, atsalugpiaq, atsarpiaq, naunraq

salt: taryuq

salted fish or meat: culunaq, sulunaq, taryitaq

saltery: culunivik, salayaq, sulunivik

salvage: algacak, qelke-

salvation: anirturin

same: *see* atunem, ayuqa, -tateke-, *vialis case (see endings section);* **— kind** -kuciq; **— time** *see* nalle-, *see* qerte-; **have the — N as** -lgun

sample: naspaa-, pitassiar-, uig-, uigtua-

sand: maqallaq, qau͡gyaq

sand dab: cagiq, sagiq

sandal: aluilitaq

sandbar: en'aq

sandpaper: keggalrun

sandpiper: levlevleraq, *see Adams;* **pectoral** — quguquguaq, temtemtaaq, tukutukuar(aq), uquir(aq); **solitary** — iisuraar(aq), kiakiaq, tuntussiik; **spotted** — elagayuli; **western** — ceńair(aq), iisuraar(aq); **rock** — ceńaqiiq

sandspit: taciq, *see* qau͡gyaq

sandstorm: *see* pirtuk

sandy beach: ceń'aq

sanitary napkin: tungeq, uruq

sanity: usvi

sap: mecuq

sash (belt): qes'un; **dance** — qepyun

satiated: aqiturte-, aqsi-, ayi-, camir-

satisfactory: arenqig-, asqig-, *see* -luatar-

satisfied: sanqegte-

Saturday: Maqineq

saucepan: egan, tunqaq

saucer: acliq, atliq, pelutsiaq

save: *see* algacak, anirtur-, qelke-; **— food for** minar-

savior: anirturta

saw: kegglaq, piilaq, qelutnguuyaq, uluarun; **— tooth** keggsaq; **cross-cut** — kep'issuun; **rip** — qup'issuun

sawdust: *see* kegglaq

say: aper-, pi-, qaner-, -r-; **— one is** -ni-; **— unfavorable things** upute-

scab: amirrluk, patqar-, qecik

scale (fish): kapciq, qelta

scale (weight): uqamailtassiirun

scale (climb): qaklite-, qasqite-

Scammon Bay: Marayaaq

scamper: masqe'rte-

scan: kiarte-, kiyarte-; **— from a height** nacete-, naste-, qikerte-

scar: iiraq, qelengllak, tallegneq

scarce: enurnar-

scare: *see* ali-; **— away** ayalegte-; **try to —** alingcirar-

scarf: pelatuuk, uyaqurrilitaq

scatter: cagte-, calligte-, cekavte-, cikavte-, eskavte-, kalme-, kanve-, katalurte-, peksag-, qevcaa-, qevcerte-, sagte-

scaup, greater: kep'alek

scavenge: *see* algacak, *see* qanitaq

scent gland: mink ic'ukcak, ikcukcaq; **beaver** aluqan

schist: *see Nelson*

school: elicarvik, elitnaurvik, eskuulaq, naaqivik, skuulaq

science: *see* kanginge-

scissors: mangautek, nunuutek, nuussicuak, pupsuuk

scold: anucimirqe-, aryua-, ellangcar-, nunur- [1], qak'urte-, sapat'ag-, savat'ag-, uluvirte-, yitaar-

scoop *(n):* anquun, qenuirun, *see* ipug-

scorch: leg-; **— one's throat** iglairte-

scoter: common — kukumyar(aq), tungunqeggliq; **surf or white-winged** — akacakayak

scoundrel: *see Khromchenko*

scour: *see* nangugte-, tallegte-

scouring powder: nangugcissuun, tallegcissuun

scow: palagg'uutaq

scowl: miuyigte-, *see* qavyur-

scrap: eliqneq

scrape: kelig-; **— a skin** cakivte-, cakuug-, calugte-, iqute-, pellugte-, qercirar-; **— pitch** angiyar-; **— food with finger** alqimar-, epaar-

scratch: tallegte-; **— an itch** kumeg- [2], paame-, paume-; **— with claws or nails** cetugmig-, qecugmig-

scream: aara-, aarpag-, aviu-

screen: capa, talin

screw: miintaq, qipsaq, qivvsaq, uintaq

screwdriver: angicissuun, qipsuun

scrip (money): leraaniq

scrub: essug-, essugi-, suugi-, tane-, tanir-, tanukar-

scruff of neck: pequq

sculpin: ceturrnaq, ivsirtuliq, kalagaq, kapatak, kayu [2], nertuli, qanerpak, *see Nelson, Zagoskin*

scurvy grass: it'garralek

sea: imarpik

sea anemone: anarsaraq, aruyek, lagturyaqliq, qacautaq, teq

sea lion: apakcuk, uginaq

sea mammal: unkumiutaq

sea otter: arrnaq

sea people (legendary): qununiq

sea slug: uraruq, ussungluq

sea urchin: kemagnaq, uutuk

seal *(v):* keviq, parte- [1], umcig-

seal *(animal):* taqukaq, *see Wrangell, Nelson;* **bearded —** angayukliq, maklak, tungunquq; **young bearded —** almigaq, amirkaq, maklaaq, maklassuk; **large male bearded —** qalriq; **spiral-striped bearded —** nemercuk; **fur —** aataak; **ringed or hair —** nayiq; **ribbon —** qasruliq; **spotted —** issuriq, suuri, qayigsaq; **two-year-old spotted —** useqnak, uyeqnak; **unidentified sp.** tuvartaq; **newborn or unborn —** ul'utvak; **rutting male —** tegak; **— with hair rubbed off** eyalirtaq; **— on icefloe** ugtaq; **surfaced —** puga; **—calling stick** aiggaruaq; **— net** taqukassuun; **— flipper part** aklanquq; **— flipper** unan, aiggaq; **— intestine lining** qiaq; **— gut** irnerrluk; **— aorta** *see Adams;* **boiled aged flipper** qellukaq; **rendered blubber** tangeq; **catch —** uqunge-

sealskin: bleached — naluaq; **— with hair removed** amirkaq, *see* qercirar-

seam, welt: egliq, *see Adams*

search: ivar-, yuar-; **— through** aglug-, kaaleg-

seasick: angayiite-

seat: aqumlleq, nacin; **boat —** ingun

seaweed: elquaq, irnerrluguaq, tukurnaq

second: — one tungliq; **for the — time** aipiri-; **— wind** ilunge-

secret: aassaqe-, aassaqun, cangssaar(aq); **in —** -ngssaar(aq)

secretary: igarta

section: saaneq

sedge: qinkiq

sediment: kisneq

see: tangerr-; **— for the first time** tangnerrar-; **— clearly** mecig-, mecike-

seed: iiqupak

seek: -cur-, -ssur-; **— food** nerangnaqe-

seem: -cilli-, -ngalnguq, -ngari-, -ngate-

see-saw: aassungutaaq, iipuuyaaq, ipuuyaaq

seethe: cuminge-

seine: kuvyaq, *see* negaq, qelcaq

self: *see* ellmi, *see endings section*

selfish: *see* arcake-, *see* elpeke-, *see* irel-, *see* qunu-

sell: naverte-, tune-

semen: *see* maq'erri-, *see Drebert*

send: makira- [2], tuyur-; **— for** tuyur-

Senecio congestus: melngut neqait, qugyuguaq

sense: *(v) see* alangru, elpeke-; *(n)* cella, cilla, ella, elpeksuun; **come to one's —s** elpenge-; **lack —** umyuarite-, usviite-

sensible: usvingqerr-

sensitivity, lack: mianiite-

sensor: elpeksuun

sentence, utter incomplete: iqupki-

sepal: *see* nayumiaqe-

separate: aveg-, avte-

September: Amiraayaaq, Amirairvik, Kakeggliyarvik, *see Adams*

series: -in

serpent: ciissirpak

serum: ituk

servant: kevgaq [1], pista

serve: kevgiur-; **— food** neqliur-; **— food in men's community house** payugte-, qepagte-; **—s you right!** kacakikika, palaq

set: civte-, elkarte-, ngelkarte-, -ir[1], *see also* **put; (ready)** uqlir-, urnir-; **(sun)** teve-, tevir-; **— a net** civte-, kuvyir-, nengte-; **— on eggs** eva-; **— into position** paste-; **— snares** negir-; **— out** mani-, paivte-, pavte-; **— trap** petengte-

settle: elgar-, elkarte-, *see* kisneq, ngelkarte-, nuni-

seven: malrunlegen, *see Petroff*

sever: kepe-

several: qavcin

sew: mingqe-; **— sole** nat'rar-; **— waterproof seam** iqre-

sewing box: kakivik, kellarvik

sewing machine: massiinaq, mingqessuun

sex-crazed: qumaqite-

sex organ: taqik, ucuk

sexual intercourse: kuyag-, taqik, uyug-

shabby: -ller(aq), -vialuk

shade: talin, talineq

shadow: talineq, tarenraq

shaft: epu

Shageluk: Caarrilluk

shake: angala-, arulate-, kakave-, qiive-, uulegte-; **— hands** aaggacungar-, aiggacungar-, unaciur-; **— off snow or dirt** ellug-, evcug-, kanevlarte-; **— person violently** aangulugtuute-

Shaktoolik: Cagtulek

shallow: etgate-, ilukite-, *see Barnum;* **— net** narrlukite-

shaman: angalkuq, kallalek, qelalek, tuunralek; **—'s activities** avnir-, qaniqe-, qela-, tuunri-

shame: *see* kasngu-; **for —!** kacakikika

shameless: kasnguite-

shape: eluciq; **be in —** tumangqa-; **get in —** angimurte-; **out of —** cuqlur-

share: *(v)* aruqe-, avgute-, kuyagtar-, naruyake-, nengirtur-, tuvqake-, *see* -lgun, *see Muset; (n)* nengiq

shark: yugtutuli

sharp: cingig-, cingikegte-, ipeg-; **step on something —** cukite-; **— edge** quaguk

sharpen: celli-, cilli-, cingig-, elli- [2], ipegcar-

shawl: nalikutaq, ulikutaq

shave (whiskers): ungair-

shavings: canalleq

she: ellii, *see also endings section*

shear: qiur-

shears: qiurcuun

sheath: kiglin, *see* nuussiq

shed (hair): meqe-

sheefish: cii, ciiq

sheep: qusngiq, *see Orlov;* **Dall —** peńaiq, epnaiq

Sheldon's Point: Nunam Iqua

shelf: eskaapaq, ingelvissaaq, qulqin, skaapaq

shell, snail: ciutemquq

shelter: *(v)* talite-; *(n)* talicivik, nalik, naliguyaq, uqraq; **take —** uqite-; **snow —** aniguyaq

sheltered side: uqeq

shepherd: qunguturiurta

shield: aassaqeq

shinbone: qengaraq

shine: ciqenqar-, kenurte-, qerrir-, qevlerte-; **(moon)** iralir-; **(sun)** akercir-, macaq

ship: kalampiaq, sun'aq

shipwrecked: *see* kitngu-, qaluryarqe-

shirt: atkucuar(aq), keggan, kemegmik, lumarraq, matarun, numarraq, *see Nelson*

shiver: uulegte-

shock absorber: *see* matngagte-, *see* qatngite-

shoe: cap'akiq, masmakiq, pasmakiq, sap'akiq

shoelace: cingiq

shoe-pac: alap'aq

shoot: *see* agtar-, *see* nall'aringa-, *see Nelson;* **— gun** nuteg-; **— arrow** piteg-, pitgar-; **— at target** napataq

shore: ceńa, cina, *see* kete-, *see Wrangell;* **go along —** ceńirte-, cetu-

short: **(distance)** markite-; **(length)** nanite-; **(person)** cugkite-, sugkite-; **(legs)** *see* kanag-; **(duration)** -ar(ar)te[2]; **fall —** enurte-, nurute-

short-cut: *see* nalug- [2]

shortening: caalaq, mantiikaq, saalaq

shot: **lead —** kal'ciissaaq, kalkiicaaq, kal'tiissaaq, luupiq

shotgun: ayemtaaq, qerruyaarcuun, tengmiarcuun, yaqulegcuun

should: -arkau-

shoulder: tusek, tuyek; **carry on —** equk, quuk

shoulderblade: keggasek, kegglarkaq

shout: aarpag-, qarte-, qatpag-, qayagpag-

shove: enu-

shovel: *see* aiggar-, *see* elag-; **snow—** pekutaq, qanikciurun

shoveler duck: curcurpak, sugg'erpak

show: apertur-, mani-, nasvag-, nayvite-, tangercete-; **— how** ayuqucirtur-, nallunair-; **— off** *see* anagtaar-

shower: *see* maqi-, *see also* **rain**

shred: cuyavleq

shrew: angyayagaq, casraraq

shrike, northern: kanguruaq

shrimp: cungaralukvak

shrink: eqe- [2], qellur-

shrub: cuyaqsak

shuffle (feet): ikamtag-

shut: palute-, patu; **grow —** quu- [1]

shuttle, net: imgutaq, qilagcuun

shy: kalevyug-, *see* takar-, *see* tallur-

sibling: anelgun; **younger —** acik'aq [2], kinguqliq, uyuraq; **youngest —** kinguqlikacaar(aq), mik'nuraq; **half — through extramarital liaison** qatnguq

sick: ellaculngu-, nangte-, nangteqe-, natlugte-, naulluu-, qena-, -liqe[2], -lngu-; **— from oily food** uqilngu-; **— looking** tenguqlirte-; **— from food** qaliqar-

sickness: cirlak, nangtequn, naulluun, qenan

side: qacarneq; **this —** ukate-; **— of body** caniqaq; **— of face** ayakutar(aq), inarnaq; **on one's —** *see* canir- [1]

sideswipe: akitmite-

sieve: katagutaq

sigh: aneryaar-, culuguyug-

sight (see): qinerte-; **out of —** ipete-, talurte-; **in —** alaingqa-

sight, gun: anacruq, cuqcaun, qinrun

sign *(v):* sainar-; **— language** *see* elucirar(ar)-

signal with eyes: iigmiur-

signpost: nallunailkutaq

silent: nepaite-

silk: suukuyaq

silver: qerrirliq

similar: ayuqa, tuar, -li[1], -ngalnguq, -ngate-, -nguaq, -uaq, -yak

simultaneously: *see* atauciq, -qerte-

sin: assiilnguq, kengluq

since: *consequential mood (see endings section); see* nutem, -niq

sinew: cigyak, eglu, ivaluq, uliun, yualuq; **— thread** kelugkaq; **split —** talur-; **— on bow** *see Nelson*

sing: apallir-, atur-, menge-

singe: kukeg-, leg-, paliryi-

single out: allakar-

sink: — in water kit'e-; **— in mud** qap'ite-; **— in snow, etc.** muru-; **— partway in water** kive-

sinker: kicaqutaq, kis'un; **slit in —** nayugnaq

sinuses: curlu

sip: yuurte- [2]

sister: older — al'a, alleqaq, alqaq; **man's younger —** nayagaq; **younger —** kinguqliq, uyuraq; **any —** arnauneq; **father's —** acak; **mother's —** anaana

sister-in-law: (brother's wife) ukurraq; **(spouse's sister)** cakiraq; **(husband's brother's wife)** uilgun

sit: aqume-, aqumga-; **— cross-legged** amaqigci-; **— back-to-back** *see* alrapaq; **— on eggs** eva-

situated: ete-, uita-, -mete-

six: arvinlegen

sixteen: *see Appendix 6 on numerals; see Adams*

size: angtaciq, pita-

skate, ice: cikulraar-, kankiiq

skeleton: enerrlainaq

skiff: angyaq, palayaq

skillet: asgircuun, assalissuun, eskuulutaq, maniarcuun, skuulutaq

skillful: munar-, qetumla-, -ngig-

skim: pugci-, punerte-

skimp: palarte-

skin *(v):* amiir-, nayug-, qapiar-

skin *(n):* amiq, qecik; **— to chew** arucetaaq, aaqassaaq, taaqassaaq, tamukassaaq, ungicetaaq; **fish —** amirak; **— side of pelt** cata; **— of caribou** caginraq; **soaked —** meqciraq; **bedding —** alliqupak, alliraq; **— sore** cakucuk; **— stretcher** nillaq; **— scraper** calugcissuun, cakivcissuun, cakuugun, cuplulek, ellumrun, iqucissuun, keligaun, pellumrun, tellunrun, urugun

skinny: enerrlainaq, kemgite-, paluneq

skip: (in motion) *see* meceg-; **— on water** cilur-, *see Turner;* **— breakfast** makngìnar-

skirt: uan

skull: nasqukuyuaq, qamiqukuyak; **empty —** ilquigneq; **opening at base of —** katngalqitaaq

sky: qilak

slant: angayegte-, *see* ever-, *see* irir-, *see* luqir-, *see* uver-

slap: negler-, pateg-, patguur-, qacarte-, qassarte-

slat: ingleraq

slave: pista

sled: ikamraq, qamauk, qamuq, qamurrucuaq, *see Petroff;* **boat —** aciqaq; **kayak —** qamigaun; **small —** qamuqataq; **large freight —** ikamralugpiaq, qamisvak; **high-backed —** qamuutarrsuun; **push —** peyukacir-, kasmurrar(ar)-

SLED PARTS *(see Appendix 9):* **bed slat** ingleraq; **brake** elgaq, esgaq, kenatagun, kenercissuun, leg'aq, qamurcuun, saagaq; **crosspiece** caniguyaq; **front piece** maryarun; **brush bow** puukaryailkutaq; **runner upturn** tetgaq; **runner** acirneq, aglukaq, assingaq, assirneq, pirlak; **heel of runner** kitngilquq; **side rail** quliq; **outermost slat** turun; **stanchion** kapilaq, napayuq; **arch supporting bed** napu; **handlebar** alulaq, kasmurraun; **cover** kangciraq; **toggle** *see Barnum*

sledge-hammer: payiggsiq

sleep: kanar(ar)-, qavar-; **put to —** qavangcar-; **— next to** tutek; **— soundly** acivagte-; **disturbed —** pegla-, pel'i-, qiperrlugte-, temli-

"sleep" in eyes: meryaq, qavacilleq, qunik

sleeping bag: inarrvik, maakuluk, maukuluk, muukuluk, qavarcuun, qavarvik; **child's —** qungcuutaq

sleeping pill: qavarcetaaq

sleepwalk: temli-, pegla-, pel'i-

sleepy: qavara-, qavarni-, qelurni-

sleet: mecaliqaq

Sleetmute: Cellitemiut

sleeve: aliq, amraq

slick: nepirag-, piirag-

slick, oil: uquaq

slide: — down cellur-, cetu-, cillur-, ellur-; **— on ice** cikulrii-

slightly: -ksuar(ar)-, -rrluar(ar), -mcugte-

slime: cuvgeq, nuaqceq, *see* peller-, yuvgeq

sling: agqetaaq, aturrlugaq, elluqun

slip *(v):* qurrasqite-, u͡gasqite-, *see Nelson*

slip (garment): yuupkaaq

slip-on garment: as'un

slipper: kameksak, murun, qaacullraq, qaliruaq, selip'ussaaq

slippery: qurrasqinarqe-, u͡gasqinarqe-

slit: pilag-

sliver: qerruarun; **get a —** qerruarte-

slobber: nuiqe-

slope: aqelqurrun, *see* cellur-, *see* ellur-, uverneq

slop pail: capacuk, *see* ciqite-

sloppily: -vlugte-

sloppy: ikanga-, qucak, -vialuk

slough: tunuirun

slow: cukaite-, kenerte-, pamaite-, pamriate-, paviate-, piqassngiar(aq), -maar(ar)-, -qtarar(ar)-, *see Nelson*

sluggard: qessanquq

smack: mecarte-

small: mikete-, -cuar(aq), -kar(aq)[1], -kcuaraq, -ksuar(aq), -ngssaar-, -qutaq, *see Adams;* **too —** caltur-, mikelke-, tastur-, *see* -ssiyaag-; **— amount** ikgete-, -kuiner-, -kuyuk; **have to a — degree** -kite-; **in a — way** -ckar-, -ksuarar-, -mcaugar-, -mcugte-; **—est of litter** quuqessngitaq, uuqessngitaq

smart (intelligent): puqig-

smash: cii- [2]

smear: minguk

smell: *(v)* nare-; **— like** -cugninarqe-, -cugnite-, -ninarqe-, -rpagninarqe-; **— bad** narniite-, paq, tepsarqe-; **— good** narnirqe-, tepkegte-; **— of humans** yugninarqe-; *(n)* tepa

smelt: cemerliq, cimigliq, *see Wrangell, Zagoskin;* **longfin —** kalenquq; **boreal —** elquarniq, iqalluaq, qusuuq, quyuuq

smile: *see* nulgair-, quuyurni-

smoke: apsuq, aruvak, kuingiq, meluk, puyuq; **— fish** aruvarqi-, aruvir-, puyurqe-, puyurte-

smokehole: *see* egaleq

smokehouse: elagyaq, puyurcivik, talicivik

smoky: aruvir-, iryagte-, puyir-, puyuqe-

smooth: elivte-, *see* ellai-, manig-, manigcar-, taigtur-

smorgasbord: *see* uyiqe-

smother: epe-

smudge: aruvaar(ar)-

snack, bedtime: inaqutaq

snag: nagte-

snail: aalemyaaq, imartuliar(aq), ipugpak, nakunaq, nepcurliq; **— shell** ciutemquq

snake: ciissirpak

snap: (break) kevkarte-, pet'nge-; **(bite)** kegler-

snap for harness: kangiun

snare: ayemtaq, negaq; **spring —** makikcaq, pet'ngercetaaq; **spruce-root bird —** negaraq, partak, qelcaq

snarl: ikirni-, uirrani-

sneer: aripaciteke-

sneeze: aqessngaar-

sniffle: niurrsig-, yuurrmiur-

snipe: ceñ'aq, kukukuaq, tuyek [2], *see Nelson*

snore: qutug-

snot: kakeggluk, kakelvak, *see* ngev'a

snout: cugg'eq, sugg'eq

snow: *(v)* aniu-, cellallir-, qanir-, qanunge-; *(n)* **— on ground** aniu, apun, qanikcaq; **light —** kanevvluk; **soft deep —** muruaneq; **drifting —** natquik; **clinging —** nevluk; **— on water** qanisqineq; **crusted —** qerretrar-, qetrar-; **block of —** utvak; **— cornice** navcaq; **fresh —** nutaryuk

snowbank: qengaruk; **small —** agneq

snow-beater: katautaq, kavcircuun

snowblind: iingir-

snow-covered: ciru-, qanikcir-

snowdrift: iqalluguaq

snow fence: agqercetaar(aq)

snowflake: qanuk

snow-machine: ikamraq, snuukuuq

snow shelter: aniguyaq

snowshoe: acaluruaq, pupsugcetaaq, tangluq; **fill —** nulur- [2]

snow-shovel: pekutaq, qanikciurun

snowstorm: pirtuk

snuff: *see* anuqetuliar(aq), iqmik, meluskaq, peluskaq

snuffbox: iqmiutaq

snuffle: niurrsig-, yuurrmiur-

so: *see* -ta [2]; **is that —?** qaa; **— many, — much** ik'ikika, -rpakar-; **— that** -na-, -niar-

soak: akurte-, keni-, mecir-, miicir-, peturte-; **— up** *see* metu-, pater-; **— skin** meqcir-, qakime-

soaked: meci-, mecunge-, mecungte-

soap: miilaq

sob: *see* mang-

sociable: ilaliur-

social security card: *see* calissuun

social worker: ikayurta

sock: *see* alliqsak, cuukiiq, ilupeqsaq, qaliruaq, suukiiq, *see Petroff;* **waterproof —** qalipeqsaq; **one-piece pants and —s** allirtet

sod: kiitaq, pequq, qarmaq

soda, baking: quulrircaun

soda pop: meqsuircaun, qapneq

sodden: ungi-

soft: (subtance) munaite-, qetute-, unaite-; **(snow)** aniullugte-, aqigte-; **(fish)** aqiturte-; **(to touch)** neruver-

soften: *see* aaqassaaq, keni-, *see* taaqassaaq, *see* ulug-

soggy: ungi-

soil (dirt): nevuq, nuna

solar plexus: tenguk

solder: payari-, pelulukaaq

soldier: anguyagta

sole: (of foot) alu, atungaq; **(of boot)** alu, atungaq, nat'raq; **material for boot —** lavtak, naterkaq

sole (only): kii- [1], kesir-, keyir-, -rrlainaq

solid: asvaite-, ayvaite-

some: ila

somersault: ulpiarte-

something: *see* ca, cau-

sometime: *see* ca, *see* ila

son: avankuq, avaqutaq, qetunraq

son-in-law: nengauk

song: apalluk, atuun, ivarun, mengyaraq, yuarun; **— leader** *see* apallir-

soon: *see* egmian, icivaaraqu, -niar(ar)-; **as — as possible** tamaa

soot: puyuqneq

soothe: essaar-, emair-

sore: **(muscles)** cagner-; **(on body)** cakucuk, cuqeq, naucuk, pupik, qaaryak; **— of scalp** qauq; **have — eyes** *see* ii

sorrow: *see* iluteqe-

sorrowful: ilulliqe-, iluteqe-, qivru-

sorry: *see* pitsaqe-, *see* takumcu-, *see* umyuaq

soul: anerneq, tarneq

sound: nepa; **emit —** aar-, qalria-, qalrir-, -r-; **— like** -rpallar-; **— good** niitnirqe-

soup: cuupaq, imarrluk, qayuq, suupaq

sour: ciirnarqe-, quulerninarqe-, quulerte-, quunarqe-

source: kangiq; **— of river** kangiq, qagan

sourdock: aatunaq, civassaq, iruluq, naunrayagaq, quagciq, quunaq, *see Turner*

sourdough: kelipacuggluk, quuleciraq, quussniaq, urtaq

south: ungalaq

southwest: uaqnaq, ungalaqliqneq

space: pivik

spade (card): it'gaq, umik

spank: piqertur-

spark: kenurraq, *see* nuteg-, paulaq

spark-plug: espaak, spaak

sparkle: qerriqetaar-, qevlerte-, qilkirtar-

sparrow: ceqpilunaq, cilungaq; **fox —** elagayuli; **song —** sulissuliar(aq), ucukacellngiir(aq); **savannah —** tekciuk; **tree —** tuir(aq); **white- or golden-crowned —** uipinipaaq

spastic: unair-

spawn: qurre-, talmag-

speak: qalarte-, qanaa-, qaner-, -saar-, -yaar-; **— harshly** qatekcugte-; **— a non-Yup'ik language** qitevte-

spear: aklegaq, kapun, narulkaq, pitegcaraq, *see Petroff;* **fish —** aggsuun, ag'ssuun, nalayarrsuun; **three-pronged bird —** asauquq, ayauquq, nuusaaq; **large —** cavek, panaq; **— used with throwing stick** nagiquyaq; **seal —** nanerpak, *see Turner;* **—head** cingilek, qalugyaq, *see Nelson;* **—throwing stick** nuqaq; **— line** usaaq

special: cangssaar(aq)

speech: qalarrneq

speed: cukacar-, cukari-

spend: **— time** -i[3] -te[4]; **— summer** kiagi-; **— winter** uksi-; **— day** erni-

Sphagnum: uruq

spherical: akagenqegg-

spider: negair(aq), neguryaq; **pouched —** kellarvilek

spiderweb: negaq

spill: kanve-, kuve-, *see Turner;* **— over** uryur-

spin (fiber): piirri-

spine: culuksuk, kuyapegaq, qemirrluk, *see* uivaq; **neural — of fish** culugiaq

spinner toy: ellaraq, ller'ar(aq)

spinster: uilingiataq, uilgaq

spirit: anerneq, nepengyak, qela, *see* taamlek, tarneq, *see* yuk; **— of dead** aangaayuk; **evil —** iinraq; **shaman's —** tuunraq

spit: *see* nuak, qeciq, tepluar-, tevvaar-; **— blood** anerqi-

spit (sand): taciq

spittle: qeciq

spittoon: qecirvik

splash: ciqertar-, mecarte-, merpallagte-, qaalurar-

splatter: *see* qevc-

splay-footed: *see* caqvir-

spleen: maksaq, mamcaq

splint: tegg'utaq

splinter: *see* qerruarte-

split: *see* avek, avqur-, nuleg-, qupe-; **— sinew** talur-

spoil: *see Adams*

spoiled: arinaq, qutak

spokesman: qanerta

sponge: kamegnaq

spool: ivalukayagaq

spoon: alussiq, luuskaaq, qaaluciaq, qasuuciaq, uiluq

spot: kukupak, men'u, qaraliq; **white —** qatenquq; **blue or Mongolian —** qiuneq

spouse: aapaq, aipaq

sprain: aviqarcete-, *see Nelson*

spread: ayu-, minguk; **— legs** *see* avler-; **— open** calla-; **— out** cagte-, nengugte-, sagte-

spring *(v):* pet'nge-

spring (metal): qelun; **— of trap** pascuilnguq

spring (season): kiapauq, up'nerkaq

spring (water): ceng'uq, nengllinaq, qallaneq, ulevlaq

spring (unspecified): *see Adams*

sprinkle: kalme-, kanve-, merte-

spruce: kevraartuq, napa, nekevraartuq

spy: paquussiig-, tangquussiig-

square: kangirenqegg-, yaassiigenqegg-; **carpenter's —** kangirissuun

squash: cii-, massi-, passi-

squat: uyunge-

squeak: kakiungqite-, pupingerte-

squeamish: *see* cumaci-, *see* kama-, *see* peller-

squeeze: eqte- [1], qemrar-, qep'ag-, qet'e-; —

out liquid contents: cipegte-

squint: qaamyuar(ar)-

squirm: qiperrlugte-, qitevte-

squirrel: tree — qiguiq, *see Marsh;* **arctic ground** — cikik, qanganaq; — **stomach fat** qallin; — **hung to dry** qemitaq

squirt: agtar-

stab: kape-, *see* kaki-

stabilize: asvair-, ayvair-

stabilizer: asvailun

stable: asvaite-, cacet-

stack wood: nuarte-, nuirte-

stagger: angasaar-, ayalua-; — **in mud** angayite-

stain: ervike-

stair: akeq, mayuryaraq, tutemqaq

stake: cuka, pauk

stalk *(v):* ingnatar-

stalk of plant: epulquq

stall (delay): qari-

stamina, have: ayani-, *see* cacet-, *see* cas-, *see* taces-; **lack** — ayaniite-

stand: *see* nanger-, nekva-, nek've-, *see Adams;* — **on toes** kiite-, nengusraar-, kiipir-, nenge-; — **upright** napa-; — **by self** kiimir-

stanza: agneq, apalluq

star: agsaq, agyaq, *see Wrangell;* **North** — agyarrlak

starch: kenercetaaq

stare: irr'i-, tangvaur-

starfish: aaggsak, agyaruaq

start: ayagnir-, -yaurciiqe-; — **slowly** -qataar(ar)-; — **suddenly** ayaga'rte-, eg'arte-; — **on journey** qani-; — **engine** ayagcete-

starter: ayagcecissuun; — **cord** nuqtaarcuun

startle(d): qugcuaqer-, tatame-

starvation time: cangerlak, kaignaq

starve: kainiqe-, palu-

state (condition): ayuquciq, eluciq, -ciq, -lleq [1], -ma-, -ngqa-

stay: uita-, -aur(ar)-; — **for a day** erni-; — **with** nayur-, pai-; — **overnight** qavartar-; — **behind** paa-, pai-, unegte-; — **home** utengqa-; — **up late** pegg'ar-

steadfast: pektayiite-

steal: tegleg-

stealthily, act: iiqumtug-

steam: aurneq, puyuq

steambath: take — maqi-; —- **house** maqivik, qasgiq; — **beater** piqrutaq, taarrin; — **respirator** keggmiaq, qanermiaq

steamboat: palagg'uutaq, *see Nelson*

Stebbins: Tapraq

steel: cavik

steel wool: tallegcissuun

steelhead: irunaq

steep: kuvugenkegte-, uverteckegte-

steer: alulaq, aqute-

steering wheel: alulaq

stem: epulquq

step: *(v)* amllir-, tut'e-, tutmar-; — **into water** iver-; **- in puddle** mecqite-; **take big —s** amelvag-; — **on sharp object** cukite-; *(n)* akeq, tuc'araq, tuss'araq

stepchild: anglicaq, aqumkengaq, aulukaaq, kitugtaq

stepfather: ataata

stepmother: anaana

stern of boat: aqu, kingu; — **of kayak** kagaluq

sternum: angvanuq, cakiaq, pekutaruaq

stew: cuupaq, keniraq, suupaq

stick *(v):* nepete-

stick up for eyur- [1], igur- [1]

stick *(n):* murak, *see Nelson;* **net-setting** — kasmurun; **pot-holding** — takaneq; **fish-spreading** — ayagta; **digging** — acilquirissuun, elautaq, eqiin

stickleback: cukilek, ilaqcungaq, quarruuk

sticky: nepcanarqe-

stiff: frozen — cetengqite-; — **hands** perrleqciir(ar)-

still (water): qama-

still, yet: cali

sting: qacelli-, qatli-; **(bee)** puukar-

stingy: irelpik, ireltar-, irleg-, kiimurrsug-, qunutungar-

stink: *see* arinaq, narniite-, *see* qutak, tepsarqe-

stir: akute-, angulate-, arulamirte-, ingulate-, peke-

stirring device: uivun

stitch: kaki-, keluk

stoke: eqir-, *see* murak

stomach: anrutaq, aqsaq, aqsaquq; — **ache** aqsiqe-, *see* ilu, ilukaar-

stone: ciimaq, siimaq, teggalquq; **flat** — cilurnaq; **glass-like** — kukikcaq; **hard** — **for tools** qetruk, umik; — **around firepit** qerrluq; — **of ring** amaq, qilkirtaq; **gall or kidney** — teggalquq

stoop: qulugte-, *see Drebert*

stop: arulair-, taqe-, -nanrir-, -ngair-, -nrir-, -yuirute-; —! agu, angu, tua-i, -piiqna-; — **consonant** arulaituli

stopper: elcailkun, keviq, mellaq

storage: elevated — ellivik, qaivarrvik; **water-filled hole for** — qengneq; *see also* **cache**

store *(v):* kellar-, qemagte-, qungate-, tungvagte-

store *(n):* kap'aniskaq, kipusvik, laavkaaq, lavkaaq

store-bought: kass'artaq, taqumalria

storehouse: mamteraq

storekeeper: kap'aniskaq, kipusviliurta, kupcaaq, laavkiurta

storm: *see* anuqa, carqullugaq, *see* cella, *see* ella, pircir-, taivkar-

story: qalamciq, qanemciq, quliraq, univkaraq

story knife: atekngun, qucgutaq, yaaruin; **use —** atekngui-, qucgutar-, yaarui-

stout (strong): akitmirnarqe-

stove: kaminiaq, kenervik, pelit'aaq; **cook —** kenircuun; **camp —** kaassalinaq, kenircuun

stovepipe: apsirvik, puyirvik

stow: kellar-, qemagte-, qungate-, tungvagte-

straight: naker-, nalqig-; **— grained wood** unarciaq

straighten: assircar-, eqte-, kenagte-, kenugte-, kitugte-

strain: (effort) caknaa-; **(injury)** enguga'rte-, nenguga'rte-; **— at leash** angaqe-; **show — on face** tenguqe-

strait: kangiqaq, kangirrluk, *see Nelson*

stranded: kalivte-

strange: allakaq, allau-, nalluyugci-, tangnerrayak

stranger: allaneq, aqelqaq, *see Nelson;* **meet a —** yit'e-

strangle: avate-, evate-, qemite-

straw: cupun

streak of fish in water: minek, qavlunaq

stream: *(v)* carve-; *(n)* carvaq

stretch: nenge-; **— arms** cagte- [2], yagte-; **— legs** *see* cetur-, **— skin** angiar-, ngillar-, nillar-

stretcher: akigaun; **carry on —** akigar-

stretcher, skin: nillaq; **— for small skin** aquun

strew: *see* **scatter**

strike: kaug-, pateg-, piqer- [2], qacarte-, tugeq

string: *(v)* nuve-, tavigte-, **— net** qemiq; *(n)* pelacinak, piirraq, qecik, qillrutaq, uskuraq; **taut —** qelun; **— of fish** tupigat; **story —** aarraq, airraq, ayarr'aq

stringed instrument: qelutviaq, tengtengaaq

strip: (by squeezing) cipegte-; **— bare** mayar-, u͡gayar-, wayar-

strip of wood or sinew: cigyak; **— of willow bark** alek; **— of fur or skin** menglairun, menglerin; **cut into —s** pinve-

striped cloth: tiik

stroke: — gently ellai-; **— paddling or swimming** pakiur-

stroke (illness): nal'aqerte-

stroll: ayangssi-, pekara-, tarrarte-

strong: akitmirnarqe-, *see* cacet, *see* cas-, elnguq, kayu-, nelnguq, nuki-, pinir-, *see* taces-, tukni-, yuutu-; **— impact** *see* tuner-; **— coffee or tea** ecur-

struggle: cakner-

strum: *see* kaleg-

stub toe: putukite-

stubborn: pamaite-

stuck: caltuqite-, cetengqite-, napete-, tastuqite-; **— in mud** angayite-, qap'ite-; **— between teeth** kumkar-

student: elicaraq, elitnauraq, naaqilria, *see* skuulaq

study: *see* elite-

stuff *(v):* kevir-, qerte-

stuffed: umci-

stuffy: epsalngunarqe-

stump: mimernaq, naparyalleq; **uprooted —** nasqunaq

stunned: ii-

stunted: kuc'uqerte-

stupid: kin'anga-, nallumquq, puqiate-, quannga-, qutuk, umyuarite-

sturdy: elnguq, nelnguq

stutter: imtuqar-, qanerciigate-, qaneryaaqe-

sty in eye: cenkutak, cinkutaq, iissuuyaq

styloid process: teggenquq, tumarneq

subject (school): elicaun, elitnaurun

submarine: anglluravuli

submerge: angllur-

subside (swelling): puvair-; **(fire)** cungu-, qame-

subsistence: *see* angussaag-, yuungnaqe-

substitute: cimir-, -cite[3], *see* -kutaq

subtract: ilangarte-

suck: aamaq, amngaq, emuk, meluk, *see* qalemqar-; **— air through saliva** nualiur-

sucker, longnose: cungartak, nepcaq

suckle: aamaq, amngaq, emuk

suddenly: alqunaq, taviir(ar)te-, -ar(ar)te[1], -ler-, -llag-, -qerte-, -ter-

suffer: akngia-, cakviur-, cirliqe-, cungarteqe-, engllugtur-, irliqe-, keggirciur-, kirciur-, makugte-, metqe-, nangteqe-, -liqe[2], -niur-

sufficient: amlleq, ciri-, enurnaite-, *see* qara-

suffocate: epe-

sugar: caarralaq, qamcetaaq, saarralaq

suit, union or snow-go: qalluviik

suitable: engelqaq, kengelqaq

suitcase: *see* akluvik, yaassiigek

sulfur: quluuraq

sulk: nengar-, qennguar-

summer: kiak; **last —** kiak, kiakvaq; **next —** kiaku; **this —** kiagpak

summit: kangeq

summon dog: qalmar-

sun: akerta, macaq, puqlaneq; **— column** akertem ayarua, *see Nelson*

sunburn: *see* macaq, palircima-

Sunday: Agayuneq

sunny: akercir-, akervag-, macaq, puqlanir-

sunrise: pit'e-

sunset: tev'e-, tevir-

sunstroke: *see Drebert*

suntan: palirte-

superior, feel: pinagte-, qutegte-, tangemcuke-

supernatural presence: alangru, aliurtuq, avneq

supper: atakutaq

supplement: au-, avu-, qivir-

supplies, take ahead: payagte-, qanli-

supply: *(v)* -ir[1], -ite[2], -kite[1], -lir-; *(n)* cumrun, taquaq, -un

support: *(v) see* cacetuqun, nayumiaqe-; *(n)* ayagta, isri

suppose: I — so ikika

supposed to: -arkau-

surf: tag'aq

surface: *(v)* puge-, qaivar-; *(n)* qaa-, qai-

surgery: pilagtur-

surpass: anagkenge-, anagte-

surprise(d): alangaar-, alangru-, alapen'erte-, iillayug-; **to my —** qayuwa

surprisingly: -llag-, -maar(ar)-

survey: nacete-, naste-

surveyor: nunaliurta

survive: anangnaqe-, *see* **live**

suspect: kama-, paci-

suspended: aga-, ini-

suspenders: macaaskaak, mataaskaak, pataaskaak

suspicious: *see* kama-

swale: terlak

swallow *(v):* ige-

swallow (bird): *see Marsh;* **bank —** aguumar(aq), ekvigtaar(aq), kauturyar(aq); **barn —** ngel'ulluir(aq); **tree —** equgmelnguq, kauturyar(aq), qugmelnguq, qungmelnguayaaq

swamp: angayaq, imarrluk, lurrluk, puglerneq

swamped (boat): kitngu-, qaluryarqe-

swan: qugyuk

swarm: mikur-

swat: kaugtur-, pateg-, qacarte-, taarri-

sway: angasaar-

swear: acivaqanir-, nunur- [1]

sweat: ceq, esseq, uquryak

sweater: essmataq, laamiq, qallissaaq

Swede: Yaarayuli

sweep: canir-, kagi-, *see* kaleg-

sweet: neqnirqe-, saarralarninarqe-

sweetheart: angayuurraq

swell *(v):* puve-, qerrur-

swell (wave): yuulraaq

swift water: carvaq

swim: kuimar-, kuime-, *see* nalug-, *see* pakig-; **— on back** qetermiar-

swing (play): aaluuyaaq

switch: piqrutaq, taarrin

symbol: alngaq, igaq

sympathy: *see* akleng, *see* nakleng

syrup: paatakaaq

T

table: estuuluq, neresvik, nervik, stuuluq; **set —** *see* qantaq

taboo: eyag-, yaag-

tag (game): agtuqtaar-, akimitagaq, alakiitaq, angumayutar-, ulakitaar-, yakiicimaagute-, yakiitaq

tail: pamyuq; **— of bird, airplane** teqsuqaq; **— of fish** papsalquq; **— on parka** pamyurtaq

tailbone: teq'uciq, teryurauluk

tailwind: anuqekegte-, uqenqar- [2]

take: tegu-; **— across** *see* arvir-, *see* ek'rar-, *see* qerar-; **— along** ang'aqe-, malig-, malike-, -lgir-; **— away** agugar-, aûg'ar-, *see* ayag-, ilangarte-; **— back** ellmig-, qipete-, ut'rute-; **— down** *see* atrar-; **—from** allurte-; **— food to** payugte-, qepagte-; **— a long time** mulu-, nulte-; **— off** tenge-; **— off clothes** *see* isser-, *see* matar-; **— one's place** nunair-; **— out** *see* ane-, anerqe-, anerqi-, qakvar-, yuu-; **— over** *see* age-; **— supplies ahead** payigte-, qanii-; **— game** pite-

talcum powder: qallaciurrsuun, uuyurcailkun

talk: qalarte-, qallate- [2], qanaa-, qaner-; **— about** apervikua-, qanemci-; **— one into** eguaqur-, qarute-; **— in sleep** *see* pegla-; **— idly** qannguar-; **— back** kiumra-, naigte-; **— behind one's back** *see* kelgur-, upute-

tall: cugtu-, sugtu-; **(plant)** kuki-

tallow: kaugaq, kenyaun, tunuq, *see Wrangell*

talon: cetumquq

tamarack: quarnaq

tame: nuyurrite-

tan: (by scraping) cakivte-, cakuug-, calugte-, qercirar-, *see Petroff;* **(by flexing in hands)** ulug- [1]

tangle: ilag-, *see* nekav-, tegute-

tank: taingkaq, uqirvik, uqurvik

tantrum, have a: umyuanqutag-

tape: nepcetaaq

tape-measure: taktassiarcuun

tape-recorder: erinairissuun

tapeworm: qumaq

tar: taaq

target: napataq, yuq'uq

tarpaper: qaliqerkaq

tarpaulin: cingyaaq, kangciraq, patukutaq, qanakutaq, qatviaq

tarry: mulu-, nulte-

task: caarkaq, caliaq

tassel: alngaq, kiistaq, kistaq

taste: alme-, alqimar-, naspaa-, pitassiar-, tepci-, uig-, uigtua-; — **like** -cugninarqe-, -cugnite-, -ninarqe-, -rpagninarqe-

tattle: elillgia-

tattoo: eyaq; **chin** — tamlurun, tap'luqutyaq

taut: cagni-, qelu-

tavern: aqumgaurvik, taangarvik

taxi: ikamraq

tea: caayuq, saayuq, yuurqaq, *see Nelson;* **drink** — carca-, merr'arar(ar)-, sarrsa-, yuurqaq; **Labrador** — ayuq

teach: elicar-, elitnaur-, ellangcar-

teal, green-winged: cikiutnaar(aq), qiugtalek, tengesqaar(aq), *see Adams*

teapot: cainiguaq, kuvviinaq, saanigguaq, saayirissuun

tear *(v):* alleg-, allgur-, alpag-, caqerte-; — **down** ime-

tear(s), teardrops: aluvik

tearful: aluviliur-, qialngu-

tease: ilangciar(ar)-, papsitaar-, picetaar-, qinucetaar-, tarike-

teenager: ayagyuaq, ayanerraq, yun'errar(aq)

teeter-totter: aassungutaaq, iipuuyaaq, ipuuyaaq

telephone: qanercuun

telescope: qinrun

television: tiiviiq

tell: qanrute-; — **to do** alerqur-, -sqe-; — **to hurry** kiikiar-; — **a legend** quliri-; — **a story** qanemci-; — **gossip** kelgur-, upute-; — **on** elillgia-; — **not to** inerqur-

teller, bank: akiliurta

temper, lose one's: cuaqerte-, *see* qener-

temple *(anat):* ayakutar(aq)

ten: qula; —**dollar bill** *see* negavaq, *see* qullsur-

tend: auluke-, icaqe-, munaqe-; — **to** -tar[1], -yug-

tense: teggia-

tent: nalik, palatkaaq, pelatekaq, qanakvaggaq; — **rope, stake** kuuliaq; — **pole** *see Nelson*

tern: nacallngaar(aq), tegalqingayar(aq), teqiyaar(aq)

test: -tassiir-

testicle: iguuk, ingcu

testify: apervikua-

tether: petuk, uskuraq

than: *see* -llru [2], -nru-, *and localis case (see endings section)*

thank you: quyana, tallurna, *see Orlov*

thankful: quya-

Thanksgiving: Quyavik

that: *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*

thaw: *see* kumla, urug-

theater: *see* suuq, *see* tangrruaq, *see* tangercetaaq

their: *see endings section*

them: *see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings section;* ellait

there: *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*

thereafter: kiituani, *see* kingu, tuakenirnek

thermometer: *see* cella

thermos: puqlassuun

these: *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*

they: *see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings section;* ellait

thick: can'u-, celleg-, cilleg-, elleg-, mamtu-; **(viscous)** elnguq; **(skin)** qecigtu-

thickener: kenercetaaq

thief: teglengarli

thigh: kemegtuqaq, qugtuqaq; **back of** — kingulirneq; — **of bird or mammal** mimeq

thimble: akngirnailitaq, tekeq, tekrun

thin: amite-, can'ggete-, mamkite-; **(person)** cetgate-, kemgite-; **(skin)** qecigkite-

thing: ca, pi; — **of** -llaq, -taq[2]

think: umyuaqe-, umyuarteqe-, umyugartur-, umyugiur-; — **one is** -yuke-; — **one might** -nayuke-; **I — that** -yugnarqe-; — **about** -kunayaaqe-

thirsty: meqsug-

this: *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives and* man'a, un'a

thong: qecik, tapraq, *see Orlov, Adams*

thorax: qatek

thorn: cukiq

thoroughly: -nqegcaar(ar)-, *see* -a-

those: *see Appendix 3 on demonstratives*

though: tau͡gken, *see* -ur(ar)-, *concessive mood (see endings section)*

thought: umyuaq

thoughtless: umyugailkar-

thousand: ciissitsaaq, tiissitsaaq

thrash: kaugtuar-, piqertuar-

thread: eglu, ivalukaq, kelugkaq, nuve-, *see Nelson;* **sinew** — ivaluq, nuvv'iliraq, yualuq; **hand-twisted** — ivalukiuraq, qip'aq; — **of bolt** qipsaq

threaten: akeqnerrlugte-, aniqlaa-, uluryacir(ar)-, uluryanarqe-

three: pingayun

Three Step Mountain: Ingri'u͡rluq

throat: igyaraq, tuqluq, turquq; **sore** — cilte-, qakite-

throb: *see* kirta, nutngar-, tenguqlirte-

through: *vialis case (see endings section); see* gguun

throw: miluqu-; — **at** milpag-, milqar-; — **away** egte-; — **into air** nalug- [1]; — **person out** ciryaarute-; — **water** ciqer-, ciqpag-

throwing stick: nuqaq

thrush: varied or hermit — ciitaarayuli; **hermit** — elagayuli; **gray-cheeked** — viuq, yuulerviuk

thrust (weapon): narulpag-

thud: migpak, migtu-

thumb: asaun, ayaun, kul'u, kumlu, nangneq

thunder: kalluk

Thursday: Cetamirin, Citamirin

thus: tuaten

tibia: qengaraq

ticket: ekun

ticking (cloth): tiik

tickle: aaleqciir-, aavleqciir(ar)-, leqecirar-, qaleqmacir(ar)-, qel'qecir(ar)-, *see* qungvag-

ticklish: *see* qumcir-, *see* qungvag-

tide: outgoing — ancarneq, *see* ente-, *see* kente-; **incoming —** tag'aq, tungyuq; **high —** ula

tidy up: eqte-, *see* icarqe-

tie: qillerte-; **— load to sled** nuilrar-, nuvilrar-; **— to post** petug-

tighten: *see* cagni-, qelu-

tiller: alulaq

tilt: *see* ayalur-, *see* cilig-, *see* ever-, *see* illug-, *see* irir-, *see* uver-; **— head** *see* ciug-, *see* civug-

timber, corner: talliqiun

time: pivik; **be — to** -nari-, -yunari-; **this —** maairpak, qayuwa; **have —** qacigte-, uitqaci-, urenke-; **what —** *see* cass'aq, *see* ellir-, *see* kaug-, qayucita, wataimarta; **— after —** -qaqe[2], -rqe[1]; **at that —** imumi; **many —s** -rqu-; **long —** ak'a, -ma-; **take a long —** ak'ani-, ak'anurrli-, mulu-, nurte-; **at a —** -taar[2]; **— of** -vik

tinder: ekqun

tingle: kakilacag-, nala-

tinker with: cangssiur-, qaillukuar-

tip: cingik, nuuk

tiptoe: aaqatar(ar)-, angenqussuar(ar)-, kiipir-, kiite-, nenge-, nengusraar-, putukumyuar(ar)-

tired: mernur-, taqsuqe-; **— of** -lngu-; **— of food** cirlite-

tissue: kakeggluirun

to: *terminalis case (see endings section);* **— (area)** -te[1]; **(in order to)** -na-

toadstool: pupignaq

tobacco: cuyaq, ingqaaq, *see* kuingiq, tavaaqiq, *see Turner;* **block chewing —** ellitnguaq; **chewing —** iqmik, tamuayagaq; **— leaf vein** iruluq; **plug —** patiktaq; **— container** camru, curmak, iqmiutaq

today: ernerpak, unuamek

toe: cugaraq, yugaraq; **big —** angenquq, angunquq, putukuq

toenail: cetuk, cituk

together: *see* katur-, *see* quyur-, *see* tumarte-; **all —** *see* atauciq

Togiak: Tuyuryaq

toggle: *see Nelson*

toilet: anarvik, yuqerrvik; **go to —** cuqerte-, yuqerte-; **— paper** uqrun; **flush —** *see* ayag-

Toksook Bay: Nunakauyaq

tomorrow: unuaqu; **day after —** amatiiku, yaaliaku

tongue: alungun, ulu, *see Wrangell*

tonight: ataku, unuku

tonsil: iiraq, qenercenrraq, *see Marsh*

too: (also) ataku, -mi-, *enclitic* -llu; **— much** *see* anagte-, anagute-, angli-lli, -ssaag[3], -ssiyaag-, -pallag-

tool: calissuun, caskuk, saskuk, -cuun, -tuutaq, -taq[1], -n; **metalworking —** cavignarcuun; **— box** eksarvik

toot: uur-

tooth: keggun; **canine —** equgcuun, qugcuun, tuluryaaq; **incisor —** iqlirpak; **baby —** kegguteqarraaq; **lose a —** ilngir-; **beaver —** *see Adams*

toothbrush: kegguciurcuun

toothpick: kumkailin

top: kangeq, qai-, qaliq, qulliq; **on —** qalirneq, qalliq; **— of head** kakangcaq, kakgaq

top (toy): uivcetaaq

topple: *see* iqu-

torment: ilalke-, nakuke-, nangte-

torso: lower — akuraq; **upper —** keggan

toss: egte-; **— in sleep** qiperrlugte-

tote-bag: issran

touch: agtur-, caavte-, cavte-, savte-

tough: elnguq, nelnguq, tegge-; **(skin)** qecigtu-

tow: nangcar-, *see* qamur-, ukamar-

toward(s): tunge-, -tmun, -tmurte[1]

towel: epriun, perriun, saskiurun

tow-line: angaqun, qamuutaq

town: nuna

toy: ellaraq, naanguaq, qall'allagcetaaq, uamqun

trace(s): -linraq

trachea: tuqluq, turquq

track: *(v)* tumci-; *(n)* tuma

trade: iruver-, naverte-, tune-

tradition: piciryaraq

trail: aprun, *see* pula-, tuma, tumyaraq; **— marker** nallunailkutaq, pellaayailkun

transfer: naave-, naive-

translate: *see* mumig-

translator: qanerta

trap: deadfall — naneryak; **steel —** kapkaanaq; **pit —** igcetaaq, petmik; **fish —** taluyaq; **marmot —** *see Nelson*

trapper: melqulegcurta

trash barrel: *see* ciqite-

trash collector: *see* qanitaq

travel: ayag-, eglerte-, elraur-, gilerte-, gilraur-; **— fast** cukanrar-

tray: assigtaq, passimquq, *see Nelson*

treasure: qelkataq, *see* qununarqe-

treasurer: akiliurta

treat: — medically yungcar-; **— well** assircaar(ar)-; **— as strange** allakaute-

tree: napa, uqvik, *see Zagoskin;* **crooked —** pekeryaq

tremble: qiive-, uulgatar(ar)-; **— with noise** kakave-

triangle: *see* pingayun

trim *(n):* cenliarun, pukiq; **— around parka cuff** alirun; **dark fur —** tungunqucuk; **— at parka hem** akurun, pukiq; **— on parka arm** tusrun; **patchwork —** ingqit

trip and fall: angqute-, qutailqite-

tripe: qecaruaq

tripod: qikiq

trouble: picurlak; **have — doing** -nerrlugte-; **have — with** -liqe[2]

troubled: umyuiqe-

trousers: qerrulliik, ulruk

trout: anerrluaq, anyuk; **lake —** cikignaq; **steelhead —** irunaq; **"rainbow" —** talaariq; **dolly varden (char)** iqallugpik

true: akuna-, elluar-, piciu-

truly: ilumun

trunk: — of tree epulquq; **— of body** keggan; **(box)** *see* akluvik, *see* qemagte-

truth: elluaq, piciq

try: naspaa-, naspete-, pingnaqe-, pitassiar-, uig-, uigtua-, -tassiir-; **— to** -caar(ar)-, -ngnaqe-, -ssaag[1]; **— to cause to** -cetaar-, -ngcar-; **— to make people think one is** -nartaar-, -taar-; **— unsuccessfully** -ngnaqsaaqe-; **— hard** -ngnatug-; **keep —ing** -qcaar(ar)-; **— in court** qanercetaar-; **— to see** meciknaur-, paquussiig-, tangquussiig-

tube: cupluq, qilunguaq

tuber: — of sedge anlleq; **— of horsetail** qetek; **— of "pink plumes"** cuqlamcaq

tuberculosis: *see* pugtaun

tuck: qelengte-

Tuesday: Aapirin, Aipirin

tug-of-war: tengugtaarun

Tuluksak: Tuulkessaaq

tundra: akula, cailkaq, nunapik; **very wet —** lurrluk; **person of —** akulmiu

tunnel entrance: agviaq, iluyaraq, kalvagyaraq, pugyaraq, qissiryaraq, *see Nelson, Petroff*

Tuntutuliak: Tuntutuliaq

Tununak: Tununeq

turkey: kuulicaaq

turn: *see* caqir-, *see* cuqir-, uive-, uyive-; **— around** *see* tuig-; **— away** tunute-, *see* ulur-; **— body** cau-; **— over** *see* palur-, *see* mumig-; **— down** qaskelli-, suyute-; **— head** takuyar-; **— halfway** *see* tuig-; **— one's back** tunute-; **— inside out** ulte-; **— back** cangu-; **— off** *see* nipe-, *see* qame-, *see* umeg-; **— up** *see* qas-

turnstone: black — ciilmak, qiuracetaaq; **ruddy —** uyarr'uyaq

turtle: palurutaq

tusk: kugkar(aq), tugkar(aq), *see* tuluq

tussock: amllequmtaq, kurnak, maneq, nasquruaq, nungagaq, pengulkuq, qamiqunguaq

twenty: *see* cuk, ipiaq, yuinaq; **— dollar bill** negavaq

twin: malri

Twin Hills: Ingricuar

twine: elngurliq, pelacinak; **netting —** *see* kuvyaq, qilagkaq

twinkle: ulug- [2]

twist: qipe-

twitch: cayug-

twitter: qalriur-

two: malruk

U

ugly: *see* quinag-, tangniite-, -cuk; **— thing** ik'iq
ukulele: tengtengaaq
ulna: amelraq, nukaruaq
ulu: uluaq; **— handle** egkuaq
umbilical cord: uskuq
unable: artur-, nanikua-, -ciigali-, -ciigate-, -lguir-, -lguite-, -ngiate-
unafraid: alikaite-
Unalakleet: Ungalaqliq
unapproachable: nuyartar-
unbearable: *see* artur-
unbelievable: asgurnarqe-
unbelieving: ukveraite-
uncle: (maternal) angak; **(paternal)** ataata; **(by marriage)** nengauk
uncomfortable: arenqiate-, asqiallique-, asqiate-, nalluyur-; **— from wet cold** imuryug-
uncoordinated: pamriate-, qetupserte-; **become —** unair-
uncover: pakig-, *see* patu
undecided: nalirrugte-
under: aci-
underhair, animal: erinraq, qenavyuq, qinavyuq, qivyuq
underneath, thing: acliq, atliq
underpants: nalkiik, qerrullillraak, qerrulliik
undershirt: ilupeq, kemegmik, temeqliq
understand: kanginge-, kangirci-, niite-, taringe-; **not —** tariite-, *see Turner*
undertake to: -caar(ar)-
undertone, talk in: tarirte-
underwear: ilupeq
undone, come: egume-, engume-
undress: *see* isser-, itumte-, *see* matar-, *see* yuu-[2]
uneasy: caqicugte-, cupegte-, *see* nalluyur-, *see* takar-, *see* tallur-
unexpected: alangru, *see* alapen'erte-, aliurtuq
unexpectedly: -tngurte-
unfriendly: yugniite-, yuvyiite-
unhappy: angniite-
unharness: *see* matar-
unheeding: qanerciigate-
uninhabited: yuilquq
uninvited: payaqcaar(ar)-
union suit: qalluviik
unique: *see* ayuqa, *see* nalle-
universe: cella, cilla, ella
unload: uciir-
unmanageable: *see* artur-
unnatural presence: alangru, aliurtuq
unoccupied: qacigte-, uitqaci-, urenke-
unpleasant: anglanaite-, *see* cumaci-, *see* peller-, -cuk, -niilke-, -niite-
unravel: egume-, engume-, pinve-
unreachable: kalivte-
unrealized: -kaq, -llerkaq
unripe berry: teggenquq
unsafe: *see* aar- [1], alingnaq
unsatisfactory: arenqiate-, -curlag-
unsatisfied: cangimirte-
unsettled: agamya-
unsmiling: nulgair-, yuvyiite-
unsuccessful: -yaaqe-
unsure: ancurtur-
untangle: ilair-
untie: *see* angi-, *see* qillerte-
until: *see* -natkaq, *see* -vik
untiring: taqaite-
unusual: allayuk, cangssaar(aq)
unwary: nuyurrite-
unwavering: cacetu-
unwelcome: *see* nalluyur-
unwilling: ircug-, *see* mege-, -yuumiite-
unworthy: amatngur-
up: pagaani, pagna, pakemna, pakmani, pamani, pamna, pavani, piini, pikani, pikna, qule-
upland: kelutmun
upon *(conj):* maaten
upright: *see* makete-, napa-
upriver: asgur-, itrar-, kiani, kiugna, qamani, qamna, qau͡gna, qavani
upset (emotional): ilulngu-, *see* neka-, *see* qinu-
upward: quletmun
urge: eguaqur-, qarute-
urinate: qurre-, yuqerte-; **— accidentally** anguur-; **have to —** nakaci-; **animal —s to mark** civigte-
urine: etquq, teq'uq
Urtica lyallii: qatlinaq
us: *see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings section;* wangkuta
use: atuq, -tur[2]; **— as** *see* -qutaq; **— something discarded** algacak
used up: nange-
used to (accustomed): elite-, liite-; **(formerly)** -lallru-
useful: atuq, atuun
usually: qangkun, -aqe-, -lar-, -laryaaqe-, -naur-, -tu-
usurp: *see* ena, nunair-
uterus: enliaq, neliaq; **fallen —** nenguga'rte-
utter: aper-, qaner-
uvula: alungutayaaq

V

vaccinate: talkarte-
Vaccinium uliginosum: curaq, qiuq, suraq
Vaccinium vitis-idaea: kavirliq, kitngik, passiarkaq, tumagliq
vagina: *see* taqik, ucuk
vain: pinagte-, qutegte-
vain, in: elliinginaq, -yaaqe-; **try in —** -ngnaqsaaqe-, *see Turner*
valerian: teptukuyuq
Valeriana capitata: teptukuyuq
valley: ilutak, kuignayuk, kuigyaneq, kuuraq, naqa, quuruq, *see Nelson*
valuable: akitu-
value: aki
valueless: akiite-
valve: *see* massiinaq
vanish: tayimngurte-, tevir-
vanity: pinagneq, qutegneq
vapor: aurneq, puyuq
various: *see* ayuqenrite-
vegetable: ciutnguaq, naungrruyak, naunraq
vein: taqeq; **— of leaf** epulquq
venereal disease: *see* ucuk, *see Nelson*
ventilator: ellvik
vertebra: uivaq
very: cakneq, -ckegte-, -kaca(g)ar-, -ngtak, -pik[1], -qapiar(ar)-, -qapigte-, -rpak, -rvag-; **— much** cakneq; **— large** -rpaller(aq)
vessel: akirtaq, assigtaq; *see also* **boat**
vest: saaliq, silin, *see Nelson*
via: *vialis case (see endings section);* -gguir-, -kuar-, -kuir-
Viburnum edule: mercuullugpak, teptuli
vigorous: pavig-, pissanqegg-, qepirte-, tarranqegg-
village: nuna
vinegar: uksuussaq
violent: *see* caleryag-
violet: *see* qerpertaq
virgin: nas'ak, nay'ak
viscera: cakunglluut, imanaq
viscous: elnguq, kenercete-
vise: qec'issuun
visibility: poor — kiarnaite-, miskite-; **good —** mistu-
visible: alaingqa-, alaite-, mecig-, mistu-, tangerrnarqe-, tangrru-
vision (hallucination): tangrruaq
visit: allanite-, ceńirte-, cinirte-, elalirte-, laalirte-, nunate-, paqete-, utengqa-
visitor: allaneq
visor: cangurruaq, elqiaq
vocative: *see* -yuuq
voice: erina
volcano: utakinaq
vole: avcellngaq, avelngaq, ugnaraq, uugnar(aq); **red-backed —** puveltuk
vomit: kimrar-, miryaq
vowel: erinituli

W

waddle: iria-

wade: irvar-, ivrar-

waders: qalluviik

wager: elliin

wagon: qamurcuun

wagtail, yellow: ikigcaqaq, pec'aqaq

wail: qalriateke-, uara-

waist: naquggvik, qukaq

wait: atanqe-, utaqa-, -ciar(ar)-, -cir[1], -nercir-; — **on** kevgiur-

waive: pellugcete-

wake *(v):* cegg'ar-, essgar-, segg'ar-, tupag-, *see* uite-

wake (of boat): minek, qavlunaq

walk: cangu-, *see* ceńirte-, pekete-, peyug-, piug-, piyua-; — **around** ayangssi-, kangar-, kipar-, tarrarte-, *see Muset;* — **on** tutmar-; — **on ice** cikulraar-, **begin to —** pek'nge-; — **with cane** ayaruq

walking stick: asaupiaq, ayaruq

walkway: tutmaryaraq

wall: caniqaq, capun, qacarneq, taquq; **back —** egkuq; **side — of sod house** kangciq, nakerqatak

wallet: akiviutaq

walrus: asveq, kaugpak, qecigpak; — **skin** kauk

wander: tarrarte-; — **in woods** pulaar(ar)-

want: agluma-, -yug-; — **more** cangimirte-, elara-; — **to** -yug-; — **one to** -sqe-, -squma-; — **to be like** cucu-; **no longer —** -yuumiir(ar)te-; — **something** cayug- [3]; — **to go** *see* agamya-; **not —** -yuumiite-

war: anguyak

warbler: yellow — ciivciveiuk, cungakcuarnaq; **arctic —** cungakcuarnaq; **blackpoll —** kuikaman'ayaaq; **Townsend's —** ussukaascengiir(aq); **Wilson's —** ciivciveiuk, cungakcuarnaq; **"blue-throated"** *see Adams*

ward (child): anglicaq, aulukaaq, avaliq, teguaq

warehouse: mamteraq

warm: macir(ar)-, *see* maqaq, *see* matneq, puqlanir-; — **oneself** maciur-, matneqe-; — **up** urugcir-; **soft and —** neruver-

warmth: maqaq, matneq, puqla

warn: aarcirtur-, inerqua-, inerqur-

warrior: anguyak

wart: utnguk

wary: *see* aar- [1], *see* kelte-, nuyurtar-

wash: erur-, tanir-; — **clothes** ervig-, iqair-; — **hair** qulite-; — **hands** aaggi-, tane-, unaci-; — **floor** suugi-; — **face** ermig-

washboard: ulugcuun

washcloth: ermiutaq, perriuksuar(aq), tan'gun

washing machine, washtub: ervigissuun, iqairissuun, saayikaaq

wasp: melugsaq, qukacengaq

waste: caanguar-; — **time** qellanernarqe-, uame-, ulapeqe-

watch *(v):* anglani-, auluke-, avaliqe-, irr'i-, munaqe-, murilke-, tangke-, tangvag-, tarike-, *see Adams;* — **covertly** nasperyug-, pangquussiig-, paquussiig-, tangquussiig-; — **over** cumike-, kellute-, nayur-; — **for game** nayuryar-; — **with respect** kencike-; — **critically** qingirte-; — **out!** aullu

watch *(n):* cass'aq, sass'aq

water: emeq, meq, *see Zagoskin, Dall;* **clear —** ecuilnguq; **murky —** currluk; **hot —** puqla; **boiled —** *see* qallama-; **holy —** merr'aq; — **hole** elakaq

water hemlock, poison: iligviit neqait, paparnaq, uquutvaguaq

water strider insect: agqertayuli

water weeds: nuyaruat

waterfall: qurrlugtaq

waterlogged: mecunge-, ungi-

waterproof: *see* iqre-

waterthrush, northern: maram cetaara, mararmiutaq

watery: mercete-

wave *(v):* angalaci-, arulaci-

wave *(n):* qaaq, qaiq, yuulraaq

way: (manner) tuaten, tuatna-, -yaraq, -ciq; **be in the —** aviraute-; **get out of the —** au͡g'ar-, avite-; **this —** gguun, *see* maani; **be on the —** kilngar-

we: *see Appendix 1 on personal pronouns, and endings section;* wangkuta

weak: ayaniite-, *see* cacet-, *see* cas-, nukgiate-, piniate-, qetupserte-, *see* taces-, tukniate-, -qtaq

weakling: cirlak, qetupseq

wealthy: nukalpiaq, tukuq, tukurliq, tukuu-, umialek

weaned: emunrir-

weapon: *see* anguyak, caskuk, saskuk

wear: atur-, -tur[2]; — **out** caunrir-, keggeve-, nangugte-

weary: mernur-, taqsuqe-, -lngu-

weasel: agluruyak, amitatuk, aqlanqurrun, narullgiq, teriaq, *see Adams;* **small —** enairayuliyagaq

weather: cella, cilla, ella; **good —** ug'ar-; **—ed in** capurau-

weatherman: ellaliurta

weatherstripping: umcigun

weave: naqete-, qilag-, tupig-

wed: kassuute-, nulirtur-, *see* ui

wedge: aitarun, aivagun, ekiarqin, equgcuun, qugcuun, qup'issuun, qupun, tus'un, *see Petroff*

Wednesday: Pingayirin

week: agayuneq, maqineq, nitiliq

weep: aluviliur-, qia-, qeya-

weigh: uqamailtassiir-, uspeq

weight: uqamailkutaq, uqamailtaciq, uqamaq, uspeq, *see Nelson*

weir: capun, kalgun

welcome: allaniur-, ciuniur-; **you're — (polite)** aa-ang, aang, ii-i

weld: payari-

welder: payarista

well (good): assir-, -ckegte-, -luaqar-, -luatar-, -pag[1], -turnike-, -turnir-, -yu-, *see Nelson;* **treat —** assircaar-; **how —** -pag[1]; **— off** ellui-

well (water): elakaq

welt seam on boot: egliq

west: kanaknak, nerqik, uassiaq

wet: — and cold *see* imur-; **— and messy** *see* peller-; **get —** mecunge-, mecungte-; **— with tongue** nuagte-; **— dried skin** qakime-; **— pants** anguur-

whack: kaugtur-, pateg-, piqer-[2], qacarte-

whale: killer — arrluk; **black or bowhead —** arveq; **white or beluga —** assigarnaq, cetuaq, cituaq; **black or right —** cikaarturta; **gray —** cetuqupak

whalebone: cuqaq

wharf: culurrvik, salayaq, uciirvik

what: ca, cau-, qaillun, *see* -lqe-; **—?** ai; **— part** nate-

whatever: *see* ca

wheat: mukaarkat

wheel: *see* akag-, akalria, uivacetaaq

when: maaten, qaku, qangvaq, *see* ca, nalle-; **— first** -qarraar-; **— in future** *contingent mood, (see endings section);* **— in past** *contemporative I mood (see endings section)*

whenever: *contingent mood (see endings section), see* ca, -naur-

where: nani, *see* ca; **—?** nani, nate-, nauwa

whet: celli-, cilli-, ellii-

whether: *see* -ciq, -lleq[1]

whetstone: cellin, ellikaraq, ipegcarissuun, nangugun, *see Turner*

which: nalir-

while: *contemporative II mood (see endings section), see* nalle-; **for a —** -ar(ar)te[1]), -mar-, -qar-; **wait a —** atataku; **a — ago** icivaq

whim: *see* umyugiur-, umyui-

whimbrel: ciivikaaq, pipipiaq

whimper: cungite-

whine: cungite-, qacelli-, qalriateke-, uara-

whip: *(v)* piqer-[2]; *(n)* kulutaq, piqrutaq

whirlwind: ucluryaq, ull'uyaq

whisker: ungak

whisper: agsumir-, agyumciar(ar)-, qaneksuar-, qanqumciar(ar)-, tarirte-

whistle: kukumyarar(ar)-; **(wind)** culu'ugte-; **(like steamboat)** uur-

white: qater-, *see Khromchenko, Zagoskin;* **— of eye** iim qatellriara; **— thing** qercurpak; **— person** kass'aq, *see Nelson, Petroff*

white-coat seal: ul'utvak

White Mountain: Nacessvik

white-out: qilailleg-

whitefish: cavirrutnaq, naptaq, tupuk, uraruq; **broad —** akakiik; **small —** imarpinraq, qaurtuq; **— with pointed head** cingikeggliq; **young —** esevsiar(aq), iituliar(aq); **frozen raw —** qassayaaq

whither: *see* nani

whittle: cana-

who: kina; **one —** -(s)karaq, -li, -lria, -nguq, -quq, -ta[1]

whole: *see* tamar-

whooping cough: ag'uryaraq

why: *see* ca, ciin

wick: kumarun, leg'un, nanikiitaq

wide: ameltu-, elurtu-, iqtu-, kangtu-, lurtu-, nequtu-, uyatu-, *see Wrangell, Zagoskin*

widow: aipaineq

widower: aipaineq, *see* nuliaq

wife: nuliaq; **second (serial) —** neqliurta; **second (polygamous) —** nukaraq; **— of uncle** acuraq; **— of son or brother** ukurraq; **temporary** *see Nelson*

wig: nuyaruat

wigeon: qatkeggliq

wild: nuyurtar-

wilderness: *see* cuk, yuilquq

will (future): -ciqe-, -cirkaq, -kugte-, -niar(ar)-, -qatar-; **— not** -ngaite-

will-power, lack: ayaniite-

willful: umyui-

willfully: -ler-, -ter-

willow: kavungqussaq, napapiaq, uqvik, *see Nelson;* **red-barked —** kavirliyagaq; **young edible — shoots** enrilnguaq; **— bark** alek

win: anagkenge-, anagte-, qakvar-

wince: *see* ulurya-

winch: nuqcissuun

wind *(n):* anuqa; **strong —** *see* kayu-; **— at back** uqenqar-; **north —** negeq; **south —** ungalaq; **— from shore** aternir-; **— along shore** cenirnir-; **have — knocked out** tenguga'rte-; **— sock** anuqessuun

windbreak: canirtaq, *see* talite-, *see* uqite-

windless: qama-

windmill: anuqessuun

window: egaleq, legaleq, tanqiun, *see Dall, Adams;* **— frame** *see Nelson, Drebert*

windowpane: eciq

windpipe: tuqluq, turquq

windy: anuqlir-, anuq'vag-

wineberry: puyuraar(aq)

wing: caquq, yaquq

wink: qelemte-, quutaari-

winnings: tagtaq

winter: uksuq; **spend** — uksi-; **last** — uksuq; **next** — uksuqu; **be** — uksur-

wipe: eprir-, perrir-; **— anal area** etruir-, uqer-

wire: caviya(g)aq, qip'ayagaq; **soft** — pelulukaaq

wise: umyuartu-, usvitu-

wish: *see Adams; optative mood (see endings section)*

witch: yuilriq

with: *ablative-modalis case, vialis case (see endings section);* -te[3], -tuuma-; **one** — -lek

wither: nala-

wobble: angala-

wolf: kegluneq, *see Khromchenko*

wolf fish: qaculluk, qugautnaq

wolverine: qavcik, terikaniaq

woman: arnaq; **young** — neviarcaq; **old** — arnarkara'urluq; **unmarried** — uilingiataq

womanize: arniur-

womb: enliaq, neliaq

wonder, no: anirtima

won't: -ngaite-, -yugnaite-

wood: equk, murak, *see Dall;* **rotten** — arumaneq; **waterlogged** — mecuq; **— for smoking fish** puyurkaq; **hard** — teggaq, tupugaq; **dead standing** — qakineq; **straight-grained** — munarciaq, unarciaq; **— strip** cigyak

woodpecker: puugtuyuli

wool: kiistaq, kistaq

word: qaneryaraq

work: cali-, caveg-, pekete-, *see Nelson;* **— on** una-, -liur-; **— hard** cakete-, cakviur-, makugte-; **— on fish** neqli-, neq'liur-

worker: pista

workshop: calivik

world: cella, cilla, ella, nunarpak

worm: kinguq, *see Marsh;* **red sea** — uinguyuk, *see Turner;* **tape—** qumak

wormwood: caggluk, caiggluk, naunerrluk, qanganaruaq

worn spot: nangugneq

worry, worried: civuura-, *see* kapegcug-, nuingaalug-, *see* pengeg-, qikar-, umyuarniur-, uuqassuugar-

worse: assiirute-

worship: agayu-, *see* cikete-

worthless: -cilleq, -vialuk

worthy of honor: kencignarqe-, ucurnarqe-

would (habitual, potential): -aqe-, -naur-, -yar-

would like: -yugyaaqe-

wound: *(v)* kilir-; *(n)* ekiq, kilineq; **healing** — tallegneq

woven object: aguumaq, *see* qilag-

wrap: caqu, nemeq

wrench: angicissuun, kegkaniryaraq

wring: ciur-, civur-

wringer: qemrarissuun

wrinkle(d): imegglug-, qacu-[1], qelengllak, qelengte-, ulugglug-, *see Nelson;* **— from water** peqlirte-

wrist: tayarneq; **— guard** malingurun

wristbone: teggenquq, tumarneq

write: alngar-, igaq, qamurar-

writer: igarta

wrong: cangate-, qaite-, *see* -curlag-; **— one** iqlu, kengluq, kenlu; **— way** iqlutmun; **do** — picurlag-; **on — foot** caqvir-; **in — place** nulate-

X-Y-Z

x-ray: tarenrair-

yard (measure): yaaltaq, yaltaq
yardstick: taktassiarcuun
yarn: kiistaq, kistaq, qilagkaq
yawn: aitaur-
year: allrakuq, uksuq; **last** — allragni; **next** — allamiku, allragniku; — **before last** yaaliagni; — **after next** yaaliaku
yearling: nuraq
yearn: ayari-, tangaa-, -yuumir-
yeast: iistaq, yiistaq
yell: aarpag-, aviu-, qarte-, qatguur-, qayagpag-
yellow: civigniq, esirliq, *see Adams*
yellowlegs: ceńair(aq), nayangkayuli, pipipiaq, sugg'erpak, tuntussiik
yelp: uar-, uara-
yes: aa-ang, aang, ii-i; **say** — anger-
yesterday: akwaugaq; **day before** — amatiigni, yaaliagni
yet: cali; **not** — -ksaite-
yoke: atmagcuun
yolk: esiq, eyiq, kavinqupagtaq
yonder: yaani
you: *see Appendix 1 and endings section;* elpet
younger sibling: acik'aq [2], kinguqliq, uyuraq
youngest: carliaq, mik'nuraq
your: *see endings section*
youth: ayagyuaq
youthful, act: nevikci-
Yukon: Kuigpak; — **dweller** Qagkumiu

zipper: esip'aq

This book is set in Century Oldstyle type. The bases, postbases, and appendices were phototypeset on a Compugraphic Editwriter, and the remaining sections were phototypeset on a Mergenthaler Omnitech. We regret the discrepancies which have resulted from our having to change equipment in mid-project. The large type size in the main sections is intended to make the book more useful for readers with impaired eyesight. Many features of the typography were dictated by the pedagogical nature of the work and the desire to have it conform with the *Yup'ik Eskimo Grammar*.

This is the first major dictionary of Central Yup'ik Eskimo, numerically Alaska's largest Native language. The *Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary* is the culmination of generations of work by explorers, missionaries, linguists, and many Yup'ik speakers, masterfully compiled in a decade of research by Steven Jacobson. An unabridged work, covering the entire Central Yup'ik language in all its dialects, this dictionary will be useful for both speakers and students of Yup'ik, and also of great interest to linguists.

The main sections of the book contain basic words and their derivatives, and suffixes, all with English translations, grammatical information, and examples of use. There are also an English-to-Yup'ik index and a number of appendices (including, for example, lists of loanwords, kinship charts, the numeral, directional, and calendar systems, and labeled diagrams of a typical Yup'ik kayak, parka, sled, and traditional house). A full introduction describes the sound system and the writing system and gives an account of dialect differences.

The Alaska Native Language Center is proud to publish this as the first in its series of comprehensive dictionaries of Alaska Native languages.

Michael Krauss
General Editor
Alaska Native Language Center
Dictionary Project

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